

MISSOURI

\$6,993,040

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2016



FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$192,226

HAI/AR DETECT & RESPOND PROGRAMS quickly detect and then contain the spread of resistant infections, protecting patients from new resistance threats.

CDC and states are working together to scale up programs and HAI prevention infrastructure to identify, contain, and prevent HAIs, including those infections caused by antibiotic-resistant bacteria. Programs will use data for local response. All states and five major cities/territories will receive support and lab capacity to track and stop the "nightmare bacteria," carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE).



\$15,244

ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP EDUCATION & PREVENTION PROGRAMS ensure antibiotics are prescribed only when needed and used appropriately to improve patient safety.

Of the factors contributing to antibiotic resistance, the most important one we can change is inappropriate antibiotic use. CDC works to improve antibiotic use by increasing education and awareness of the importance of antibiotic use among providers and the public.



\$229,685

FOOD SAFETY projects protect communities by rapidly identifying drug-resistant foodborne bacteria to stop and solve outbreaks and improve prevention.

To improve food safety, CDC works to rapidly identify and respond to drug-resistant foodborne bacteria and outbreaks by using whole genome sequencing and increasing lab testing of pathogens like *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter*. CDC promotes responsible antibiotic use in food-producing animals.

AR: antibiotic resistance

HAI: healthcare-associated infection

FUNDING TO UNIVERSITIES & HEALTHCARE PARTNERS



\$5,117,542

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY: CDC Prevention Epicenter

A unique research program in which CDC collaborates with medical academic investigators to conduct innovative infection control and prevention research in healthcare settings. Learn more: www.cdc.gov/hai/epicenters.



\$490,499

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY: Microbiome Assessment & Intervention

To research the long-term effects of early-life antibiotic therapy on microbiota development and how that affects the acquisition of antibiotic-resistance genes in the preterm infant gut.



\$449,417

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY: Microbiome Assessment & Intervention

To characterize the extent and duration of microbiome disruptions observed during and after usual courses of antimicrobials used to treat community-acquired pneumonia.



\$498,427

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY: Microbiome Assessment & Intervention

To look for unique profiles of metabolic intermediates and products that are associated with colonization and infection by *Clostridium difficile*.