

RHODE ISLAND

\$1,936,882

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2016



FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$405,233

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).



\$375,000

HAI/AR PREVENTION PROGRAMS work with partners to prevent infection and contain spread of germs between patients and healthcare facilities, and increase antibiotic stewardship education, to protect patients.

With state HAI/AR prevention programs, CDC will implement more empowered prevention networks—where public health and healthcare work together—to better prevent infections, contain spread, and improve antibiotic use.



\$136,611

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.

FUNDING TO UNIVERSITIES & HEALTHCARE PARTNERS



\$499,468

BROWN UNIVERSITY: Discovering & Implementing What Works

Improving antibiotic use through implementation and evaluation of CDC's Core Elements of Antibiotic Stewardship in Nursing Homes or Long-Term Acute Care Hospitals. Learn more: www.cdc.gov/hai/epicenters.



\$520,570

BROWN UNIVERSITY: Microbiome Assessment & Intervention

To identify characteristics of the microbiome that can predict which patients are at highest risk of acquiring multidrug-resistant organisms for the overall future efforts to develop novel strategies that can prevent people from acquiring drug-resistant bacteria.