

UTAH

\$1,919,628

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2016



FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$421,031

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).



\$400,000

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.



\$187,135

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



\$497,791

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH: Discovering & Implementing What Works

Improving outpatient antibiotic stewardship. CDC has also funded the University of Utah projects to prevent antibiotic resistance through the CDC Prevention Epicenters Program. Learn more: www.cdc.gov/hai/epicenters.



\$413,671

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH: Innovative Prevention & Tracking

To use advanced genetic analyses to investigate how the spread of antibiotic-resistant genes in a river system is influenced by discharges of antimicrobials and human and animal wastes.