WISCONSIN

$3,620,136

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2016

AR Lab for the Midwest Region

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

$1,373,718

AR LABORATORY NETWORK (ARLN) REGIONAL LABS provide information to protect communities by rapidly identifying and describing new resistance genes and mechanisms.
The ARLN establishes nationwide lab infrastructure by boosting state and local capacity and technology to detect, support response to, and contain AR threats—and create new innovations to detect AR. Wisconsin is one of seven ARLN regional labs supporting the larger network.

$490,387

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).

$718,062

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.

AR: antibiotic resistance
HAI: healthcare-associated infection

This data represents CDC's largest funding categories for AR. It shows domestic, extramural funding that supports AR activities from multiple funding lines.

Critical support empowering the nation to tackle antibiotic resistance, the global threat jeopardizing modern medicine.

wwwn.cdc.gov/ARInvestments

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

$346,636

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.

$691,333

GONORRHEA RAPID DETECTION & RESPONSE works with state and local partners to be ready to stop the spread of resistant gonorrhea in high risk communities.

Gonorrhea is resistant to most antibiotics and only one treatment option remains. CDC is developing local and state health department epidemiological and laboratory capacity to more rapidly detect and effectively respond to antibiotic-resistant gonorrhea.

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