

# CALIFORNIA

# \$7,640,596

Funding for AR Activities  
Fiscal Year 2017



One of 10 sites for the Emerging Infections Program



*Candida auris*, a resistant fungus that can cause deadly infections, was identified in California. CDC provides California with resources to identify and contain resistant infections, like *C. auris*. After *C. auris* emerged in the U.S. in 2016, the AR Lab Network regional labs also began providing specialized testing to states fighting this new threat.

## FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$1,269,720  
(Includes funding to LA County)

### RAPID DETECTION & RESPONSE to emerging drug-resistant germs is critical to contain the spread of these infections.

With 2016 funding, California initiated same-day investigation and healthcare facility notification of an *mcr-1*-containing bacteria from a patient. Swift response and coordinated communication about the *mcr-1* threat led to rapid statewide dissemination of guidance on *mcr-1* identification, reporting and lab testing.



\$1,843,764  
(Includes funding to LA County)

### HAI/AR PREVENTION works best when public health and healthcare facilities partner together to implement targeted, coordinated strategies to stop infections and improve antibiotic use.

With 2016 funding, California used CDC's Targeted Assessment for Prevention strategy to conduct targeted on-site assessments of infection control practices and to provide technical expertise on *C. difficile* prevention strategies to 67 hospitals with high incidence.



\$699,201  
(Includes funding to LA County)

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

California implemented whole genome sequencing of *Listeria*, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter* and *E. coli* isolates submitted to its lab and began uploading sequence data into PulseNet for nationwide monitoring of outbreaks and trends. In Fiscal Year 2018, California will begin simultaneously monitoring these isolates for resistance genes. When outbreaks are detected, local CDC-supported epidemiologists investigate the cases to stop spread.



\$1,979,591

### GONORRHEA RAPID DETECTION & RESPONSE works with state and local epidemiology and laboratory partners to test for and quickly respond to resistant gonorrhea to stop its spread in high risk communities. Only one treatment option remains for gonorrhea and resistance continues to grow.

With 2016 funding, California increased their local response capacity and increased their rapid susceptibility testing—which determines how well a gonorrhea strain will respond to specific antibiotics—by eight fold. Test results are used to inform local outbreak response action, national treatment guidelines and antibiotic resistance trends.



\$896,913

### EMERGING INFECTIONS PROGRAM (EIP) sites improve public health by translating population-based surveillance and research activities into informed policy and public health practice.

CDC's EIP network is a national resource for surveillance, prevention and control of emerging infectious diseases—like antibiotic-resistant bacteria and fungi. Learn more: [www.cdc.gov/ncezid/dpei/eip](http://www.cdc.gov/ncezid/dpei/eip).

### FUNDING TO UNIVERSITIES & HEALTHCARE PARTNERS



\$299,924

#### CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OAKLAND RESEARCH INSTITUTE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO:

##### Innovative Prevention & Tracking

Investigators will develop and evaluate new diagnostics tools that can determine the antibiotics to which a patient's strain of gonorrhea is susceptible (slowed or killed). This fast and efficient test, once available, will help guide individual patient management and can be used to identify antibiotic-resistant strains of gonorrhea. It can also be used to support outbreak investigations of resistant gonorrhea in the community.



\$434,957

#### DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH & EVALUATION, KAISER PERMANENTE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA:

##### Microbiome Assessment & Intervention

The goal of this study is to examine the potential relationship between antibiotic use during pregnancy and pediatric weight problems.



\$216,526

#### KAISER FOUNDATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Innovative Prevention & Tracking

Researchers are working with CDC to explore options and methods for risk adjusting hospital antibiotic use to help inform CDC's efforts to refine its current measure, the Standardized Antimicrobial Administration Ratio or SAAR.