



## FUNDING TO UNIVERSITIES & HEALTHCARE PARTNERS

- 

**EMORY UNIVERSITY: Innovative Prevention & Tracking**  
 \$382,485 Investigators will develop computational tools to differentiate and analyze different types of DNA mixed in one sample. This project will help laboratories better understand the make-up of a mixture and its threat level.
- 

**GEORGIA TECH APPLIED RESEARCH CORPORATION: Microbiome Assessment & Intervention**  
 \$301,682 Researchers will continue this project from last year to identify novel probiotic and antibiotic intervention strategies for patients with cystic fibrosis. The project will validate and improve new treatment strategies by implementing them in a small group of patients.
- 

**GEORGIA TECH APPLIED RESEARCH CORPORATION: Healthcare, Agriculture, and the Non-Healthcare Environment**  
 \$362,668 This project will assess the types of antibiotic-resistant organisms in poultry houses, in addition to the amount of these organisms in a poultry house and further downstream in environmental waters. Researchers will also measure the amount of veterinary antibiotic residues in downstream environmental waters.
- 

**THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA: Healthcare, Agriculture, and the Non-Healthcare Environment**  
 \$507,954 Investigators will sample surface water to analyze it for human and agricultural waste and antibiotic-resistant bacteria. This project will help to determine how antibiotics, pathogens and resistance elements move across environments and potentially pose a risk to human health.
- 

**UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC.: Healthcare, Agriculture, and the Non-Healthcare Environment**  
 \$197,798 Researchers will collect and characterize azole-resistant fungal strains from agricultural and horticultural sites. Azoles are used to protect crops from fungi, but azole-resistant fungi can infect people and cause disease that is difficult to treat and can lead to death.
- 

**EMORY UNIVERSITY: Innovative Prevention & Tracking**  
 \$96,783 In collaboration with CDC, researchers are investigating changes to the human microbiome that occur in two populations. The first is both donors and recipients of kidney transplants around the time of the transplant. The second is persons before and after international travel. These data can help understand international spread of antibiotic resistance as well as improve the detection, prevention and treatment of HAI/AR threats such as *C. difficile*, which can cause deadly diarrhea.
- 

**EMORY UNIVERSITY: Innovative Prevention & Tracking**  
 \$68,825 Researchers are using bioinformatics techniques to further define genetic markers of drug-resistant gonorrhea. This data can help predict future types of antibiotic resistance in gonorrhea and identify transmission networks.
- 

**EMORY UNIVERSITY: Innovative Prevention & Tracking**  
 \$137,170 Researchers will help solicit international isolates and support special studies for CDC.
- 

**EMORY UNIVERSITY: Innovative Prevention & Tracking**  
 \$29,426 With CDC, researchers are conducting a large-scale investigation to determine causes of sepsis (the body's extreme response to an infection) and identify potential interventions.
- 

**EMORY UNIVERSITY: Innovative Prevention & Tracking**  
 \$108,364 With CDC, investigators will evaluate special studies on how resistant germs spread in dialysis centers, make recommendations for preventing HAIs and resistant infections in patients receiving dialysis, and promote infection prevention measures and improved antibiotic use throughout the renal community.
- 

**THE TASK FORCE FOR GLOBAL HEALTH/TEPHINET: Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements**  
 \$419,000 CDC's global work to combat AR prevents the importation of AR threats into the United States. Experts are working in the country of Georgia to support the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs and the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health to develop an infection control and prevention program to prevent and control the spread of HAIs and drug-resistant germs.