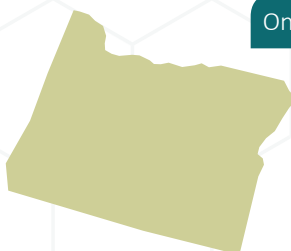


OREGON

\$2,389,883

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2017



One of 10 sites for the Emerging Infections Program

HIGHLIGHTS

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$504,177

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

With 2016 funding, Oregon's HAI Program team of clinicians, epidemiologists and infection preventionists, in collaboration with academic and healthcare partners in their DROP-CRE program, continue to investigate cases of carbapenemase-producing organisms with no indication of transmission through August 2017.



\$826,248

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, Oregon enrolled 13 facilities in CDC's NHSN Antibiotic Use Module, focusing on implementation at the health system level. Supporting facility compliance with Oregon's interfacility transfer notification law has bolstered communication of multidrug-resistant organism status upon patient transfer.



\$278,902

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

Oregon 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, Oregon will begin simultaneously monitoring these isolates for resistance genes. When outbreaks are detected, local CDC-supported epidemiologists investigate the cases to stop spread.



\$50,000

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.



\$730,556

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/nceid/dpei/eip.