

ALABAMA

\$1,165,980

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2018



FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$460,024

RAPID DETECTION AND RESPONSE to novel or high-concern drug-resistant germs is critical to contain the spread of these infections.

With 2017 funding, Alabama was able to test for “nightmare bacteria” CRE for the first time as of December 2017. The HAI/AR program worked closely with their AR Lab Network regional laboratory to ensure supplies and materials, as well as trained staff, were available and prepared.

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 2017 funding, Alabama established an Antimicrobial Stewardship Workgroup to improve antibiotic use through enhanced collaboration. The workgroup reached key audiences through conferences, trainings, toolkits, and various media outlets.



\$249,130

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

In Fiscal Year 2019, Alabama will ramp up testing to include whole genome sequencing of all *Listeria*, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, and *E. coli* isolates and simultaneously monitor these isolates for resistance genes. States upload the sequence data into PulseNet for nationwide monitoring of outbreaks and trends. When outbreaks are detected, local CDC-supported epidemiologists investigate the cases to stop spread.



\$13,000

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.

To help inform national treatment guidelines for gonorrhea, Alabama participates in the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), testing how well antibiotics work on laboratory samples from sentinel STD clinics, which often are the first to detect the threat.

FUNDING TO UNIVERSITIES & HEALTHCARE PARTNERS



\$443,826

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM: Discovering & Implementing What Works

This study will evaluate the performance of commercially available diagnostic tests to detect *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, a common cause of respiratory disease, and to identify antibiotic-resistant infections.