

# CHICAGO, IL

# \$855,425

Funding for AR Activities  
Fiscal Year 2018



## FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$343,553

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

With 2017 funding, Chicago collaborated with CDC, state, and academic partners to respond to an outbreak of VIM-producing (an enzyme that can make powerful antibiotics ineffective) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* at a skilled nursing facility. On-going site visits focused on addressing infection control gaps and identifying colonized residents to effectively contain the outbreak.



\$398,872

**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, Chicago improved its ability to target data-driven prevention efforts by improving and expanding voluntary data sharing via CDC's National Healthcare Safety Network among an established group of local healthcare facilities.



\$100,000

**FUNGAL DISEASE projects improve our ability to track antifungal resistance and stop it from spreading.**

With funding for fungal disease surveillance, Chicago increased their ability to identify fungal diseases, monitor for new and emerging resistance, and implement strategies to prevent its spread in high-risk areas. Improving detection for fungal diseases, like *Candida auris*, means patients receive appropriate treatment while reducing unnecessary antibiotic use.



\$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, Chicago 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.