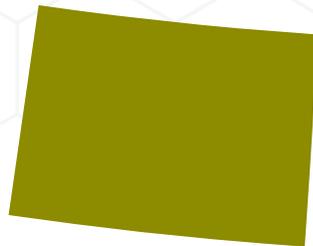


COLORADO

\$3,276,033

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2018



One of 10 sites for the
Emerging Infections Program

HIGHLIGHTS

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$503,470

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

With 2017 funding, Colorado improved reporting of outbreaks through increased outreach to healthcare facilities, including infection prevention and control trainings for 43 long-term care facilities in the state, and infection control and antibiotic stewardship assessments to identify gaps and build partnerships.



\$313,571

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, Colorado has improved rates of *C. difficile*, which can cause deadly diarrhea, and inter-facility communication by conducting on-site facility assessments and trainings and participating in a prevention collaborative.



\$640,212

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

Colorado uses whole genome sequencing to track and monitor local outbreaks of *Listeria*, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, and *E. coli* and uploads sequence data into PulseNet for nationwide monitoring of outbreaks and trends. In Fiscal Year 2019, Colorado will begin simultaneously monitoring these isolates for resistance genes. When outbreaks are detected, local CDC-supported epidemiologists investigate the cases to stop spread.



\$98,917

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

With funding for fungal disease surveillance, Colorado 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.



\$855,704

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.

During July 2017–June 2018, the Colorado Strengthening the United States Response to Resistant Gonorrhea (SURREG) project increased testing to about 23% of the more than 2,800 gonorrhea cases reported in Denver County. Colorado identified 68 samples that did not respond optimally to recommended antibiotics, and grantees adhered to follow-up protocols to ensure the patients and their sex partners received the right treatment and to help stop spread of the germ.



\$864,159

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.