

HAWAII

\$1,097,699

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2018



1 local CDC fellow

HIGHLIGHTS

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$412,373

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

With 2017 funding, Hawaii expanded its ability to test for and respond to novel and high-concern resistance, and has seen an increase in specimen submission by implementing new testing methodologies and ensuring participation of 100% of the state's clinical laboratories.

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, Hawaii launched an antibiotic stewardship collaborative providing assistance to long-term care facilities via one-on-one support, webinars and conference calls. The state's collaborative for acute care hospitals marked its fourth year.



\$303,872

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

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



\$381,454

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 Hawaii Strengthening the United States Response to Resistant Gonorrhea (SURRG) project increased testing to about 16% of the more than 1,100 gonorrhea cases reported in Honolulu. Hawaii identified 30 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.