

INDIANA

\$1,540,136

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2018



FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$497,582

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

With 2017 funding, Indiana investigated 362 cases of “nightmare bacteria” CRE, including 28 novel multidrug-resistant threats. As a result, Indiana screened 111 patients at higher risk for acquiring CRE with an average initial response time of one day.



\$130,388

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, Indiana worked with partners, including the state hospital association and quality improvement organization, to improve infection control and antibiotic stewardship practices in acute care and long-term care facilities through ongoing education to providers.



\$398,934

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

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



\$513,232

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 Indiana Strengthening the United States Response to Resistant Gonorrhea (SURRG) project increased testing to about 13% of the more than 4,600 gonorrhea cases reported in Marion County. Indiana identified 48 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.