

# KENTUCKY

# \$1,034,580

Funding for AR Activities  
Fiscal Year 2018



1 local CDC AR expert

HIGHLIGHTS

## FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$351,935

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

With 2017 funding, Kentucky supported the investigation of an outbreak of MRSA joint infections in patients who received injections at an outpatient orthopedic clinic. Recommendations were made to address observed breaches in infection control and concerns with medication combinations, and no further cases were identified.



\$337,529

### **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, Kentucky used CDC's National Healthcare Safety Network data to rank facilities and communicate to the lowest performer for *C. difficile* infections, leading to swift action and a sharp decline in the facility's *C. difficile* rates, from a standardized infection ratio (SIR) of 1.17 to an SIR of 0.68, the equivalent of preventing 55 infections.



\$345,116

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

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