

LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA

\$1,664,599

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2018



FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$452,019

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

With 2017 funding, Los Angeles County worked with 41 hospitals to improve detection and reporting of “nightmare bacteria” CRE in the region by updating CRE testing methodologies at their clinical laboratories.



\$688,590

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, Los Angeles County collaborated with their local CMS-funded Quality Improvement Organization to use CDC’s Core Elements of Outpatient Antibiotic Stewardship to improve antibiotic prescribing practices, resulting in a 52% reduction in inappropriate antibiotic prescribing among participating providers.



\$510,990

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

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



\$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, Los Angeles County 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.