

NEVADA

\$898,354

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2018



FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$493,264

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

With 2017 funding, Nevada rapidly responded to a cluster of 13 patients with highly resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* at two long-term acute care hospitals. Following case reviews, multiple site visits, and instruction on environmental cleaning, no additional cases were reported.

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, Nevada's public health laboratory conducted extensive outreach to hospitals, organized and publicized trainings, and furthered a culture of biosafety and biosecurity at laboratories in Nevada.



\$319,090

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

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



\$86,000

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, Nevada participates in the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), testing how well antibiotics work on laboratory samples from sentinel STD clinics, which are often the first to detect the threat. Select STD clinics in Nevada also collect additional samples, including from women and from extragenital sites, to further enhance surveillance for antibiotic resistant gonorrhea.