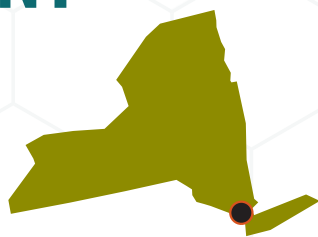


# NEW YORK CITY, NY

# \$2,160,545

Funding for AR Activities  
Fiscal Year 2018



## FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$573,061

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

With 2017 funding, New York City implemented a novel outpatient case management program for 44 case patients in the community to link these individuals to appropriate care and continued colonization screening to track their case status over time.

**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, New York City improved prevention of *C. auris* spread (an emerging, drug-resistant fungus) in clinical settings from community-based patients by characterizing the natural history of colonization (carrying and potentially spreading the germ) in these patients and devising prevention strategies, as well as establishing an innovative application of citywide syndromic surveillance to identify and conduct rapid follow-up for patients who present to the 53 local emergency departments.



\$445,340

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

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



\$80,000

**FUNGAL DISEASE projects improve our ability to track antifungal resistance and stop it from spreading.**

With funding for fungal disease surveillance, New York City increased their ability to identify fungal diseases, monitor for new and emerging resistance, and implement strategies to prevent its spread in high-risk areas. Improving detection for fungal diseases, like *Candida auris*, means patients receive appropriate treatment while reducing unnecessary antibiotic use.



\$1,062,144

**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 New York City Strengthening the United States Response to Resistant Gonorrhea (SURRG) project increased testing to about 2% of the more than 23,000 gonorrhea cases reported in New York City. New York City identified 45 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.