

OREGON

\$2,642,271

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2018



One of 10 sites for the
Emerging Infections Program

HIGHLIGHTS

FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$528,595

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

With 2017 funding, Oregon conducted investigations for all identified carbapenemase-producers, including a number of novel and high-concern mechanisms and provided infection control guidance and containment recommendations to all facilities that cared for colonized or infected patients.



\$716,902

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, Oregon engaged 40 hospitals with a high infection burden in *C. difficile* prevention work through CDC's Targeted Assessment for Prevention (TAP) strategy. Sixteen facilities used TAP Assessment Tools to inform and improve infection control practices.



\$468,884

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

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



\$101,737

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

With funding for fungal disease surveillance, Oregon 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.



\$68,000

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.

With 2018 funding, Multnomah County, Oregon participates in a sentinel surveillance project, the STD Surveillance Network, monitoring adherence to national gonorrhea treatment guidelines for patients diagnosed and reported with gonorrhea from all provider settings. To help inform national treatment guidelines for gonorrhea, Oregon also 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.



\$758,153

EMERGING INFECTIONS PROGRAM (EIP) sites improve public health by translating population-based surveillance and research activities into informed policy and public health practice.

CDC's EIP network is a national resource for surveillance, prevention, and control of emerging infectious diseases—like antibiotic-resistant bacteria and fungi. Learn more: www.cdc.gov/ncezid/dpei/eip.