

SOUTH DAKOTA

\$432,756

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2018



FUNDING TO STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS



\$338,978

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

With 2017 funding, South Dakota rapidly contained an outbreak of KPC-positive CRE (an enzyme that can make “nightmare bacteria” resistant to the most powerful antibiotics) in a long-term care facility by conducting screening and testing of cases. No new cases were identified once screening was concluded.

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, South Dakota expanded efforts to improve antibiotic use, engaging 55 nursing facilities in an antibiotic stewardship project using CDC’s Core Elements of Antibiotic Stewardship and 18 nursing facilities in a project to reduce *C. difficile* (which can cause deadly diarrhea and is often associated with antibiotic use).



\$93,778

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

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