



California

\$7,749,605

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2024

One local CDC-supported fellow

CDC Prevention Epicenter

One of 10 sites for the Emerging
Infections Program

Funding to Health Departments



\$364,190

(Includes funding to
Los Angeles County)

AR Laboratory Network: Labs detect, support response to, and prevent the spread of AR threats across the nation—and inform innovations to detect AR.

CDC's AR Lab Network provides nationwide lab capacity to detect AR and inform local prevention and response activities to stop the spread of antimicrobial-resistant germs and protect people. Collaboration from the local to national levels results in more rapid response for detecting AR and closes the gap between local capabilities and the data needed to combat AR in the United States.

Learn more: www.cdc.gov/antimicrobial-resistance-laboratory-networks/php/about/domestic.html



\$736,585

(Includes funding to
Los Angeles County)

Fighting AR in Health Care: State, territory, and local public health partners prevent HAIs, support rapid detection and response, and improve antibiotic use.

CDC-funded HAI/AR Programs form a network of health departments that prevent, respond to, and contain HAI/AR threats and promote appropriate use of antibiotics. HAI/AR programs protect patients and healthcare personnel, improve healthcare safety and quality, and use data-driven prevention strategies to combat AR threats in health care.

Learn more: www.cdc.gov/healthcare-associated-infections/programs/index.html



\$976,779

(Includes funding to
Los Angeles County)

Food Safety Projects protect communities by rapidly identifying antimicrobial-resistant foodborne bacteria to stop and solve outbreaks and improve prevention.

California uses whole genome sequencing to track local outbreaks of *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, *Shigella*, and *Escherichia coli*, identifies AR genes, and shares surveillance data with PulseNet. When outbreaks are detected, local CDC-supported epidemiologists respond to stop their spread. California conducts active, population-based surveillance for foodborne diseases through CDC's Emerging Infections Program.

Learn more: www.cdc.gov/food-safety/foods/antimicrobial-resistance.html

The AR Investment Map includes data from CDC's largest funding categories for AR. It represents fiscal year 2024 extramural funding that supports AR activities from multiple funding lines in CDC's annual appropriations. Some work received full or partial funding from one-time supplemental appropriations.

AR: antimicrobial resistance
HAI: healthcare-associated infection
IPC: infection prevention and control

NHSN: National Healthcare Safety Network
STI: sexually transmitted infection

CDC provides critical support to protect people from antimicrobial resistance.

ARinvestments.cdc.gov

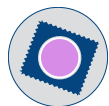




\$102,488

Fungal Disease Projects improve our ability to track resistance to antifungals and stop it from spreading. California conducts surveillance to identify fungal diseases, monitor for new and emerging AR, and implement strategies to prevent the spread of AR in high-risk areas. California conducts population-based surveillance for *Candida* bloodstream infections through CDC's Emerging Infections Program.

Learn more: www.cdc.gov/fungal/antimicrobial-resistant-fungi



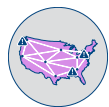
\$993,987

(Includes funding to Los Angeles County)

Drug-resistant Gonorrhea Programs work 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 recommended treatment option remains for gonorrhea and resistance to other antibiotics continues to grow.

Combatting Antimicrobial Resistant Gonorrhea and Other STIs (CARGOS) focuses on monitoring trends in antimicrobial susceptibilities of gonorrhea and STIs in the U.S. and strengthening state and local capacity for rapid detection of and response to threats of antimicrobial-resistant gonorrhea and STIs. This work is also supported by CDC STI funds.

Learn more: www.cdc.gov/sti/php/projects/cargos.html

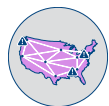


\$1,527,049

The Emerging Infections Program (EIP) HAI Component helps answer critical questions about emerging HAI threats, advanced infection tracking methods, and AR in the United States.

The California EIP performs population-based surveillance for *Clostridioides difficile*, invasive *Staphylococcus aureus*, and carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales. They also conduct HAI and antibiotic use prevalence surveys and surveillance for invasive *Escherichia coli* infections to support vaccine evaluation.

Learn more: www.cdc.gov/healthcare-associated-infections/php/haic-eip/index.html



\$75,000

The Emerging Infections Program (EIP) sites improve public health by translating population-based surveillance and research activities into informed policy and public health practice.

Active Bacterial Core surveillance (ABCs) is an active laboratory- and population-based surveillance system for invasive bacterial pathogens of public health importance. ABCs provides infrastructure for further public health research, which may include special studies to identify disease risk factors, evaluate vaccine efficacy, and monitor the effectiveness of infection prevention policies.

Learn more: www.cdc.gov/abc

Funding to Universities & Healthcare Partners



\$839,040

J. Craig Venter Institute, Inc.: CDC Prevention Epicenter

The Prevention Epicenters Program is a collaborative network of public health and healthcare experts that responds to HAI and AR research priorities to protect patients. The network conducts research to support the translation of innovative IPC strategies for preventing HAIs, stopping the spread of AR, and preventing other adverse events in all healthcare settings.

Learn more: www.cdc.gov/healthcare-associated-infections/php/prevention-epicenters/index.html

The AR Investment Map includes data from CDC's largest funding categories for AR. It represents fiscal year 2024 extramural funding that supports AR activities from multiple funding lines in CDC's annual appropriations. Some work received full or partial funding from one-time supplemental appropriations.

AR: antimicrobial resistance
HAI: healthcare-associated infection
IPC: infection prevention and control

NHSN: National Healthcare Safety Network
STI: sexually transmitted infection

CDC provides critical support to protect people from antimicrobial resistance.

ARinvestments.cdc.gov





\$425,000

University of California, San Francisco: Discovering & Implementing What Works

The Modeling Infectious Diseases in Healthcare Network (MInD-Healthcare) responds to evolving public health needs in healthcare settings by conducting transmission modeling research and assessing high-impact intervention strategies. Experts calculate the risk of HAI transmission, develop algorithms for screening and decolonization, and create models for environmental decontamination.

Learn more: www.cdc.gov/healthcare-associated-infections/php/research/mind-healthcare.html



\$80,737

University of California, San Diego: Innovative Prevention & Tracking

A University of California expert works with CDC investigators, providing expertise on social determinants of health to support CDC's work to identify, develop, and support automated methods of data collection and reporting to NHSN.



\$45,000

University of California, Berkeley: Innovative Prevention & Tracking

A University of California, Berkeley, expert provides technical assistance on methods for estimating the national burden of AR associated with noninvasive syndromes caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and group A *Streptococcus*.



\$3,750

Curry International Tuberculosis Center: Innovative Prevention & Tracking

CDC's Tuberculosis (TB) Centers of Excellence for Training, Education, and Medical Consultation (COEs) increase knowledge, skills, and abilities for TB prevention and control through communication, education, and training activities. The COEs also improve sustainable evidence-based TB clinical practices and patient care through the provision of expert medical consultation.



\$10,000

University of California, Irvine: Discovering & Implementing What Works

Experts provide innovative tools, resources, and trainings to improve IPC practices in nursing homes.



\$1,570,000

University of California, Irvine: Innovative Prevention & Tracking

CDC's Project Firstline is a collaborative of partners that provides innovative and effective IPC training for U.S. healthcare workers and the public health workforce. It offers resources in a variety of formats to meet the diverse learning needs and preferences of those working to ensure safe care in healthcare settings. Partners host events, create tools, and publish resources to help frontline healthcare workers better understand and apply IPC correctly. This work was partially supported by emergency supplemental funding.

Learn more: www.cdc.gov/project-firstline/index.html

The AR Investment Map includes data from CDC's largest funding categories for AR. It represents fiscal year 2024 extramural funding that supports AR activities from multiple funding lines in CDC's annual appropriations. Some work received full or partial funding from one-time supplemental appropriations.

AR: antimicrobial resistance
HAI: healthcare-associated infection
IPC: infection prevention and control

NHSN: National Healthcare Safety Network
STI: sexually transmitted infection

CDC provides critical support to protect people from antimicrobial resistance.

ARinvestments.cdc.gov

