

Tennessee

\$4,726,326

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2025

One local CDC-supported fellow

Regional Lab for the AR Lab Network
(Southeast)

One of 10 sites for the Emerging
Infections Program

Funding to Health Departments



\$2,023,474

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

Tennessee identifies and responds to urgent AR threats through testing for carbapenemase production and resistance mechanisms for carbapenemase producing organisms (CPOs). Tennessee supports labs in the AR Lab Network Southeast Region through antimicrobial susceptibility testing, whole genome sequencing, and colonization screening of CPOs and *Candida auris*. Tennessee also serves as a reference laboratory for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and *Aspergillus fumigatus*.

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



\$584,999

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



\$506,679

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

Tennessee 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. Tennessee 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 extramural funding that supports AR activities from multiple funding lines in CDC's 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





\$134,000

Fungal Disease Projects improve our ability to track resistance to antifungals and stop it from spreading.

Tennessee conducts surveillance to identify fungal diseases, monitors for new and emerging AR, and implements strategies to prevent the spread of AR in high-risk areas. Tennessee conducts population-based surveillance for *Candida* bloodstream infections through CDC's Emerging Infections Program.

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



\$1,052,174

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 Tennessee EIP performs population-based surveillance for *Clostridioides difficile*, invasive *Staphylococcus aureus*, and resistant gram-negative bacteria. They also conduct HAI and antimicrobial 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

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/abcs

Funding to Universities & Healthcare Partners



\$350,000

Vanderbilt University: Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements

CDC's global work to combat AR helps prevent the importation of AR threats into the United States. Experts work in Greece as part of the Global Action in Healthcare Network (GAIHN), developing a network to address emerging infectious disease threats in healthcare facilities through rapid detection and collaborative surveillance, prevention, and response. GAIHN addresses AR in health care as part of CDC's Global AR Lab and Response Network.

Learn more: www.cdc.gov/international-infection-control/hcp/about/gaihn-ar.html

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