

Washington \$4,650,749

Funding for AR Activities
Fiscal Year 2025

Regional Lab for the AR Lab Network
(West)

Funding to Health Departments



\$1,687,652

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

Washington identifies AR threats through testing for carbapenemase production and resistance mechanisms for carbapenemase-producing organisms (CPOs). Washington supports the AR Lab Network West Region through antimicrobial susceptibility testing, whole genome sequencing, and colonization screening testing for CPOs and *Candida auris*. Washington also serves as a reference laboratory for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and CPOs related to companion animals.

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



\$773,677

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



\$204,430

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

Washington 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.

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





\$643,257

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.

Combating 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.

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

Funding to Universities & Healthcare Partners



\$30,000

PATH: Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements

CDC's global work to combat AR helps prevent the importation of AR threats into the United States. Experts in Zambia work to visualize the rates of drug-sensitive and drug-resistant tuberculosis (TB) by creating graphical clusters and heat maps of reported TB cases. This project will assist in tailoring local TB prevention, case finding, and treatment activities.



\$616,733

PATH: 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 India to build capacity at the local health level to use and analyze real-time tuberculosis (TB) programmatic data, including drug-resistant TB data, for informed decision-making, leading to earlier TB diagnosis and successful treatment, as well as to plan and monitor TB outbreak responses.



\$150,000

Washington State University: Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements

CDC's global work to combat AR helps prevent the importation of AR threats into the United States. Through the Antibiotic Resistance in Communities and Hospitals (ARCH) program, experts study the burden and risk factors for colonization with resistant bacteria in healthcare settings in Guatemala. Experts also assess health and economic impacts of colonization with resistant bacteria. This work is part of CDC's Global AR Lab and Response Network efforts. Learn more: www.cdc.gov/international-infection-control/php/stories/ar-spread-studies.html



\$175,000

Washington State University: Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements

CDC's global work to combat AR helps prevent the importation of AR threats into the United States. Through the Antibiotic Resistance in Communities and Hospitals (ARCH) program, experts study the burden and risk factors for colonization with resistant bacteria in healthcare settings in Kenya. Experts also assess health and economic impacts of colonization with resistant bacteria. This work is part of CDC's Global AR Lab and Response Network efforts. Learn more: www.cdc.gov/international-infection-control/php/stories/ar-spread-studies.html



\$220,000

Washington State 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 with local labs in Kenya on environmental surveillance of antimicrobial-resistant *Escherichia coli* in drinking water, drinking water sources, and environmental water and assess risk factors for exposure to antimicrobial-resistant pathogens to improve infection prevention measures. This work is part of CDC's Global AR Lab and Response Network. Learn more: www.cdc.gov/antimicrobial-resistance-laboratory-networks/php/about/global.html

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ARinvestments.cdc.gov





\$150,000

Washington State University: Global Expertise & Capacity Enhancements

CDC's global work to combat AR helps prevent the importation of AR threats into the United States. Experts evaluate the risk for human colonization with antimicrobial-resistant gut bacteria using a One Health approach in Guatemala. Samples from livestock, companion animals, milk, and drinking water help improve understanding of how these bacteria spread in communities. This work is part of CDC's Global AR Lab and Response Network. Learn more: www.cdc.gov/antimicrobial-resistance-laboratory-networks/php/about/global.html

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