



Antibiotic Resistance Solutions Initiative (AR Solutions Initiative)

FY2025 Request: \$400 Million - National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases, CDC

History of AR Solutions Initiative Funding (Budget Authority)

<i>Time Period</i>	<i>Funding Level</i>
FY2016	\$160M
FY2017	\$162.6M
FY2018	\$167.4M
FY2019	\$168M
FY 2020	\$170M
FY 2021	\$172M
FY 2022	\$182M
FY 2023	\$197M
FY2024	TBD

Funding Request

The AR Solutions Initiative requires an annual appropriation of \$400 million under the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID). This funding is imperative to extend antibiotic stewardship throughout the care spectrum, enhance state and local grant allocations twofold, bolster the global and domestic AR Laboratory Network to better identify, track, and contain lethal pathogens, facilitate antimicrobial resistance (AMR) research and epicenters, and elevate public and healthcare professional education and awareness.

What is antibiotic resistance?

Antibiotic resistant infections arise when the bacteria causing an infection in a patient no longer responds to available antibiotics. Such infections lead to severe illness or death. Antibiotic resistance is one of the most serious and urgent global public health threats of our time. The federal government must invest in a long-term global strategy that supports infrastructure, new technology, and innovative research.

What is the AR Solutions Initiative?

- Deadly multidrug-resistant healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) can be transmitted from patient to patient across healthcare facilities. But many HAIs are preventable.
- Antimicrobial Resistance (AR) Solutions Initiative invests in national infrastructure to detect, respond, contain, and prevent resistant infections across healthcare and other settings.

What are some examples of successful programs under the AR Solutions Initiative?

- CDC created a Containment Strategy for identifying and stopping the spread of new outbreaks of multidrug resistant HAIs.
- The U.S. & Global Antimicrobial Resistance Laboratory Networks guide patient treatment, detect emerging threats, and supports nationwide lab capacity to rapidly detect antimicrobial resistance and inform local responses to prevent spread and protect people.

What is at risk if funding is not increased?

- The most serious multidrug HAI threats we are facing today are:
 - *Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales*: a category of bacteria that causes serious infections develop resistance to the group of antibiotics called carbapenems.
 - *Acinetobacter*: cause infections in the blood, urinary tract, and lungs (pneumonia), or in wounds in other parts of the body.
 - *Candida auris*: a type of yeast that can cause infections in different parts of the body such as in the bloodstream, open wounds, and ears.
 - *Clostridioides difficile*: causes diarrhea and colitis and occurs during or shortly after patients take antibiotics.
- These infections can be stopped by improving infection prevention and promoting antibiotic stewardship in healthcare settings.

Important Links and Resources

- [How multidrug resistant HAIs spread in healthcare facilities](#)
- [U.S. National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria](#)
- [CDC Fact Sheet: CDC Fights Antibiotic Resistance \(AR\) in Healthcare](#)
- [CDC Containment Strategy Guidelines for public health departments and healthcare facilities](#)
- [U.S. & Global Antimicrobial Resistance Laboratory Networks](#)
- [AR Investment Map](#)
- [2019 AR Threats Report](#)
- [NCEZID 2022 Accomplishments report](#)
- [NCEZID 2022 Accomplishments video](#)