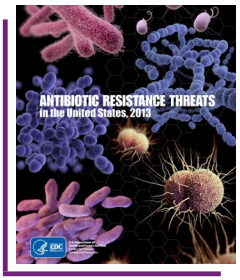
CDC Leads the U.S. Public Health Fight **Against Antimicrobial Resistance (AR)**



2013

- **CDC releases *Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the United States, 2013*.**

2014

- **CDC publishes *Core Elements of Hospital Antibiotic Stewardship Programs*.**
- White House Executive Order 13676 establishes *National Strategy for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria (CARB)* and Presidential Advisory Council.

2015

- U.S. government releases first *National Action Plan for CARB, 2015-2020*.
- Congress appropriates **$160 million** for AR Solutions Initiative. (CDC's initial request was $264M)
- **CDC launches CDC & FDA AR Isolate Bank.**

2016

- **CDC establishes the AR Lab Network.**
- **CDC awards first domestic AR innovation funding ($40M).**
- **CDC launches the Antibiotic Use and Resistance Modulethrough the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN).**
- United Nations (UN) General Assembly holds first high-level meeting on AR.

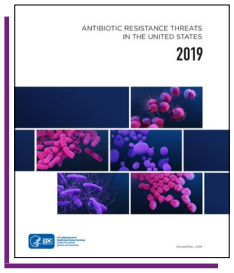
2017

- **CDC begins supporting global AR innovation projects.**
- **CDC adds National Tuberculosis Molecular Surveillance Center to the AR Lab Network.**

2018

- **CDC co-hosts forum to publish report, *Initiatives for Addressing Antimicrobial Resistance in the Environment*.**
- **CDC co-hosts AMR Challenge, a global one-year initiative to drive meaningful action worldwide.**

2019



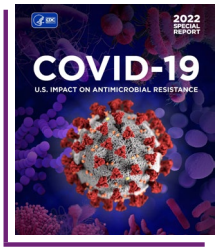
- **CDC publishes *Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the United States, 2019*.**
- **CDC PulseNet laboratories transition to whole genome sequencing for foodborne germs, enabling routine surveillance to predict resistance.**
- **CDC and HHS conclude AMR Challenge with 300+ partner commitments globally.**

2020

- U.S. government releases second *National Action Plan for CARB, 2020-2025*.
- COVID-19 pandemic begins, impacting healthcare facilities, health departments, and communities and leading to an increase in healthcare-associated, antimicrobial-resistant infections in U.S. hospitals.

2021

- **CDC establishes the Global AR Lab and Response Network** to address critical AR detection and response gaps in low- and middle-income countries.
- Emergency supplemental funding expands U.S. health department and global partner country epidemiology and laboratory capacity for AR threats, COVID-19, and other infectious diseases.



2022

- **CDC publishes *COVID-19: U.S. Impact on Antimicrobial Resistance, Special Report 2022*.**
- **CDC and FDA co-sponsor workshop on preventing healthcare-associated infections, decolonization and pathogen reduction strategies.**

2023

- **Recissions of emergency supplemental funding return CDC AR funding to pre-pandemic levels, risking progress made in the U.S. and around the world.**

2024

- **CDC publishes data on burden of seven antimicrobial-resistant threats typically found in healthcare settings, 2021-2022.**
- UN General Assembly holds second high-level meeting on AR.
- U.S. begins requiring **4,500** hospitals to report antimicrobial use and resistance data through NHSN via automated mechanisms (under CMS rule).
- **CDC collaborates with other federal agencies on development of *Framework for Interagency Collaboration to Review Potential Antibacterial and Antifungal Resistance Risks Associated with Pesticide Use.***

2025

- **CDC to release third AR Threats Report in a new electronic format. Report will feature burden estimates for at least 19 AR threats and an update on the overall burden of AR in the U.S.**
- U.S. government will release third *National Action Plan for CARB, 2025 - 2030.*

For more information on antimicrobial resistance, visit: https://bit.ly/4di6DHm

CDC

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