

CDC's 2019 AR Threats Report: PREVENTION WORKS.

↓ 18% fewer deaths from antibiotic resistance overall since 2013 report

↓ 28% fewer deaths from antibiotic resistance in hospitals since 2013 report

AND DECREASES IN INFECTIONS CAUSED BY:

↓ 41% Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus*

↓ 33% Carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter*

↓ 29% Multidrug-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

↓ 25% Drug-resistant *Candida*

↓ 21% Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)

STABLE Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) & drug-resistant tuberculosis (TB disease cases)

CDC strategies that work in healthcare:



Preventing device- and procedure-related infections, such as from urinary catheters or central lines



Stopping the spread of resistant germs within and between healthcare facilities



Containing emerging threats through early detection and aggressive response



Tracking and improving appropriate antibiotic use



Infection prevention and control in non-hospital settings, such as long-term care facilities

CDC strategies that work in communities:



Widespread use of vaccines to prevent infections and spread



Routine tuberculosis and gonorrhea screening for at-risk groups and prompt treatment



Using safer sex practices (e.g., condoms)



Safe food handling and preparation



Improving antibiotic use everywhere

Despite these gains, CDC's 2019 AR Threats Report shows additional actions are needed to protect people.

2.8M+ antibiotic-resistant infections each year

35k+ deaths from antibiotic resistance each year

Plus: 223,900 cases and 12,800 deaths from *Clostridioides difficile*

**AND INCREASES
IN INFECTIONS
CAUSED BY:**

↑ 315%
Erythromycin-resistant
invasive group A strep

↑ 124%
Drug-resistant
Neisseria gonorrhoeae

↑ 50%
ESBL-producing
Enterobacteriaceae

Challenges in healthcare:



Preventing the spread of germs, including in non-hospital settings such as long-term care facilities



Spread of germs from the healthcare environment (e.g., bedrails, devices, other surfaces)



Incomplete adoption of the Containment Strategy



Inconsistent implementation of some CDC recommendations (e.g., Contact Precautions)



Introduction of emerging threats from outside of the United States



Continued vigilance against serious threats like "nightmare bacteria" CRE

Challenges in the community:



Poor hygiene, such as not keeping hands clean or not wiping properly after toileting or diapering



Spread of resistant threats in the food supply



Inconsistent use of safer sex practices



Few vaccines to prevent infections and spread of resistant threats



Stopping spread of germs in animals



Understanding the role of antibiotic-resistant germs in the environment



Improving antibiotic use everywhere

For further progress, the nation must continue to innovate and scale up effective strategies to prevent infections, stop spread, and save lives.

Learn more:
www.cdc.gov/DrugResistance/Biggest-Threats

(strep) *Streptococcus*

(ESBL) extended-spectrum beta-lactamase



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention