Detect and Protect Against Antibiotic Resistance

CDC's Initiative will fight foodborne infections

How does foodborne antibiotic resistance occur?

ive fight foodborne infections?



George goes to the doctor for Salmonella infection and antibiotics don't work. CDC estimates that there are **100.000** multidrug-resistant (MDR) Salmonella infections in the U.S. each year.

Animals get antibiotics and develop resistant bacteria in their guts.

Drug-resistant bacteria can remain on meat from animals. When not handled or cooked properly, the bacteria can spread to humans.

Fertilizer or water containing animal feces and drug-resistant bacteria is used on

food crops.

Vegetable Farm



Drug-resistant bacteria in the animal feces can remain on crops and be eaten. These bacteria can remain in the human gut.

Early detection and tracking

Currently, only 1 in 20 samples of MDR Salmonella receive resistance testing. With support of the Antimicrobial Resistance Regional Lab Network all MDR Salmonella samples will be tested.

Preventing spread of MDR Salmonella through food to people

CDC will target research into the prevention and spread of MDR Salmonella through food to people.

Finding what foods caused his illness

CDC will be able to more rapidly attribute MDR Salmonella infections to specific foods.



Better outcomes

CDC's Initiative will reduce MDR Salmonella by 25%.

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Using antibiotics - in people or in animals- can create resistance. Antibiotics should be used to treat infections.



Centers for Disease **Control and Prevention** National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases