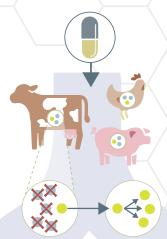
Antibiotic Resistance Solutions Initiative

Resistance to important antibiotics for human health is increasing. In the U.S., over 400,000 people are sickened with resistant *Salmonella* or *Campylobacter* every year.

Some resistant infections can come from the food we eat.



Animals get antibiotics. In their guts, drug-resistant bacteria survive and multiply.



Resistant bacteria can remain on meat. When the meat is not handled or cooked properly, the bacteria can spread to humans.



Antibiotics that people take can also lead to resistance.





Fertilizer or water containing animal feces and drug-resistant bacteria can be used on food crops.



Resistant bacteria in the animal feces can remain on crops and be eaten. Then, the bacteria can spread to humans.

How will CDC's Initiative fight foodborne infections?



Find outbreaks faster by increasing lab testing

Reduce multidrug-resistant Salmonella by 25%. Check every Salmonella isolate and more Campylobacter isolates from sick people for resistance in real time.



Detect and describe resistant pathogens rapidly

Decrease by 50% the time needed for the National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS) to report the results of resistance testing to the states.



Improve health outcomes

Track and investigate life-threatening, resistant intestinal infections to understand how many people get sick and the outcome of their illness to guide prevention efforts.



Track resistance globally

Check for resistant bacteria in more domestic and imported food and in more sick people who traveled abroad.



Promote responsible antibiotic use

Improve data collection about antibiotic use in food animals to better understand resistant *Salmonella* in sick people and meat.

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