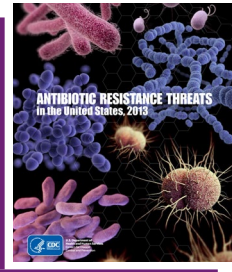


CDC Leads the U.S. Public Health Fight Against Antimicrobial Resistance (AR)



2013

- CDC releases [Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the United States, 2013](#).

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](#).

2017

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

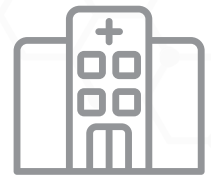
2018

- 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.



2014

- CDC publishes [Core Elements of Hospital Antibiotic Stewardship Programs](#).



- CDC launched the Antimicrobial Resistance Option through the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN).
- White House [Executive Order 13676](#) establishes [National Strategy for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria \(CARB\)](#) and Presidential Advisory Council.

2016

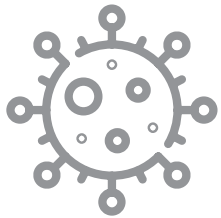
- CDC establishes the [AR Lab Network](#).
- CDC awards first domestic AR [innovation funding \(\\$40M\)](#).
- United Nations (UN) General Assembly holds first high-level meeting on AR.



2019

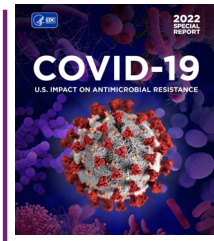
- CDC publishes [Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the United States, 2019](#).
- CDC PulseNet laboratories transition to whole genome sequencing for foodborne germs, enabling routine surveillance to predict resistance.
- CDC and HHS conclude AMR Challenge with **300+** partner commitments globally.





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.



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.

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](#).



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.



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.

2025

- The [CDC & FDA AR Isolate Bank](#) reached 10 years of service and over 500,000 isolates shipped.

2026

- CDC to release estimates for at least **19** antimicrobial resistance threats and an update on the U.S. burden of antimicrobial resistance in a new electronic format.
- CDC's [AR Solutions Initiative](#) celebrates 10 years of protecting Americans from drug-resistant threats.
- The AR Laboratory Network celebrates its **10th anniversary**, with **1.5 million tests performed** to rapidly identify AR and control outbreaks.



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

