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.
- 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.
- Antibiotics that people take can also lead to resistance.
- Resistant bacteria can remain on meat. When the meat is not handled or cooked properly, 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.

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