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*
- **29%** Multidrug-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- **21%** Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)
- **33%** Carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter*
- **25%** Drug-resistant *Candida*
- **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

(AR) antibiotic resistance
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](http://www.cdc.gov/DrugResistance/Biggest-Threats)

(strep) *Streptococcus*  
(ESBL) extended-spectrum beta-lactamase

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