

20th ANNIVERSARY



A collaborative program of state and local health departments, universities, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Centers for Disease Control, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, serving as a U.S. public health surveillance system that tracks antibiotic resistance in bacteria that are found in retail meats, human patients, and food-producing animals.

1996

NARMS formed at recommendation of FDA advisory committee



Human component of NARMS launched with testing of non-Typhi Salmonella and E. coli O157

1997

Animal monitoring component launched with testing of Salmonella

1998

Animal monitoring component expanded to include Campylobacter



2000

Animal monitoring component expanded to include testing of E. coli

2002

Retail meat component of NARMS launched with testing of Salmonella, Campylobacter, E. coli and Enterococcus



2003

NARMS expands testing nationwide for Salmonella and E. coli O157 in people.



2005

NARMS data help inform FDA regulatory decision to withdraw approval of the last fluoroquinolones drug approved for use in poultry.



2011

NARMS data helps solve Salmonella Heidelberg outbreak in ground turkey

2012

NARMS data inform FDA decision to prohibit some uses of cephalosporins in food-producing animals.

NARMS expands Salmonella retail meat testing to: CA, CO, CT, GA, LA, MD, MN, MO, NM, NY, OR, PA, TN, WA

2012-13

NARMS data inform implementation of FDA guidances for industry #209 and #213 on the Judicious Use of Medically Important Antimicrobial Drugs in Food-Producing Animals



2013

Enhanced testing program in processing plants allows random, nationally representative testing of animals

2014

NARMS starts using whole genome sequencing of Salmonella

2015

NARMS Now launched, making isolate-level data available online

2016

CDC awards grants enabling every state to sequence all human isolates of Salmonella



NARMS announces grant award to expand retail meat testing to 18 states

