A .gov website belongs to an official government organization in the United States. A lock ( ) or https:// means you've safely connected to the .gov website. Share sensitive information only on official, secure websites. CDC's 2019 AR Threats Report includes national death and infection estimates that underscore the continued threat of AR in the United States. The germs are listed in three categories—urgent, serious and concerning—based on level of concern to human health. The report also includes a Watch List with three threats that have not spread widely in the U.S. but could become common without continued aggressive action. The 2019 AR Threats Report is intended to: The 2019 report also emphasizes progress in combating AR. However, CDC's 2022 special report highlighting the impact of COVID-19 on antimicrobial resistance in the U.S. found that much of that progress was lost, in large part, due to the effects of the pandemic. The pandemic pushed healthcare facilities, health departments and communities near their breaking points in 2020, making it very hard to maintain the progress in combating AR. Thankfully, the 2022 National and State Healthcare-Associated Infections Progress Report shows that the U.S. is gaining ground lost during the first years of the COVID-19 pandemic with decreases in standardized infection rates for some HAIs, including a 16% decrease in hospital-onset methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus and a 3% decrease in hospital onset Clostridioides difficile. As evident from the pandemic, without continued action and vigilance these gains will only be temporary. In 2013, CDC published the first AR Threats Report, which sounded the alarm to the danger of AR. The 2013 and 2019 reports do not include viruses (e.g., HIV, influenza) or parasites. The 2013 report stated that each year in the U.S. at least 2 million people got an antimicrobial-resistant infection, and at least 23,000 people died. The 2013 AR Threats Report helped inform the first National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria. Addressing the threat of AR worldwide requires: CDC is working with partners to strengthen prevention efforts and improve antibiotic and antifungal use so that the world benefits.

We all have a role to play, from travelers, animal owners, and care givers to patients and healthcare providers. Let's take action. CDC leads the U.S. public health response to combat AR. CDC's AR Solutions Initiative has heavily invested in domestic capacity to detect, respond, contain, and prevent the spread of resistance across health care, food, environment, and communities. This includes sounding the alarm, and providing the data for action, technical expertise, and support for a domestic infrastructure to respond to AR. To accomplish this work, CDC successfully collaborates with partners across health care, industry, academia, and government. The world needs heightened vigilance and public health engagement to contain resistance threats whenever and wherever they emerge. Swift public health action is fundamental to save lives. CDC. Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the United States, 2019. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2019 Antimicrobial resistance happens when germs like bacteria and fungi can defeat the drugs designed to kill them. Languages Language Assistance Languages Language Assistance

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