

from **CDC Data...**

Antibiotic/Antimicrobial Resistance Biggest Threats

<https://www.cdc.gov/drugresistance/biggest-threats.html>

Urgent Threats

Carbapenem-resistant Bacteria <i>Acinetobacter</i>	Carbapenem-resistant <i>Acinetobacter</i> cause pneumonia and wound, bloodstream, and urinary tract infections. Nearly all these infections happen in patients who recently received care in a healthcare facility.
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Drug-resistant Fungus <i>Candida auris</i> (<i>C. auris</i>)	<i>C. auris</i> is an emerging multidrug-resistant yeast. It can cause severe infections and spreads easily between hospitalized patients and nursing home residents.
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Bacteria <i>Clostridioides difficile</i> (<i>C. difficile</i>)	<i>C. difficile</i> causes life-threatening diarrhea and colitis (an inflammation of the colon), mostly in people who have had both recent medical care and antibiotics.
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Carbapenem-resistant Bacteria <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> (<i>CRE</i>)	CRE are a major concern for patients in healthcare facilities. Some Enterobacteriaceae (a family of germs) are resistant to nearly all antibiotics, leaving more toxic or less effective treatment options.□
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Drug-resistant Bacteria <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> (<i>N. gonorrhoeae</i>)	<i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> causes the sexually transmitted disease gonorrhea that can result in life-threatening ectopic pregnancy and infertility, and can increase the risk of getting and giving HIV.□
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Serious Threats

Bacteria <i>Campylobacter</i>	<i>Campylobacter</i> usually causes diarrhea (often bloody), fever, and abdominal cramps, and can spread from animals to people through contaminated food, especially raw or undercooked chicken.
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Drug-resistant Fungus <i>Candida</i> Species	Dozens of <i>Candida</i> species—a group of fungi—cause infections, ranging from mild oral and vaginal yeast infections to severe invasive infections. Many are resistant to the antifungals used to treat them.
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Serious Threats *(continued...)*

<p>Extended-Spectrum Beta-Lactamase (ESBL) Enzyme* <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i></p>	<p>ESBLs are enzymes that break down common antibiotics (penicillins and cephalosporins), making them ineffective. They are a concern in healthcare settings and the community as they can spread rapidly and cause or complicate infections in healthy people.</p>
<p>Vancomycin-resistant Bacteria <i>Enterococcus (VRE)</i></p>	<p>Enterococci can cause serious infections for patients in healthcare settings, including bloodstream, surgical site, and urinary tract infections.</p>
<p>Multidrug-resistant Bacteria <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa (P. aeruginosa)</i></p>	<p><i>P. aeruginosa</i> infections usually occur in people with weakened immune systems, and can be particularly dangerous for patients with chronic lung diseases.</p>
<p>Drug-resistant Bacteria nontyphoidal <i>Salmonella</i></p>	<p>Nontyphoidal <i>Salmonella</i> can spread from animals to people through food, and usually causes diarrhea, fever, and abdominal cramps. Some infections spread to the blood and can have life-threatening complications.</p>
<p>Drug-resistant Bacteria <i>Salmonella</i> serotype Typhi</p>	<p><i>Salmonella</i> Typhi causes a serious disease called typhoid fever, which can be life-threatening. Most people in the U.S. become infected while traveling to countries where the disease is common.</p>
<p>Drug-resistant Bacteria <i>Shigella</i></p>	<p><i>Shigella</i> spreads in feces through direct contact or through contaminated surfaces, food, or water. Most people with <i>Shigella</i> infections develop diarrhea, fever, and stomach cramps.</p>
<p>Methicillin-resistant Bacteria <i>Staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus) (MRSA)</i></p>	<p><i>S. aureus</i> are common bacteria that spread in healthcare facilities and the community. MRSA can cause difficult-to-treat staph infections because of resistance to some antibiotics.</p>
<p>Drug-resistant Bacteria <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae (S. pneumoniae)</i></p>	<p><i>S. pneumoniae</i> causes pneumococcal disease, which can range from ear and sinus infections to pneumonia and bloodstream infections.</p>
<p>Drug-resistant Bacteria Tuberculosis</p>	<p>TB is caused by the bacteria <i>M. tuberculosis</i>, and is among the most common infectious diseases and a frequent cause of death worldwide.</p>

Concerning Threats

Erythromycin-resistant
Bacteria
Group A *Streptococcus*

GAS can cause many different infections that range from minor illnesses to serious and deadly diseases, including strep throat, pneumonia, flesh-eating infections, and sepsis.

Clindamycin-resistant
Bacteria
Group B *Streptococcus*

GBS can cause severe illness in people of all ages.

Watch List

Azole-resistant Fungus
Aspergillus fumigatus

Aspergillus is a fungus that can cause life-threatening infections in people with weakened immune systems. These infections are treated with antifungals called azoles. Azoles are also increasingly used in agriculture to prevent and treat fungal diseases in crops. Azole use in human medicine and agriculture can contribute to resistance to antifungal medicines.

Drug-resistant Bacteria
Mycoplasma genitalium
(*M. genitalium*)

M. genitalium bacteria are sexually transmitted and can cause urethritis in men (inflammation of the urethra) and may cause cervicitis in women (inflammation of the cervix). Few antibiotics are available to treat M. genitalium infections. Resistance to azithromycin, which has been recommended for treatment, is high across the globe.

Drug-resistant Bacteria
Bordetella pertussis
(*B. pertussis*)

Pertussis, a respiratory illness commonly known as whooping cough, is a very contagious disease caused by a type of bacteria called B. pertussis. It can cause serious and sometimes deadly complications, especially in babies.