

CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL THREATS REPORT

URGENT THREATS

Clostridioides difficile

Type: Bacteria

Also known as: C. difficile or C. diff, previously Clostridium difficile

About: C. difficile causes life-threatening diarrhea and colitis (an inflammation of the colon), mostly in people who have had both recent medical care and antibiotics

Infections per year: 500,000

Deaths per year: 15,000

Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE)

Type: Bacteria

Also known as: Nightmare bacteria

About: Some Enterobacteriaceae (a family of germs) are resistant to nearly all antibiotics, including carbapenems, which are often considered the antibiotics of last resort

Drug-resistant infections per year: 9,000

Deaths per year: 600

Drug-resistant Neisseria gonorrhoeae

Type: Bacteria

About: N. gonorrhoeae causes the sexually transmitted disease gonorrhea, and has progressively developed resistance to the antibiotic drugs prescribed to treat it

Infections per year: 246,000

SERIOUS THREATS

Multidrug-resistant Acinetobacter

Type: Bacteria

About: People with weakened immune systems, including hospitalized patients, are more at risk of getting an Acinetobacter infection, which is resistant to many commonly prescribed antibiotics

Multidrug-resistant infections per year: 7,300

Deaths per year: 500

Drug-resistant Campylobacter

Type: Bacteria

Also known as: Campy

About: Campylobacter usually causes diarrhea, fever, and abdominal cramps, and can spread from animals to people through contaminated food, especially raw or undercooked chicken

Drug-resistance infections per year: 310,000

Fluconazole-resistant Candida

Type: Fungus

About: Candida yeasts normally live on skin and mucous membranes without causing infection; however, overgrowth of these microorganisms can cause symptoms to develop

Fluconazole-resistant Candida infections per year: 3,400

Deaths per year: 220

Extended-spectrum Beta-lactamase (ESBL) producing Enterobacteriaceae

Type: Bacteria

Also known as: ESBL, or extended-spectrum β -lactamase

About: ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae are resistant to strong antibiotics, including extended spectrum cephalosporins

- ESBL is an enzyme that allows bacteria to become resistant to a wide variety of penicillin and cephalosporin drugs
- Bacteria that contain this enzyme are known as ESBLs or ESBL-producing

Drug-resistant infections per year: 26,000

Deaths per year: 1,700

Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus (VRE)

Type: Bacteria

Also known as: VRE

About: Enterococci cause a range of illnesses, mostly among patients receiving healthcare

Drug-resistant Enterococcus infections per year: 20,000

Deaths per year: 1,300

Multidrug-resistant Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Type: Bacteria

Also known as: P. aeruginosa

About: Serious Pseudomonas infections usually occur in people with weakened immune systems, making it a common cause of healthcare-associated infections

Multidrug-resistant Pseudomonas infections per year: 6,700

Deaths per year: 440

Drug-resistant non-typhoidal Salmonella

Type: Bacteria

• Non-typhoidal Salmonella includes serotypes (a subdivision of a species) other than Typhi, Paratyphi A, Paratyphi B, and Paratyphi C

About: Salmonella spreads from animals to people mostly through food, and usually causes diarrhea, fever, and abdominal cramps

Drug-resistant Salmonella infections per year: 100,000

Drug-resistant Salmonella Serotype Typhi

Type: Bacteria

Also known as: typhoid fever

About: Salmonella Typhi causes a serious disease called typhoid fever and is spread by contaminated food and water

Drug-resistant Salmonella Typhi per year: 3,800

Drug-resistant Shigella

Type: Bacteria

About: Shigella spreads in feces through direct contact or through contaminated surfaces, food, or water, and most people infected with Shigella develop diarrhea, fever, and stomach cramps

Drug-resistant infections per year: 27,000

Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)

Type: Bacteria

Also known as: MRSA, resistant staph (short for Staphylococcus), resistant S. aureus

About: MRSA is S. aureus that has become resistant to certain antibiotics called beta-lactams, including methicillin

• Patients in healthcare settings frequently get

severe or potentially life-threatening infections, and people can also get MRSA in their community

Severe MRSA infections per year: 80,461

Deaths per year: 11,285

Drug-resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae

Type: Bacteria

Also known as: S. pneumonia, pneumococcus

About: S. pneumoniae causes pneumococcal disease, which can range from ear and sinus infections to pneumonia and bloodstream infections

Drug-resistant infections per year: 1.2 million

Hospitalizations per year: over 19,000

Deaths per year: 7,000

Drug-resistant Tuberculosis

Type: Bacteria

Also known as: TB, multidrug-resistant TB (MDR TB), or extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR TB), Mycobacterium tuberculosis (M. tuberculosis)

About: TB is caused by the bacteria M. tuberculosis, and is among the most common infectious diseases and a frequent cause of death worldwide

Drug-resistant TB cases in 2011: 1,042

CONCERNING THREATS

Vancomycin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (VRSA)

Type: Bacteria

Also known as: VRSA, resistant staph (short for Staphylococcus), resistant S. aureus

About: VRSA is S. aureus that has become resistant to the antibiotic vancomycin, the antibiotic most frequently used to treat serious S. aureus infections

Cases 2002-2013: 13 in 4 states

Erythromycin-resistant Group A Streptococcus

Type: Bacteria

Also known as: resistant group A strep, GAS

About: Group A strep can cause many different infections that range from minor illnesses to very serious and deadly diseases, including strep throat, scarlet fever, and others

Drug-resistant infections per year: 1,300

Deaths per year: 160

Clindamycin-resistant Group B Streptococcus

Type: Bacteria

Also known as: resistant group B strep, GBS

About: Group B strep can cause severe illness in people of all ages

Drug-resistant infections per year: 7,600

Deaths per year: 440

SOURCE:

https://www.cdc.gov/drugresistance/biggest_threats.html