AMERICA’S MOST (not) WANTED
SUPER BUGS

▲ HAZARD LEVEL “URGENT”: These bacteria are an immediate public health threat requiring urgent and aggressive action. *C. difficle* causes 14,000 deaths a year, CRE have become resistant to nearly all available antibiotics, and there are almost a quarter million drug-resistant gonorrhea infections a year.

BELOW, FROM LEFT: MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT ACINETOBACTER, DRUG-RESISTANT CAMPYLOBACTER, FLUCONAZOLE-RESISTANT CANDIDA, EXTENDED SPECTRUM ENTEROBACTERIACEAE (ESBL), VANCOMYCIN-RESISTANT ENTEROCOCCUS (VRE), MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA

▲▼ HAZARD LEVEL “SERIOUS”: Less urgent though significant, these bacteria and fungi cause hundreds to thousands of deaths a year (MRSA 12,000+).

There are 1,300,000 Campylobacter infections a year. *Candida* is the fourth most common cause of healthcare-associated bloodstream infections.

Staph bacteria is one of the most common causes of healthcare-associated infections. *S. pneumoniae* is the leading cause of bacterial pneumonia and meningitis. TB is also among the most common infectious diseases and a frequent cause of death worldwide.

ABOVE, FROM LEFT: DRUG-RESISTANT NON-TYPHOIDAL SALMONELLA, DRUG-RESISTANT SALMONELLA TYPHI, DRUG-RESISTANT SHIGELLA, METHICILLIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS (MRSA), DRUG-RESISTANT STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE, DRUG-RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS

▼ HAZARD LEVEL “CONCERNING”: Although antibiotic resistance is either low or multiple therapeutic options exist, these bacterial pathogens cause severe illness and demand rapid response. Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* leaves few treatment options, Group A Strep is the leading cause of “flesh-eating” disease, and Group B Strep causes serious infections in newborns.

RIGHT, FROM LEFT: VANCOMYCIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS (VRSA),ERYTHROMYCIN-RESISTANT STREPTOCOCCUS GROUP A, CLINDAMYCIN-RESISTANT STREPTOCOCCUS GROUP B