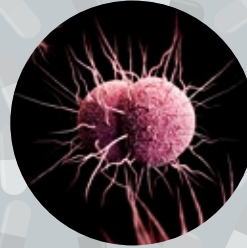


AMERICA'S MOST (not) WANTED SUPER BUGS

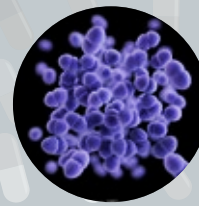
RIGHT, FROM LEFT:

CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFICILE (CDIFF),
CARBAPENEM-RESISTANT
ENTEROBACTERIACEAE (CRE),
NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE

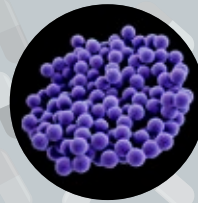
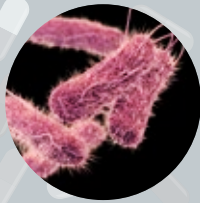


▲ **HAZARD LEVEL "URGENT"**: These bacteria are an immediate public health threat requiring urgent and aggressive action. *C. difficile* causes 14,000 deaths a year, CRE have become resistant to nearly all available antibiotics, and there are almost a quarter million drug-resistant gonorrhea infections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

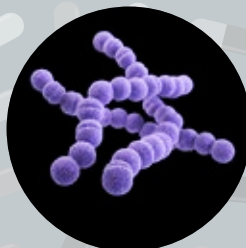


ABOVE, FROM LEFT: DRUG-RESISTANT NON-TYPHOIDAL SALMONELLA, DRUG-RESISTANT SALMONELLA TYPHI, DRUG-RESISTANT SHIGELLA, METHICILLIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS (MRSA), DRUG-RESISTANT STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE, DRUG-RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS

▼ **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



SOURCE: CENTERS FOR DISEASE
CONTROL AND PREVENTION,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES, 2013