U.S. Government Budgets Dedicated to Combating Antibiotic–Resistant Bacteria Activities

Presidential Advisory Council on Combating Antibiotic–Resistant Bacteria

March 30, 2016
Economic Impact

- Each year in the U.S., at least two million people become infected with bacteria resistant to antibiotics and at least 23,000 individuals die each year as a result of these infections.

- Antibiotic-resistant infections account for at least $20 billion in excess direct health care costs and up to $35 billion in lost productivity due to hospitalizations and sick days each year.
Ongoing efforts across Federal agencies served as the foundation to support the goals of the National Action Plan for CARB.

During FY 2015, Federal Government agencies invested a total of $604 million in a wide range of activities across HHS, USDA, VA, and DoD.
In support of the National Strategy, the FY 2016 President’s Budget proposed a historic investment in CARB to protect the public health.
- Over $1.2 billion – nearly double the FY 2015 level.

The FY 2016 appropriations enacted a total of $1 billion across the government.
- A +$400 million increase above the FY 2015 level.
- Provided a significant investment to implement a wide range of strategic activities to support the Action Plan.
FY 2016 Budget

Budget Request
- HHS: $991M
- USDA: $77M
- DoD: $75M
- VA: $85M
Total: $1.2 billion

Appropriations
- HHS: $835M
- USDA: $26M
- DoD: $58M
- VA: $85M
Total: $1 billion
FY 2017 President’s Budget

- The Budget includes $1.1 billion across the Federal Government.
- A total increase of +$94 million to build on ongoing Federal efforts to continue the National Action Plan.
- Resources will support activities such as:
  - Prevent, detect, and control illness and death related to infectious disease.
  - Support innovate research to reduce resistance.
  - Advance rapid diagnostics, drugs, and new treatment therapies.
  - Support surveillance, prevention, and stewardship.
Federal Government Combating Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria
FY 2017 President's Budget
(dollars in millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>FY 2016</th>
<th>FY 2017</th>
<th>+/- FY 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of Health and Human Services</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>877</td>
<td>+42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Institutes of Health</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>+40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Drug Administration</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Global Affairs</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 2016</th>
<th>FY 2017</th>
<th>+/- FY 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Veterans Affairs</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Defense</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Wide Total</td>
<td>1,004</td>
<td>1,098</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
President’s Budget – USDA, VA, DoD

- USDA (+$35 million; $61 million total): Monitor and address antimicrobial resistance in pathogens of humans and livestock; increase understanding of the relationships among microbes and livestock, the environment, and human health; increase data collection.

- VA ($85 million total): Improve health care quality and safety to optimize delivery of care.

- DoD (+$17 million; $75 million total): Support military relevant programs to counter biological threats and promoting global health security.
NIH ($413 million total):
- Expand efforts to develop a national clinical trial network for rapid testing of new drugs multidrug-resistant bacteria;
- Develop new detection diagnostic devices;
- Develop a national database of pathogen genome sequences; and,
- Optimize treatments to reduce emergence of resistance.
President’s Budget – HHS

- CDC (+$40 million; $218 million total):
  - Build on core antibiotic resistant activities.
  - Support state, local, and national capacity to detect, respond to, and prevent antibiotic resistant threats in multiple health care settings.
  - Expand implementation of surveillance, prevention, and stewardship activities across the country, and reduce inappropriate antibiotic use.
  - Expand state public health laboratory capacity to ensure the nation can rapidly detect and investigate antibiotic resistance.
ASPR ($192 million total):
- Support the BARDA broad-spectrum antimicrobial program to transition and support new antimicrobials and vaccine and diagnostics candidates from early to advanced development.

AHRQ (+$2 million; $12 million total):
- Expand implementation of antibiotic stewardship programs in ambulatory and long-term care settings.
FDA ($42 million total):
- Implement the Veterinary Feed Directive and support animal model development for vaccine and antimicrobial drug development.

OGA (+$1 million; $1 million total):
- Promote international communication and collaboration; improve susceptibility reporting; and coordination with international agencies.