

Healthy People 2010 Operational Definition

10-3. Prevent an increase in the proportion of isolates of non-Typhi *Salmonella* species from humans that are resistant to antimicrobial drugs.

10-3d. Non-Typhi *Salmonella* from humans that are resistant to ampicillin.

National Data Sources	The National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System: Enteric Bacteria-Salmonella (NARMS: Enteric Bacteria), NCID, CDC; FDA, CVM; USDA, Agriculture Research Service (ARS); Foodborne Disease Active Surveillance Network (FoodNet) FDA, CDC, and USDA, FSIS.
State Data Source	Participating local and State health departments in 28 NARMS sites -- see Comments.
Healthy People 2000 Objective	Not applicable.
Changes since the 2000 Publication	None.
Measure	Percent.
Baseline (Year)	18 (1997)
Target	18.0
Target-Setting Method	No increase. For a discussion of target-setting methods, see Part A, section 4.
Numerator	Number of non-Typhi <i>Salmonella</i> species isolates that are resistant to ampicillin.
Denominator	Number of non-Typhi <i>Salmonella</i> species isolates tested for resistance to ampicillin.
Population Targeted	Not applicable.
Questions Used to Obtain the National Baseline Data	Not applicable.
Expected Periodicity	Annual.

Comments

The wording of objective 10-3 was corrected during the Healthy People 2010 Midcourse Review to reflect the monitoring and testing of non-Typhi *Salmonella* species isolates from humans, as opposed to all *Salmonella* species isolates.

The original baseline was rounded to a whole percent. Subsequent data are shown to one decimal place.

Participating health departments forward every 10th non-Typhi *Salmonella* species isolate from humans received at their public health laboratories to CDC.

In 2002, there were 28 NARMS health department participants representing approximately 187 million persons. Sites included Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Los Angeles County, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York City, New York State, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Nine of these sites also participate in FoodNet.

In March 2000, the study population at FoodNet sites represented 25.4 million persons (10 percent of the resident population) for active surveillance of bacterial pathogens. Baseline information for bacterial infections is based on 1997 active surveillance at FoodNet sites, which included areas of California, Connecticut, Georgia, Minnesota, Oregon, and New York. Since 1997, additional counties or additional sites (New York and Maryland in 1998, Tennessee in 2000, and Colorado in 2001, New Mexico in 2002, and Texas in 2003) have been added to the network. In 2003, the study population for the eleven sites represented approximately 36 million people (www.cdc.gov/od/oc/media/pressrel/r031010.htm).

See Appendix A for focus area contact information.