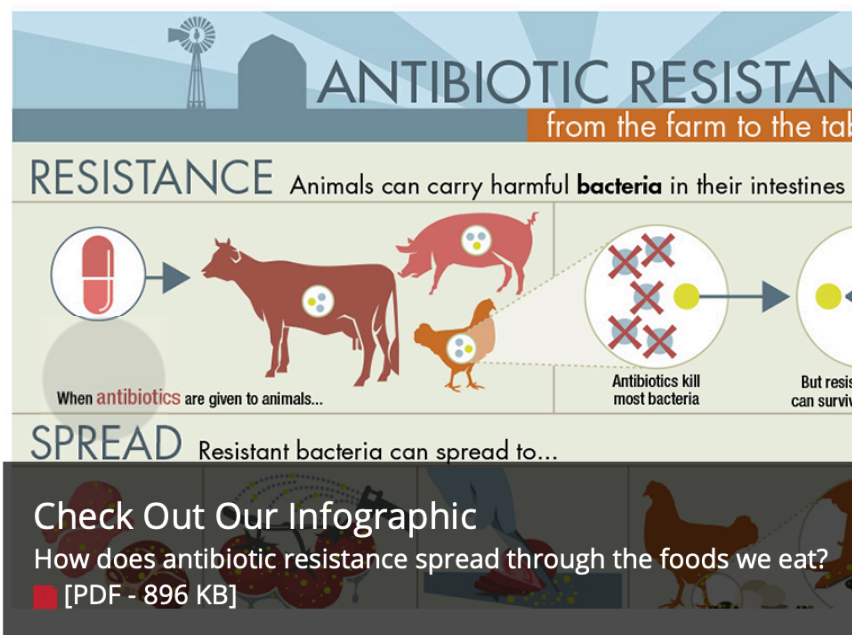




National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System for Enteric Bacteria (NARMS)

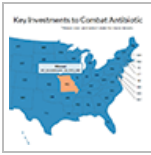


The National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System for Enteric Bacteria (NARMS) was established in 1996. NARMS is a collaboration among state and local public health departments, CDC, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

This national public health surveillance system tracks changes in the antimicrobial susceptibility of certain enteric (intestinal) bacteria found in ill people (CDC), retail meats (FDA), and food animals (USDA) in the United States. The NARMS program at CDC helps protect public health by providing information about emerging bacterial resistance, the ways in which resistance is spread, and how resistant infections differ from susceptible infections.

[About NARMS](#)
[Antibiotic Resistance](#)
[NARMS Now: Human Data](#)
[About CDC's Role](#)
[NARMS in Action](#)
[Publications](#)
[Antibiotics Tested by NARMS](#)
[NARMS Reports](#)
[Resources](#)

Spotlight



CDC's antibiotic resistance investment [map](#) provides state-by-state information on funding to combat antibiotic resistance in multiple areas, including food safety.



[2013 Antibiotic Resistance Threats Report](#)  [PDF – 114 pages]
[Overview of report](#)

Outbreaks

- [Foodborne](#)



[Outbreaks](#)

- [Waterborne Outbreaks](#)
- [Zoonotic \(Animal\) Outbreaks](#)

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Content source: [National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases \(NCEZID\), Division of Foodborne, Waterborne, and Environmental Diseases \(DFWED\)](#)