

About CDC's

Antimicrobial Resistance Laboratory Network

The Antimicrobial Resistance Laboratory Network (AR Lab Network) supports nationwide laboratory capacity to rapidly detect antimicrobial resistance related to health care, food, community, and the environment, and informs local responses to prevent spread and protect people.

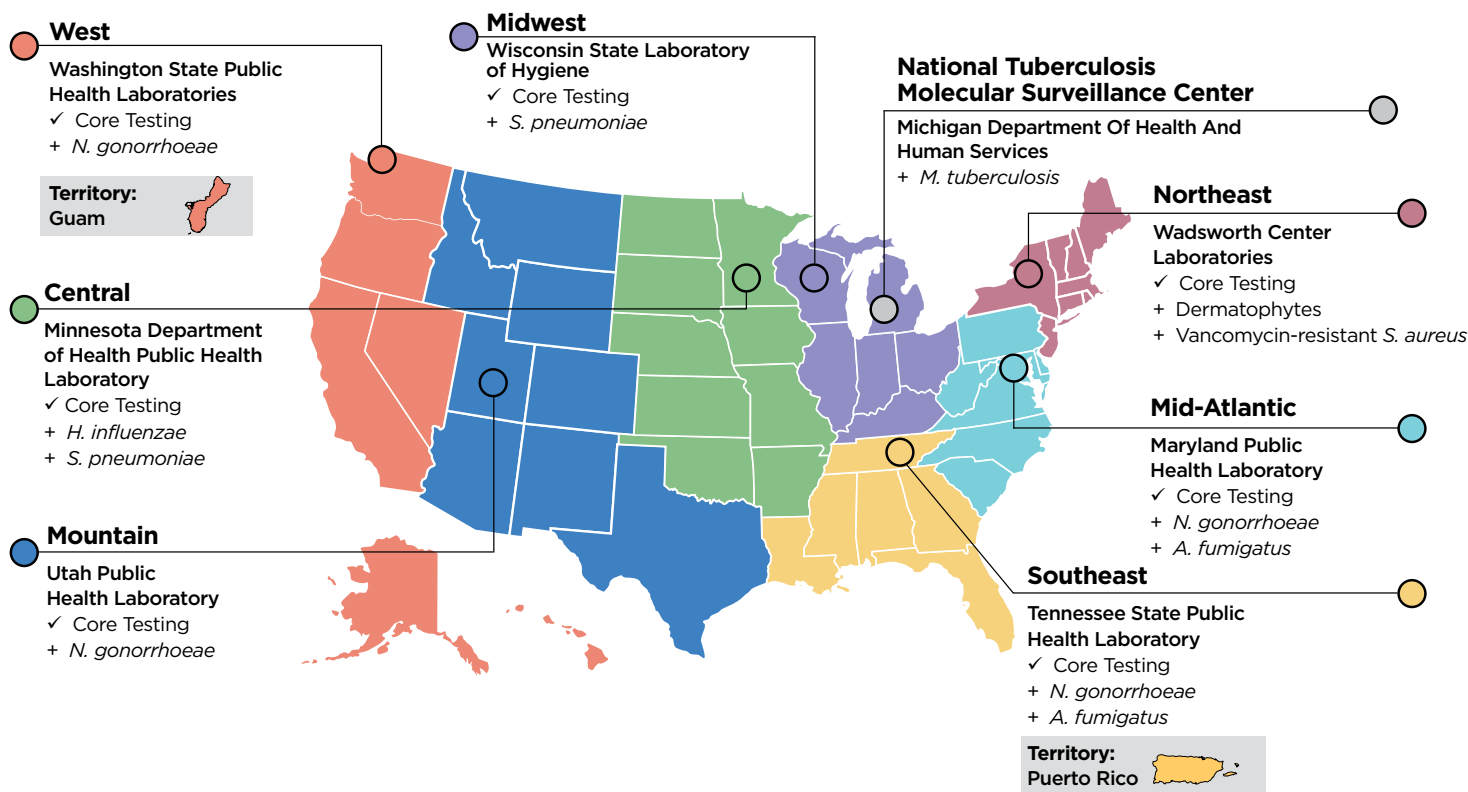
The AR Lab Network is comprised of labs in 50 states, some cities, and territories, including seven high-capacity testing and reference testing regional labs, and the

National Tuberculosis Molecular Surveillance Center. The network tracks changes in drug resistance and helps disease detectives identify and respond to outbreaks sooner.



In 2026, AR Lab Network celebrates 10 years of service. Since its launch, the AR Lab Network conducted more than 1.5 million tests.

AR Lab Network Regional Labs & National Tuberculosis Molecular Surveillance Center



All seven AR Lab Network regional labs perform a set of standard tests.

Additional state, city, and territory public health labs not shown on this map also participate and perform testing as part of the AR Lab Network.

Testing Performed through CDC's AR Lab Network

State, city, and territory testing:

- Every health department tests carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales (CRE), carbapenem-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (CRPA), and carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* (CRAB) isolates for resistance mechanisms, including carbapenemases and antimicrobial susceptibility.
- All states perform polymerase chain reaction (PCR), carbapenemase production tests, antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) on CRE, CRPA and CRAB, and *Candida* species identification.

Testing by all regional labs:

- Molecular testing to detect carbapenemase-producing organisms (CPO) and *Candida auris* (*C. auris*) colonization to prevent spread.
- Identification and antifungal susceptibility testing (AFST) of *Candida* species to identify emerging resistance.
- Whole genome sequencing (WGS) of healthcare-associated Gram-negative bacteria and *C. auris* to identify new resistance and understand spread.
- Testing to detect and characterize emerging and concerning threats.
- Expanded susceptibility testing using new and/or new combination of antimicrobials against metallo- β -lactamase-producing Enterobacterales and antimicrobial-resistant fungi.

Additional testing by some regional labs:

- AST, WGS, and select molecular testing of drug-resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.
- AST and serotyping of multidrug-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.
- Screening for *Aspergillus fumigatus* isolates for azole resistance, with confirmatory testing performed on drug-resistant isolates.
- Organism identification, AFST, and WGS for dermatophytes including *Trichophyton*, *Epidermophyton*, and *Microsporum*.
- AST for *Haemophilus influenzae* isolates.
- Colonization detection of vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and targeted plasmid-mediated linezolid resistance in vancomycin-resistant *Enterocci* colonization.

Testing performed by the National TB Molecular Surveillance Center:

- WGS of all *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolates in the U.S.



For more information on CDC's AR Lab Network,
visit: bit.ly/4b08eU4



Revised January 2026