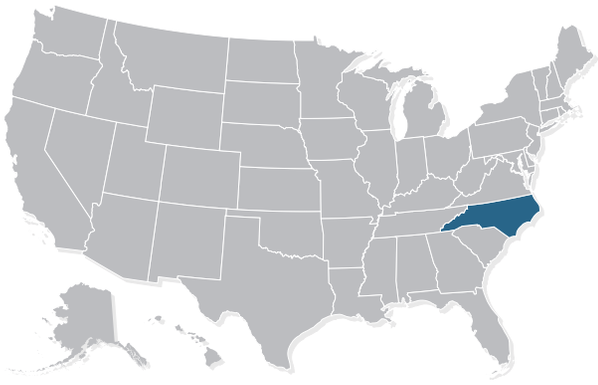
New Antibiotics Needed to Fight Nightmare Superbug

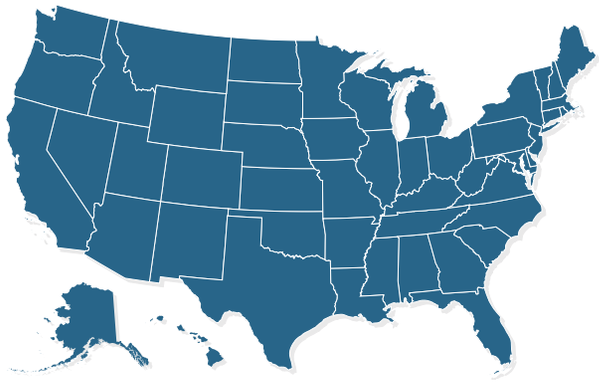
CRE sickens thousands of Americans each year, but no new classes of drugs to treat it are in clinical development

Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (**CRE**) have been deemed "**nightmare bacteria**" by CDC because they are so difficult to treat.



CRE reported to CDC

As of **2001**, CRE was reported in **one state**.



CRE reported to CDC

As of **2017,** CRE had spread to **all 50 states**.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention classifies CRE as **one of the most urgent bacterial threats**.

13,100
hospitalized Americans got CRE in 2017.

1,100
of them died from CRE in 2017.

$130 million
estimated attributable health care costs in 2017.

Of the dozens of antibiotics in clinical development, **only 11** have the potential to treat CRE,

and **none** of them are novel.

Novel classes of drugs fight bacteria in new ways compared with antibiotics already available on the market and are necessary to overcome resistance.

Sources: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the United States" (2019), https://www.cdc.gov/drugresistance/biggest-threats.html; U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Tracking CRE," accessed Dec. 3, 2017, https://web.archive.org/web/20171203190853/https://www.cdc.gov/hai/organisms/cre/TrackingCRE.html; The Pew Charitable Trusts, "Antibiotics Currently in Global Clinical Development," accessed April 15, 2020, https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/data-visualizations/2014/antibiotics-currently-in-clinical-development