

Summary of WHO PPL, CDC, Indian, Japanese, and ESKAPE pathogen lists

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Source: <https://amr.solutions/pathogens-and-pipelines/>

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(mostly bacterial) Pri. Pathogen Lists	CDC (2026)	WHO (2024)	WHO (2017)	India (2021) ¹	Japan (2021)	CDC (2019)	CDC (2013)	ESKAPE (2008-9)
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> , carbapenem-R	Urgent (carbapenem-R)	Critical	Critical	Critical	Pri. 1	Urgent (carbapenem-R)	Serious (MDR)	Yes
Enterobacterales (<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>), carbapenem-R	Urgent	Critical	Critical	Critical	Pri. 1	Urgent	Urgent	Yes
Enterobacterales (<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>), 3 rd -gen ceph-R (ESBL+)	Serious (ESC-RE)	Critical	Critical	Critical	Pri. 1	Serious	Serious	Yes
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , carbapenem-R	Serious (MDR)	High	Critical	Critical	Pri. 1	Serious (MDR)	Serious (MDR)	Yes
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> , vancomycin-R	Serious (VRE)	High	High	High	Pri. 2	Serious (VRE)	Serious (VRE)	Yes
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Serious (MRSA)	High (MRSA)	High (MRSA, Vanc-I/R)	High (R to meth, vanc, dapto, lzd)	Pri. 2 (MRSA & VRSA)	Serious (MRSA)	Serious (MRSA) Concern (VRSA)	Yes
<i>Salmonellae</i> , (both typhoidal & non-typhoidal)	Serious (Drug-R)	High (FQ-R)	High (FQ-R)	High (drug-R)	Pri. 3 (drug-R)	Serious (drug-R)	Serious (drug-R)	
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> , 3 rd -gen ceph-R, fluoroquinolone-R	Urgent (Drug-R)	High	High		Pri. 1	Urgent (drug-R)	Urgent (drug-R)	
<i>Shigella</i> spp., fluoroquinolone-R	Serious (Drug-R)	High	Med.	Med.	Pri. 3 (FQ-R)	Serious (drug-R)	Serious	
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Serious (Drug-R)	Med. (Macrolide-R)	Med. (PCN-NS)	Med. (PCN-NS)	Pri. 2 (PCN-NS)	Serious (drug-R)	Serious (drug-R)	
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , ampicillin-R	Watch (drug-R)	Med.	Med.	Med.	Pri. 3			
Group A <i>Streptococcus</i>	Concern (Drug-R)	Med. (Macrolide-R)			Pri. 3	Concern (erythro-R)	Concern (eryth-R)	
Group B <i>Streptococcus</i>	Concern (clinda-R)	Med. (PCN-R)			Pri. 3 (clinda-R)	Concern (clinda-R)	Concern (clinda-R)	
<i>Helicobacter pylori</i> , clarithromycin-R			High		Pri. 3			
<i>Campylobacter</i> spp., fluoroquinolone-R	Serious (Drug-R)		High		Pri. 3 (drug-R)	Serious (drug-R)	Serious (drug-R)	
<i>Staphylococcus</i> , coagulase-neg, Van/Lzd-R				Med.				
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> , 3 rd -gen ceph-R, fluoroquinolone-R	Serious (Drug-R)			Med.				
<i>Clostridium difficile</i>	Serious				Pri. 2	Urgent	Urgent	
<i>M. tuberculosis</i>	Serious (Drug-R)	Critical (Rifampin-R) ²	Separate ³		Pri. 1	Serious (drug-R)	Serious (drug-R)	
Non-tuberculous mycobacteria (NTM)	Watch				Pri. 1			
<i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i>	Watch (drug-R)				Pri. 2 (drug-R)	Watch (drug-R)		
<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Watch (drug-R)					Watch (drug-R)		
<i>Bacteroides fragilis</i> (MDR)					Pri. 3			

1. The Indian PPL sometimes differs slightly from WHO in terms of qualifying R.
2. Rifampin-R TB is flagged separately as a Critical Pathogen
3. TB is flagged in a standalone section as a global Pri. for R&D.

This is the bacterial PPL. Even though some lists have mixed fungi and bacteria, all the fungi are now shown on the fungal PPL page.

Fungal PPL

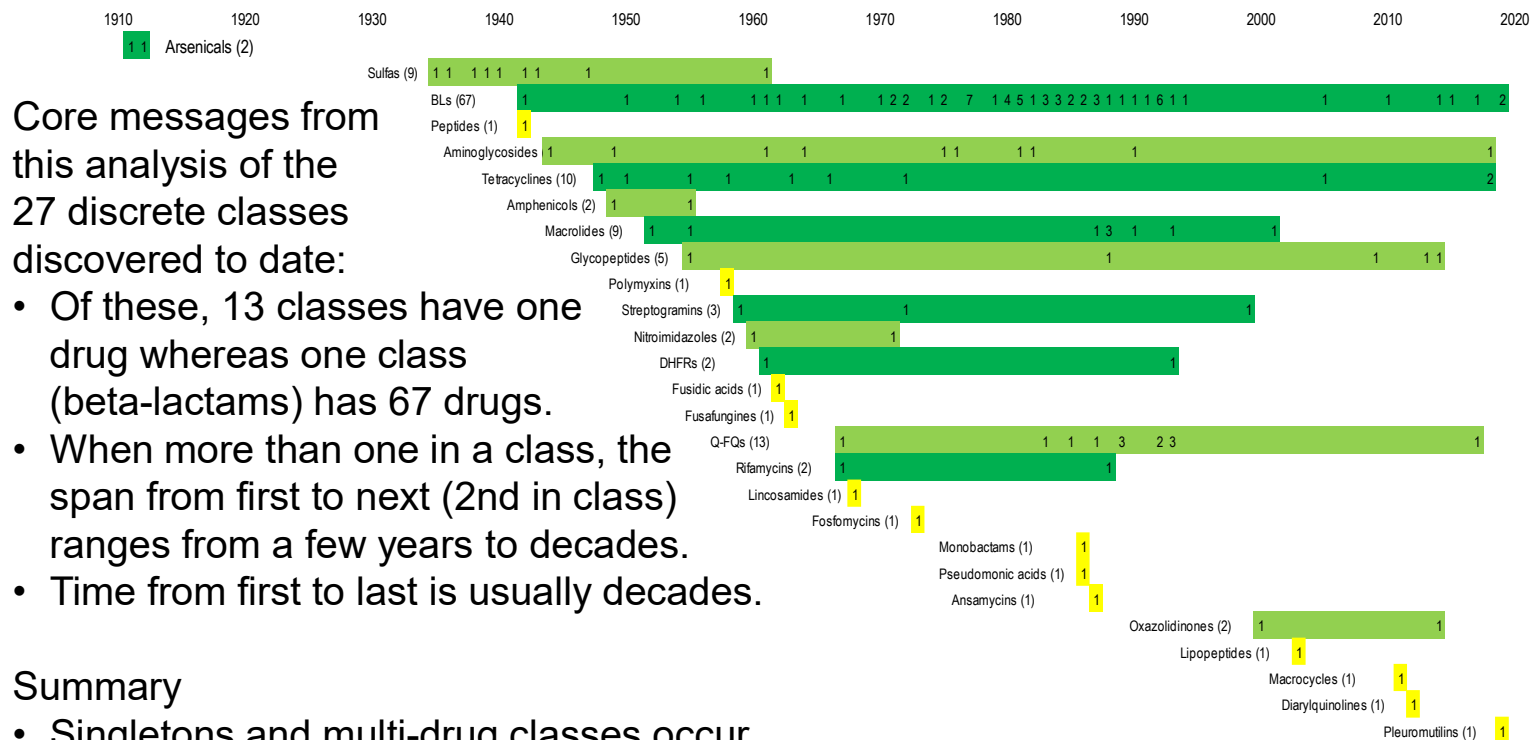
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Fungal Pri. Pathogen List	CDC 2026	WHO 2022	Japan 2021	CDC (2019)	CDC (2013)
<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>		Critical			
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>	Watch (azole-R)	Critical	Pri. 2 (azole-R)	Watch (azole-R)	
<i>Candida</i> spp. (and related genera)	Urgent (C. auris)	Critical (C. auris)	Pri. 1 (C. auris)	Urgent (C. auris)	Serious (Flu-R)
	Serious (Drug-R)	Critical (C. albicans)	Pri. 2 (Drug-R)	Serious (Flu-R)	
		High (C. tropicalis)			
		High (C. parapsilosis)			
		High (Nakaseomyces glabrata; C. glabrata)			
		Med. (Pichia kudriavzevii; C. krusei)			
<i>Histoplasma</i> spp.		High			
Eumycetoma causative agents		High			
Mucorales		High			
<i>Fusarium</i> spp.		High			
<i>Scedosporium</i> spp.		Med.			
<i>Lomentospora prolificans</i>		Med.			
<i>Coccidioides</i> spp.		Med.			
<i>Cryptococcus gattii</i>		Med.			
<i>Talaromyces marneffe</i>		Med.			
<i>Pneumocystis jirovecii</i>		Med.			
<i>Paracoccidioides</i> spp.		Med.			
Dermatophytes	Watch (Drug-R)				

Sources & References

- CDC 2026 Threat List
 - <https://arpsp.cdc.gov/artr/antimicrobial-resistance-threats>
- WHO 2024 PPL
 - <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240093461>
- WHO 2022 Fungal PPL
 - <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240060241>
- India 2021 PPL
 - http://dbtindia.gov.in/sites/default/files/IPPL_final.pdf
- Japan 2021 PPL (AMED-led)
 - <https://id3catalyst.jp/apid/en/list.html>
 - https://www.amed.go.jp/program/list/15/01/kansensho_iyaku_houkokusho.html
- CDC 2019 Threat List
 - Downloaded 11 Feb 2020: <https://www.cdc.gov/drugresistance/pdf/threats-report/2019-ar-threats-report-508.pdf>
- WHO 2017 PPL (aka, Pri. Bacterial Pathogens List)
 - Downloaded 27 Feb 2017 from http://www.who.int/medicines/publications/WHO-PPL-Short_Summary_25Feb-ET_NM_WHO.pdf
 - See also Tacconelli et al., Lancet ID, Dec 2017: [http://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/article/PIIS1473-3099\(17\)30753-3/fulltext](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/article/PIIS1473-3099(17)30753-3/fulltext)
- CDC 2013 Threat List
 - Downloaded 28 Feb 2017 from <https://www.cdc.gov/drugresistance/pdf/ar-threats-2013-508.pdf>
- ESKAPE
 - Rice LB. Federal funding for the study of antimicrobial resistance in nosocomial pathogens: no ESKAPE. J Infect Dis. 2008;197(8):1079-81.
 - Boucher HW et al. Bad Bugs, No Drugs: No ESKAPE! An Update from the Infectious Diseases Society of America. Clinical Infectious Diseases. 2009;48(1):1-12.

Background: First vs. Best



Decoding of the more obscure names

Macrocycle = Fidaxomicin; Ansamycin = Rifaximin; Pseudomonic acid = Mupirocin (topical); Fusafungin = fusafungine; Peptides = Gramicidin S

Data sources: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_antibiotics; Outterson and Rex, Translational Research 2020 (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.trsl.2020.02.006>)

Just the timeline graphic

