

PRESCRIBERS PLAY A CRITICAL ROLE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

The World Health Organization (WHO) declared antimicrobial resistance (AMR) as one of the top 10 global health treats facing humanity¹.

Multi-drug resistant (MDR) bacteria are the most critical group of pathogens listed by WHO. They include Acinetobacter, Pseudomonas and various Enterobacterales (including Klebsiella, E. coli)².

- MDR bacteria can cause severe and often lifethreatening infections e.g. bloodstream infections and pneumonia
- MDR bacteria have become resistant to last line antibiotics



of all bloodstream infections^{*} were caused by E. coli resistant to 3rd generation cephalosporins³ 25%

of all bloodstream infections* were caused by methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA)³



Stop Misuse & Overuse





Keep Clean and Prevent Infection

- Where possible, order recommended diagnostic tests to support clinical decisions
- Ensure the 4 Rights: Time, Dose, Duration, and Antimicrobial agent
- Comply with national or institutional therapeutic guidelines
- Understand and identify the signs and symptoms associated with infections
- Keep abreast of AMR patterns in your institution and/or community and consider local patterns when selecting therapy
- Wash your hands frequently with soap and water or alcohol-based rub and ensure your environment and equipment are clean to prevent the transmission of infections

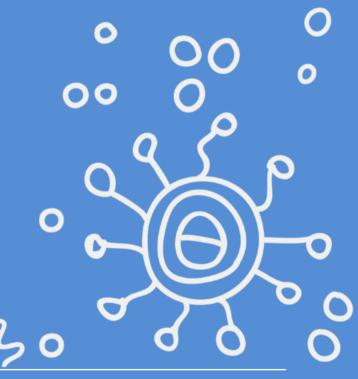




- Encourage patients to keep vaccinations up-to-date and maintain good hygiene habits
- Advise patients to take prescribed drugs as instructed
- Inform patients of the side effects associated with antimicrobials, and the risk and danger of their misuse

Support Surveillance

- Support institutional and national AMR surveillance programmes
- Promptly report any AMR outbreaks to appropriate authorities



Thank you for taking action today, to preserve antimicrobials and protect the health of your patients.

Scan to enroll into a free WHO course on Antimicrobial Stewardship: A competency-based approach



References

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1. World Health Organization (WHO). Antimicrobial resistance. 2. WHO. (2017). WHO publishes list of bacteria for which new antibiotics are urgently needed. 3. WHO. (2021). Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS) Report.

