

# ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)

## THE SILENT GLOBAL HEALTH CRISIS



Scan to learn  
more about AMR

AMR occurs when microbes such as bacteria develop resistance to antimicrobial agents such as antibiotics. While this is a naturally occurring process, it has become a significant public health problem with the rampant overuse and misuse of antimicrobial agents, which accelerates the emergence and spread of resistant organisms.

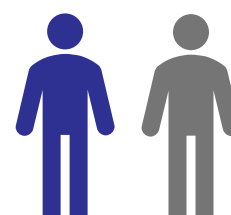
AMR impacts everyone. It is a top 10 public health threat facing humanity<sup>1</sup>.



Globally in 2019,  
**4.95 million deaths** were associated  
with antibiotic-resistant infections,  
of which  
**1.27 million deaths** were *directly* caused  
by antibiotic-resistant infections<sup>2</sup>

This is higher than the  
number of deaths caused  
by HIV/AIDS or malaria<sup>2</sup>

Trajectory of AMR deaths may  
exceed the predicted  
**10 million per year by 2050**<sup>3</sup>



In Singapore,  
**1 in 2 inpatients** are on at  
least 1 systemic  
antimicrobial agent on  
any given day<sup>4</sup>

This crisis will progressively worsen unless  
we take action now.



Always practise good hand hygiene and comply  
with infection prevention and control guidelines.



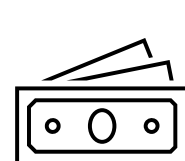
Ensure antimicrobials are used appropriately at  
the right time, right dose and right duration.



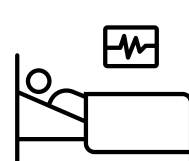
Be an antimicrobial champion by spreading the  
word and educating your loved ones, patients  
and colleagues about AMR.

AMR could take us back to a time where treatable infections, injuries,  
and elective surgical procedures become life-threatening once again.

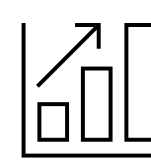
AMR leads to:



Higher  
Healthcare  
Costs



Longer  
Hospital  
Stay



Higher  
Mortality

### References:

1. World Health Organization (WHO). Antimicrobial resistance. 2. Murray, C. J., et al. (2022). Global burden of bacterial antimicrobial resistance in 2019: a systematic analysis. *The Lancet*. 3. O'Neill, J. (2016). Tackling drug-resistant infections globally: final report and recommendations. 4. Cai, Y., et al. (2017). Prevalence of healthcare-associated infections and antimicrobial use among adult inpatients in Singapore acute-care hospitals: results from the first national point prevalence survey. *Clinical Infectious Diseases*, 64(suppl\_2), S61-S67.

Brought to you by the  
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