

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 life-threatening infections e.g. bloodstream infections and pneumonia
- MDR bacteria have become resistant to last line antibiotics

37% 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

- 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



Stay In the Know

- 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



Keep Clean and Prevent Infection

- 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



Create Awareness

- 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.