

# Antibiotic-resistant

### Introduction :

Antibiotics are medicines used to prevent and treat bacterial infections. Antibiotic resistance occurs when bacteria change in response to the use of these medicines.

Bacteria, not humans or animals, become antibiotic-resistant. These bacteria may infect humans and animals, and the infections they cause are harder to treat than those caused by non-resistant bacteria.



Antibiotic resistance is accelerated by the misuse and overuse of antibiotics, as well as poor infection prevention and control. Steps can be taken at all levels of society to reduce the impact and limit the spread of resistance

### Prevention and control



When infections can no longer be treated by first-line antibiotics, more expensive medicines must be used. A longer duration of illness and treatment, often in hospitals, increases health care costs as well as the economic burden on families and societies.

### Impact



While there are some new antibiotics in development, none of them are expected to be effective against the most dangerous forms of antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

### Recent developments



To prevent and control the spread of antibiotic resistance, the health industry can:

Invest in research and development of new antibiotics, vaccines, diagnostics and other tools

### Healthcare industry



To prevent and control the spread of antibiotic resistance, individuals can:

- 1-Only use antibiotics when prescribed by a certified health professional.
- 2-Never demand antibiotics if your health worker says you don't need them.

### Individuals



To prevent and control the spread of antibiotic resistance, policy makers can:

- 1-Ensure a robust national action plan to tackle antibiotic resistance is in place.
- 2-Improve surveillance of antibiotic-resistant infections.

### Policy makers

