Antibiotic resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.

- Over-prescribing of antibiotics
- Patients not finishing their treatment
- Over-use of antibiotics in livestock and fish farming
- Poor infection control in hospitals and clinics
- Lack of hygiene and poor sanitation
- Lack of new antibiotics being developed

[worldhealthorganization.org](http://www.who.int/drugresistance) #AntibioticResistance
Antibiotic resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.

Antibiotics are given to patients, which can result in drug-resistant bacteria developing in the gut.

Animals develop drug-resistant bacteria in their gut when antibiotics are given to food producing animals and crops.

Drug-resistant bacteria reaches humans through food, the environment (water, soil, air) or by direct human-animal contact.

Drug-resistant bacteria spreads to other patients through poor hygiene and unclean facilities.

Drug-resistant bacteria spreads to the general public.

Patient attends hospital or clinic.
**ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE**

**WHAT YOU CAN DO**

Antibiotic resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.

1. Only use antibiotics when **prescribed** by a certified health professional.
2. Always take the **full prescription**, even if you feel better.
3. **Never use left over** antibiotics.
4. **Never share** antibiotics with others.
5. **Prevent infections** by regularly washing your hands, avoiding contact with sick people and keeping your vaccinations up to date.

www.who.int/drugresistance

#AntibioticResistance
ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

WHAT POLICY MAKERS CAN DO

Antibiotic resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.

1. Ensure you have a robust national action plan to tackle antibiotic resistance
2. Improve surveillance of antibiotic-resistant infections
3. Strengthen infection prevention and control measures
4. Regulate and promote the appropriate use of quality medicines
5. Make information on the impact of antibiotic resistance available

www.who.int/drugresistance
#AntibioticResistance
Antibiotic resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.

1. Prevent infections by ensuring your hands, instruments and environment are clean
2. Keep your patients’ vaccinations up to date
3. If you think a patient might need antibiotics, where possible, test to confirm and find out which one
4. Only prescribe and dispense antibiotics when they are truly needed
5. Prescribe and dispense the right antibiotic at the right dose for the right duration
ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE
WHAT THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR CAN DO

Antibiotic resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.

1. Ensure that antibiotics given to animals—including food-producing and companion animals—are **only used to control or treat** infectious diseases and under veterinary supervision.

2. **Vaccinate** animals to reduce the need for antibiotics and **develop alternatives** to the use of antibiotics in plants.

3. Promote and apply **good practices** at all steps of production and processing of foods from animal and plant sources.

4. Adopt **sustainable systems** with improved hygiene, biosecurity and stress-free handling of animals.

5. Implement **international standards** for the responsible use of antibiotics and guidelines, set out by OIE, FAO and WHO.

www.who.int/drugresistance
www.oie.int/antimicrobial-resistance
www.fao.org/antimicrobial-resistance

#AntibioticResistance