ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE: THE GLOBAL THREAT

Super-Resistant Bacteria: Problem Today, Crisis Tomorrow

- In India, 58,000+ babies died in one year from super-resistant bacterial infections, which are usually passed on from their mothers¹
- In the European Union, antibiotic resistance causes 25,000 deaths per year and 2.5m extra hospital days²
- In Thailand, antibiotic resistance causes 38,000+ deaths per year and 3.2m hospital days²
- In the United States, antibiotic resistance causes 23,000+ deaths per year and more than 2m illnesses²

Global Action to Slow Resistance

- **Improve Laboratory Capacity**: Countries need medical labs to identify bacteria and choose the right drugs to treat them. When people get antibiotics without this testing, they:
  - Often get treatment that doesn’t help
  - Develop and spread resistant bacteria
  - Increase their risk for future resistant infections
- **Develop National Tracking Programs**: Countries need the infrastructure to collect resistance data and report results globally. This information is necessary to:
  - Target and measure prevention efforts
  - Drive policies that help stop spread
- **Implement Antibiotic Stewardship Programs**: To ensure antibiotics are here when we need them, they must be prescribed and taken correctly now.
- **Expand Infection Control Programs**: Improving infection control practices in healthcare settings is critical to prevent spread of antibiotic-resistant germs.

CDC’s Impact on a Global Threat

CDC’s proposed Antibiotic Resistance Solutions Initiative will:

- **Allow standardized tracking** of antibiotic resistance internationally
- **Prevent** antibiotic resistance
- **Improve** antibiotic prescribing and use
- **Boost communication** of antibiotic resistance threats

¹http://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/article/PIIS1473-3099(13)70318-9/fulltext
http://www.who.int/drugresistance/documents/AMR_report_Web_slide_set.pdf?ua=1