



Antibiotic resistance—when bacteria no longer respond to the drugs designed to kill them—is happening right now across the world.



The full impact is unknown. There is no system in place to track antibiotic resistance globally.



Without urgent action, modern medicine will be obsolete and minor injuries will once again be deadly.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center for Emerging and Zoopotic Infectious Diseases

## 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 mothers<sup>1</sup>
- In the European Union, antibiotic resistance causes 25,000 deaths per year and 2.5m extra hospital days<sup>2</sup>
- In Thailand, antibiotic resistance causes 38,000+ deaths per year and 3.2m hospital days<sup>2</sup>
- In the United States, antibiotic resistance causes 23,000+ deaths per year and more than 2m illnesses<sup>2</sup>



## **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



<sup>1</sup>http://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/article/PIIS1473-3099(13)70318-9/fulltext

<sup>2</sup>Anticrobial Resistance Global Report on Surveillance, 2014. WHO Report. http://www.who.int/drugresistance/documents/AMR\_report\_Web\_slide\_set.pdf?ua=1