



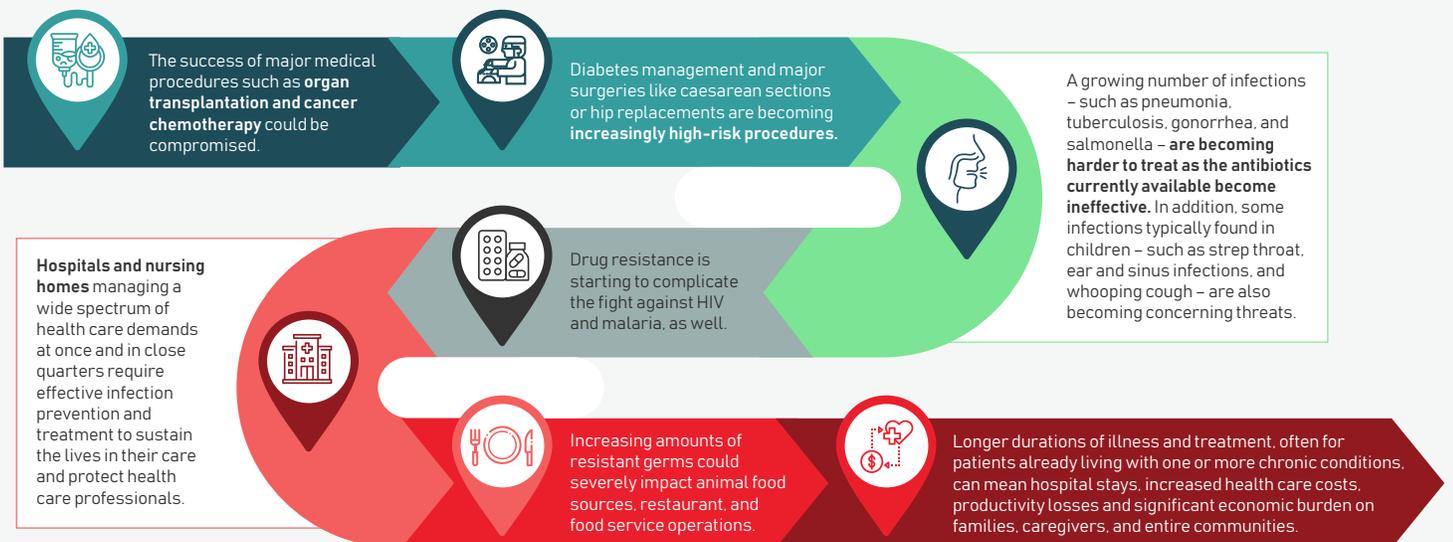
What Are the Real-Life Consequences of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)?

After decades of helping to lower the mortality rate from pneumonia, tuberculosis and other types of infection, the medicines we rely on now face the growing threat of antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Antimicrobial resistant superbugs are emerging, mutating, and spreading globally in ways that threaten the ability to treat common infectious diseases, and can result in prolonged illness, disability, and death. The cost of health care for patients

with resistant infections is higher than care for patients with non-resistant infections due to longer duration of illness, additional tests and more intensive care demands. AMR does not discriminate; it quite literally compromises the future of modern medicine.

We are living amidst a current example of this with COVID-19 and superimposed bacterial pneumonia.

WITHOUT EFFECTIVE ANTIBIOTICS FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF INFECTION...



The success of major medical procedures such as **organ transplantation and cancer chemotherapy** could be compromised.



Diabetes management and major surgeries like caesarean sections or hip replacements are becoming **increasingly high-risk procedures**.



Drug resistance is starting to complicate the fight against HIV and malaria, as well.



Hospitals and nursing homes managing a wide spectrum of health care demands at once and in close quarters require effective infection prevention and treatment to sustain the lives in their care and protect health care professionals.



Increasing amounts of resistant germs could severely impact animal food sources, restaurant, and food service operations.



Longer durations of illness and treatment, often for patients already living with one or more chronic conditions, can mean hospital stays, increased health care costs, productivity losses and significant economic burden on families, caregivers, and entire communities.

A growing number of infections – such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, gonorrhoea, and salmonella – **are becoming harder to treat as the antibiotics currently available become ineffective**. In addition, some infections typically found in children – such as strep throat, ear and sinus infections, and whooping cough – are also becoming concerning threats.