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Bacteria: Second leading cause of death Bacterial infections were linked to 1 in 8 deaths in 2019, the most after ischaemic heart diseases — by Rhythma Kaul

insconce rate May

million

deaths in 2019 were linked to 33 bacterial pathogens and 11 types of infection of 13.7 mn infection-related deaths the study published in The Lancet said

of the 7.7 mn deaths occurred because of three syndromes: lower respiratory infections (LRI), bloodstream infections (BSI), and peritoneal and intra-abdominal infections (IAA)

Of these

deaths we

associated

five pathog

alone

of all global deaths associated with 33 pathogens

	S. aureuscountries	1.1 million death
re with iens	E, coli	950,000
	S. pneumoniae	829,000
	K. pneumoniae	790,000
	P. aeruginosa	559,000

Mortality rates vary by country/region

→PIS | of staff committee started on Monday.



deaths per 100,000 population in Sub-Saharan Africa

or the joint thield



deaths per 100,000 population in Western Europe, North **America and Australasia**

Age a varying factor for deaths



Adults over 15: S. aureus associated with 940,000 deaths



Children aged 5-14: Salmonella enterica serovar Typhi associated with 49.000 deaths



Children under 5: 5. pneumoniae associated with 225,000 deaths

Newborns: K. pneumoniae associated with 124,000 deaths

Global health concerns

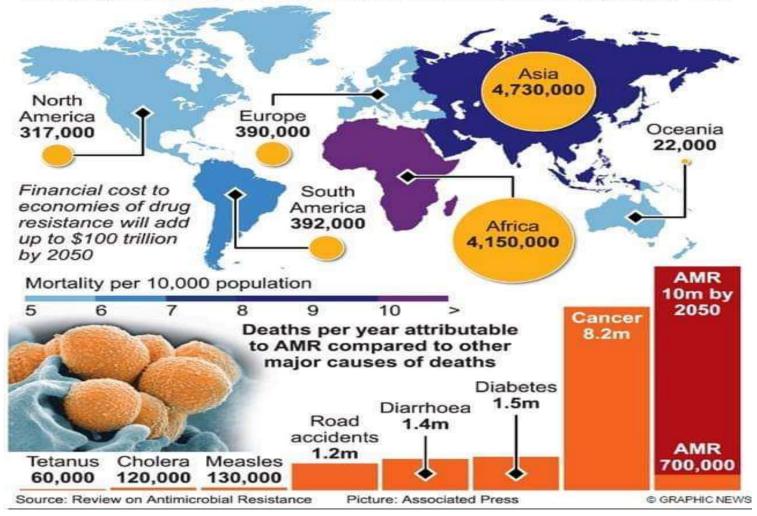
"These new data could act as a guide to help address the disproportionately high burden of bacterial infections in low- and middle-income countries," - Authia Gray, study co-author

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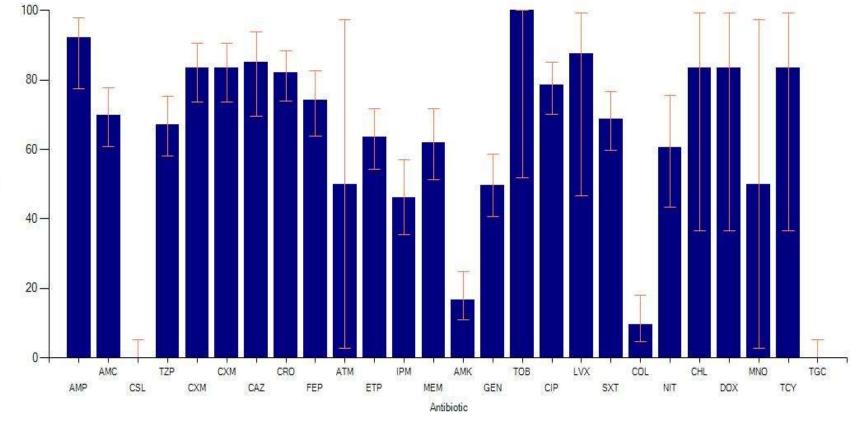
Superbugs "bigger risk than cancer"

An extra 10 million people could die every year by 2050 unless sweeping global changes are agreed to tackle increasing resistance to antibiotics

Deaths per year attributable to Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) by 2050



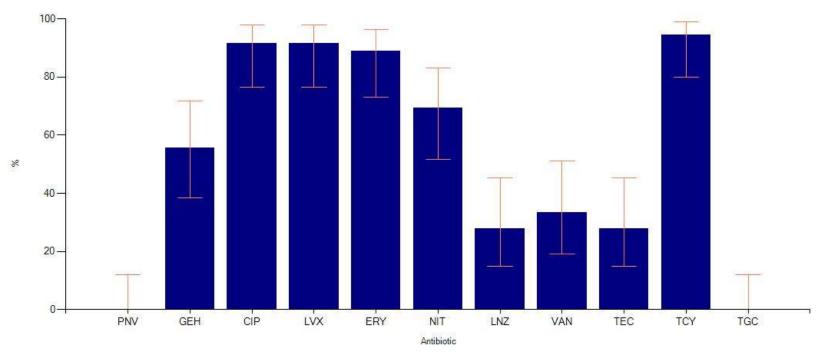
Klebsiella pneumoniae(n=131)[May –July, 2022]



Resistant

%

Enterococcus faecium (n=36) [May –July, 2022]



Resistant

CAUSES OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE



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



Over-prescribing of antibiotics



Poor infection control in hospitals and clinics



Patients not finishing their treatment



Over-use of antibiotics in livestock and fish farming



Lack of hygiene and poor sanitation



Lack of new antibiotics being developed

www.who.int/drugresistance



Other causes of Antibiotic Resistance..

- No awareness about antibiotic resistance
- No proper infra-structure for culture & sensitivity
- Over the counter sale of antibiotics without prescription
- No surveillance of Antimicrobial resistance
- Expired antibiotics directly go with municipal waste
- Molecular tests for resistance markers not available in all set up
- Delay in FDA approval for any drug
- No stringent regulation from higher authority



What are those small things...

As Dr-Pledge for Judicious use of antibiotics; Follow restricted antibiotic policy of the hospital

As Microbiologist-QC of lab, Selective reporting for best diagnosis and regular surveillance of AMR

As HCW-Follow Hand Hygiene & Other Infection Control Practices like Isolation policy etc.

As Patient- No self treatment; Complete the course of antibiotics

As Citizen- Proper disposal of Expired antibiotics

