SDGs and AMR – A Silent Pandemic

4 NOVEMBER 2020
Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

Impact of Antimicrobial Resistance

Drivers of Antimicrobial Resistance:
- Misuse and overuse of antimicrobials; poor access to quality, affordable medicines, vaccines and diagnostics; lack of awareness and knowledge; population movement
- Misuse and overuse of antimicrobials; poor access to quality, affordable medicines, vaccines and diagnostics; lack of awareness and knowledge; movement of animals
- Poor infection and disease prevention and control; transmission of resistant pathogens in food production, storage, distribution and preparation
- Economic damage, loss of productivity and increased health care expenditures
- Increased morbidity and mortality in humans and animals
- Risks to food and feed production, businesses and trade; interaction with climate change
- Discharge of waste from health care facilities, pharmaceutical manufacturing and farms
- Plants & Crops
- Food & Feed
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
- Humans
- Terrestrial & Aquatic Animals
- Environment
- Lack of access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene; poor infection and disease prevention and control in health care facilities and farms
Objectives

✓ To understand the impact of AMR, especially beyond the healthcare setting

✓ To discuss similarity with COVID-19 and explore ways for intersectoral collaboration

✓ To explore how we can increase awareness of AMR beyond the health sector, which leads to positive behaviour change to mitigate the situation