

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE: WHY WE NEED TO ACT

WHAT IS ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)?

Antimicrobial resistance occurs when **microorganisms** (bacteria, virus, fungi...) **fight the effects of the medicines used against them**. The result is that infections become more difficult or impossible to treat.

AMR IS A GLOBAL HEALTH PRIORITY



1.27 million deaths annually worldwide.¹

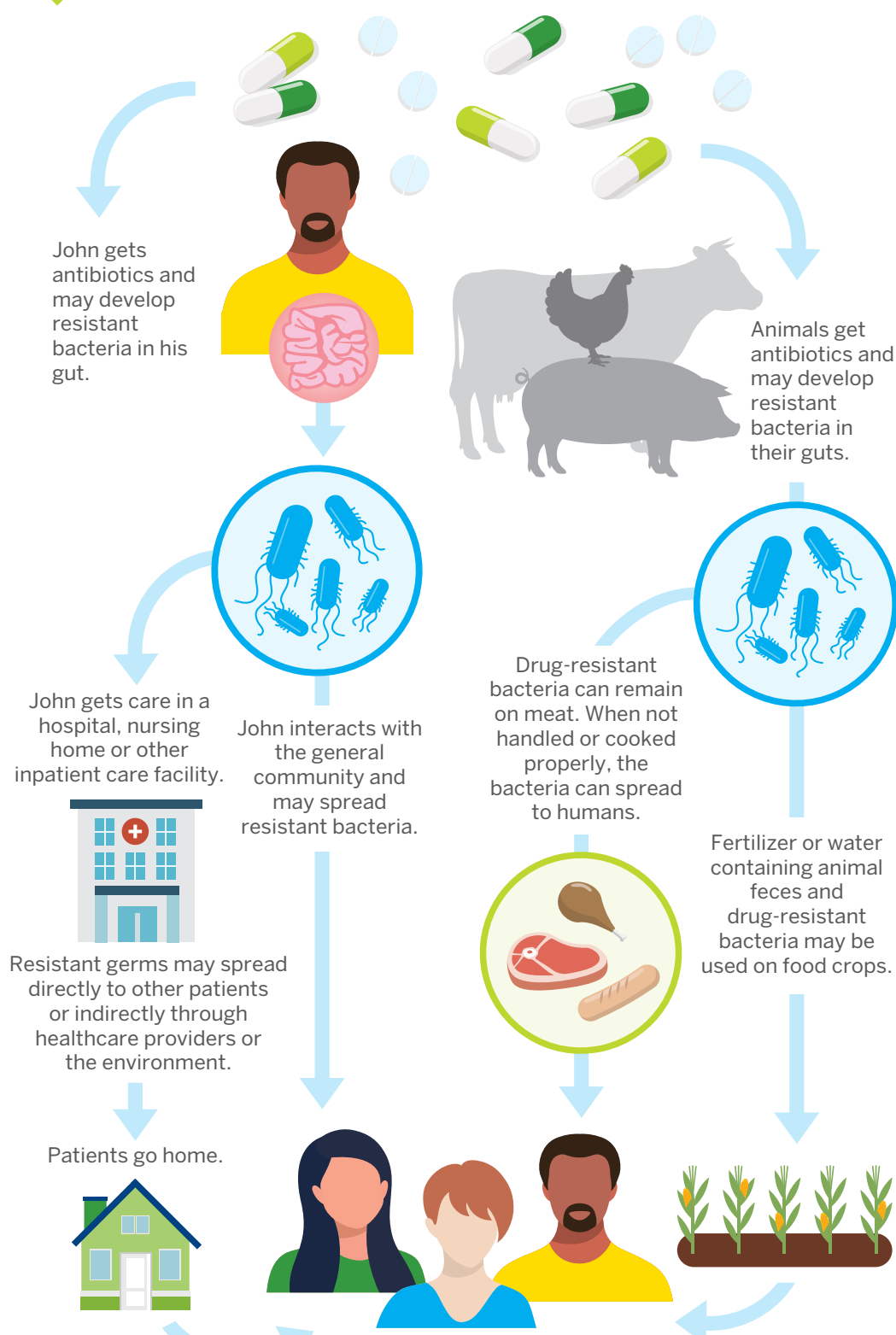
1 person dies every **25 seconds** from an antibiotic-resistant infection.²



Antibiotics are used to treat bacterial infections in humans and animals.

Misuse and overuse of antibiotics drive the emergence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria, which can then spread between humans in the community and in healthcare facilities, as well as among livestock and in the environment.

HOW DOES ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE SPREAD?



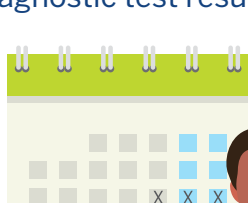
HOW CAN DIAGNOSTIC TESTS HELP FIGHT AMR?

Diagnostic tests help to:

1 Identify the microorganism causing the infection and confirm the need for appropriate antimicrobial treatment.

2 Adjust and optimize treatment based on additional diagnostic test results.

3 Monitor the patient's response in order to safely discontinue treatment as early as possible.



DIAGNOSTICS SUPPORT THE RESPONSIBLE USE OF ANTIMICROBIALS AND HELP SUSTAIN THEIR EFFICACY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

REFERENCES:
 1. Global burden of bacterial antimicrobial resistance in 2019: a systematic analysis, Christopher JL Murray et al., *The Lancet* 2022;399(10325):629-655.
 2. Calculated based on 1,270,000 deaths per year.