Understanding the complexities behind antimicrobial drug resistance

Antimicrobial resistance to medicines—the ability of microorganisms to withstand antimicrobial treatments—is flagged as a top 10 global public health threat. The overuse of antibiotics makes treatments less effective, causing a serious threat to public health.

EXAMPLES OF KEY RESEARCH FINDINGS

Armenia: Very low rate of access to drug resistance testing and high rate of resistance found among people with access to testing—these problems are linked to poor implementation of guidelines

Sudan: Multidrug-resistant TB is linked to risk factors such as previous TB treatment, HIV infection, type 2 diabetes; identifying such high-risk factors is key to improving TB management

Lebanon: Patients leaving the country before completing TB treatment encourages the emergence of drug resistance

RESEARCH FACETS

Identifying risk factors linked with drug resistance
- Tuberculosis Research and Prevention Center / Ministry of Health, Armenia
- National Public Health Laboratory, Federal Ministry of Health, Sudan

Migration-related issues
- Laboratoire Microbiologie Santé et Environnement, Lebanese University, Lebanon

Approaches to develop evidence-based antibiotics protocols/policies
- Cape Coast Teaching Hospital, Ghana
- Department of Medical Research, Ministry of Health and Sports, Myanmar

Social inequalities in antimicrobial resistance
- Profamilia, Colombia

Education and public awareness needs
- Karaganda State Medical University, Kazakhstan
- Research team, Uzbekistan

Human-livestock interface for treatment
- Joint Clinical Research Centre, Uganda
- Center for Health and Disease Studies, Nepal

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