



SOLUTIONS FROM IMPLEMENTATION RESEARCH

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

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**

➔ READ THE FULL REPORT

Discover all the impact grant results

This research was supported by TDR's Impact Grants for Regional Priorities.

Formerly known as the Small Grants Scheme, these grants support researchers and public health practitioners as part of TDR's collaboration with all WHO regional offices. The objective is to produce implementation research findings that can help build national strategies and action plans for better control and treatment of infectious diseases of poverty.

TDR For research on diseases of poverty
UNICEF • UNDP • World Bank • WHO

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Eastern Mediterranean

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Africa

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR South-East Asia

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Americas

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Western Pacific