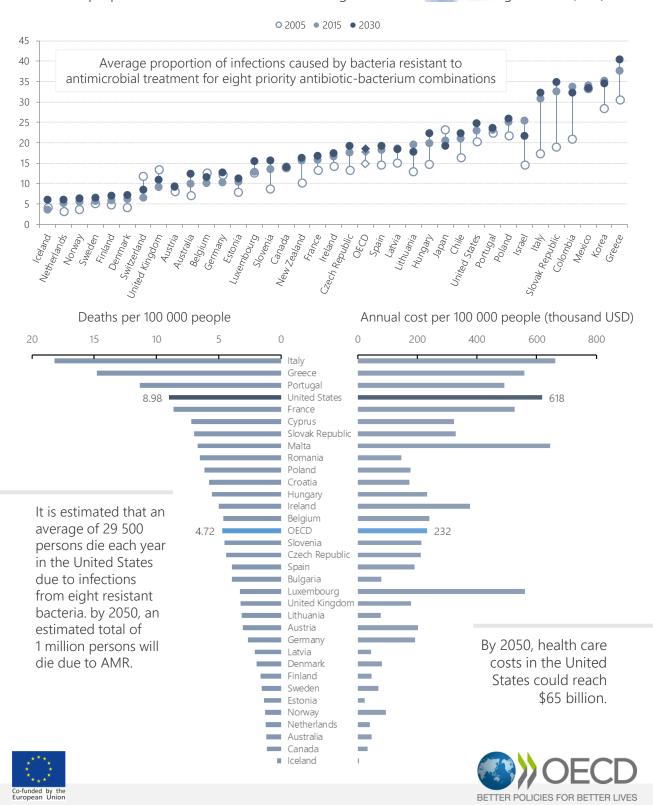
STEMMING THE SUPERBUG TIDE IN THE UNITED STATES

Resistance proportions for eight antibiotic-bacterium pairs in the United States have increased in recent years, from 20% in 2005 to 23% in 2015, and could go up to 25% by 2030, should current trends in antibiotic consumption, population and economic growth continue into the future. Resistance proportions in the United States were higher than the OECD average in 2015 (17%).



Source: Stemming the Superbug Tide: Just a Few Dollars More, OECD (2018). Available at: oe.cd/amr-2018
Notes: All costs are expressed in United State dollar purchasing power parity (PPP), which eliminates the differences in price levels between countries. The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law. Note by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue". Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union: The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

1. National AMR action plan



2. Stewardship programmes



3. Awareness campaigns



4. Education and training



The United States have a multi-sectoral plan that reflects Global Action Plan objectives, with an operational plan and monitoring arrangements, going beyond what most OECD countries are doing in this area.

An antimicrobial stewardship programme is implemented in most health care facilities nationwide, in line with what most OECD countries are doing in this area.

Nationwide awareness-raising campaigns implemented along with monitoring mechanisms, in line with what most OECD countries are doing in this area.

AMR is incorporated in curricula and continuing medical education for all relevant health cadres in the United States, beyond what most OECD countries are doing in this area.

A broad policy package combining stewardship programmes, enhanced environmental hygiene, mass media campaigns, and rapid diagnostic testing could avert 20 000 deaths and save 2.8 billion dollars per year in the United States

Improving hand hygiene is one of the most effective strategies to prevent hospital-acquired infections

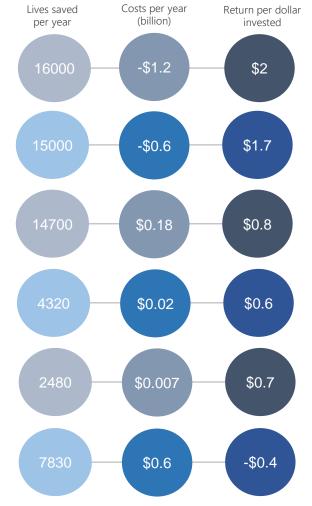
Stewardship programmes aim to increase awareness and to rationalise prescription practices among health care personnel

Enhanced environmental hygiene encompasses the decontamination, disinfection, cleaning and sterilisation of hospital environments and equipment

Delayed antimicrobial prescribing avoids unnecessary consumption of antimicrobials in outpatient and primary care settings

Mass media campaigns raise public awareness about the dangers associated with inappropriate antimicrobial prescription

Rapid diagnostic tests determine, within hours, whether an antimicrobial treatment should be initiated and which should be used



^{1 –} least developed; 5 – most developed; diamonds indicate OECD mode; country scores in dark blue.