The Antimicrobial Resistance Pandemic

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A major threat to global health

Drug-resistant infections are affecting the lives of thousands worldwide

Current and future impact of AMR

1 child dies every 3 min from MDRO sepsis

1.3 million deaths attributable to AMR per year

28 million people living in poverty by 2050

US$ 1 trillion additional healthcare Costs by 2050

7.5% decline in livestock by 2050

Leading pathogens for 5 million annual deaths associated with resistance are:

*Escherichia coli*, followed by *Staphylococcus aureus, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Acinetobacter baumannii, Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.
A One Health response to AMR

A sustained Global/National One Health Response is essential to tackle antimicrobial resistance and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Humans | Food & feed | Plants & crops | Environment | Terrestrial & aquatic animals

1. NO POVERTY
2. ZERO HUNGER
3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
5. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
6. REDUCED INEQUALITIES
7. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
8. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Antimicrobial Resistance Division

Leading, guiding and facilitating the Organization's global response to AMR, based on Global Action Plan on AMR, the 13th GPW and the SDGs

1. Stepping up leadership for the AMR response
2. Driving public health impact in every country
3. Research and development for better access to quality AMR prevention care
4. Monitoring the AMR burden and global AMR response
Driving public health impact in every country
144 Countries have developed their National Action Plans on AMR, but less then 25% are properly costed

- WHO through the 3 levels of the Organization – Headquarters, Regional Offices and Country Offices – and Partners
- Scaling up support for country implementation of AMR national action plans
- Working closely with all other sectors to address AMR through a One Health approach
- Critical for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Essential to integrate AMR in achieving UHC, strengthen health systems, and build capacity to address future pandemic prevention and preparedness.
Multidisciplinary Interdependent approach to tackle AMR

Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Infection prevention and control (IPC)

IPC Core components

Antimicrobial Stewardship & AWaRe Classification

Antibiotics

National AMR & AMU surveillance, Laboratory capacity
Thank you

Welcome to the WHO Antimicrobial Resistance Newsletter

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