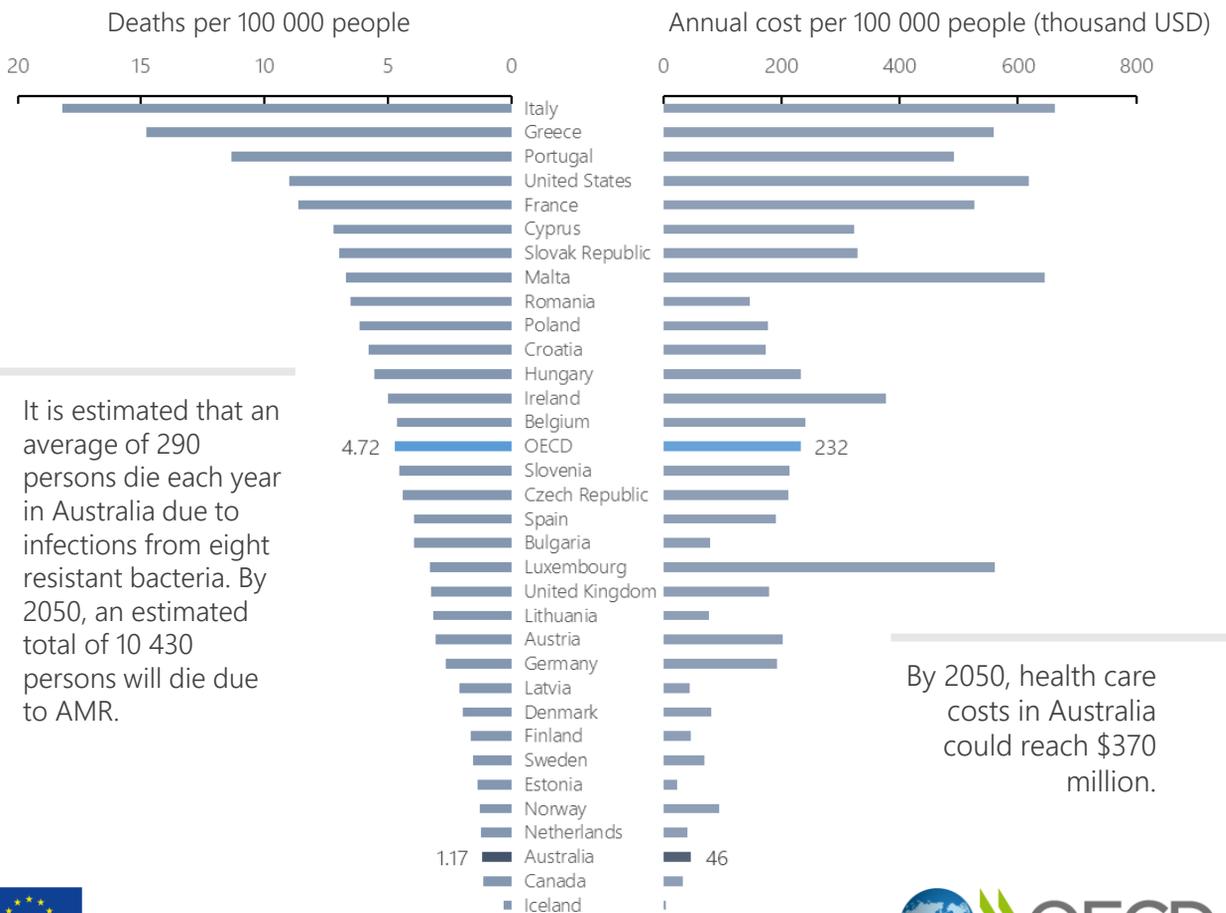
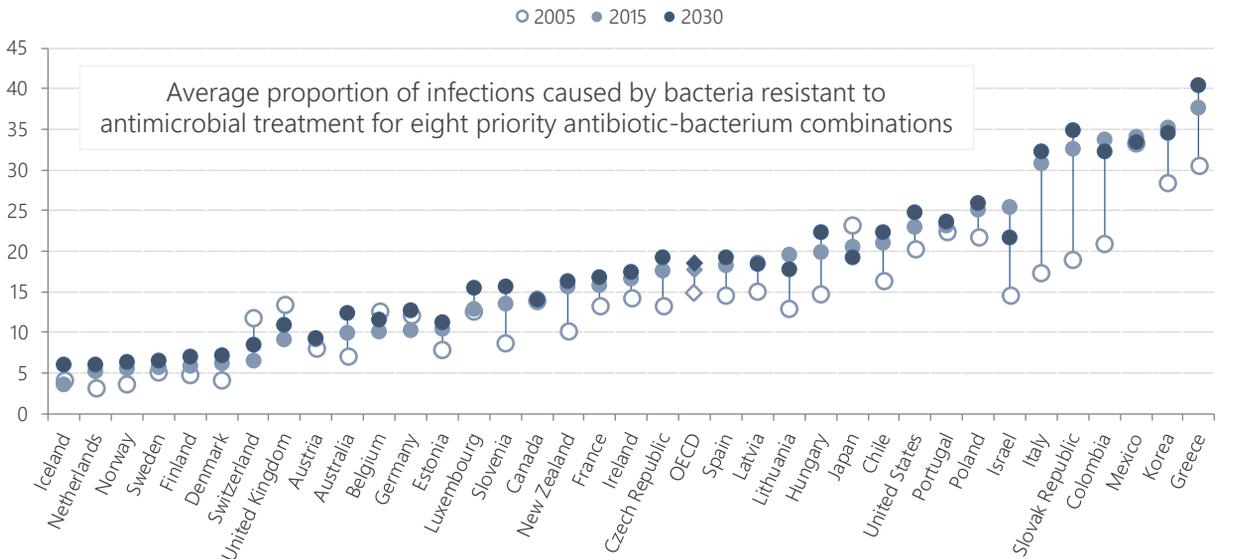


# STEMMING THE SUPERBUG TIDE IN AUSTRALIA

Resistance proportions for eight antibiotic-bacterium pairs in Australia have increased in recent years, from 7% in 2005 to 10% in 2015, and could go up to 12% by 2030, should current trends in antibiotic consumption, population and economic growth continue into the future. Resistance proportions in Australia were lower than the OECD average in 2015 (17%).



It is estimated that an average of 290 persons die each year in Australia due to infections from eight resistant bacteria. By 2050, an estimated total of 10 430 persons will die due to AMR.

By 2050, health care costs in Australia could reach \$370 million.



Source: Stemming the Superbug Tide: Just a Few Dollars More, OECD (2018). Available at: [oe.cd/amr-2018](http://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



Australia has a national AMR plan that reflects Global Action Plan objectives, with an operational plan and monitoring arrangements, in line with what most OECD countries are doing in this area.

## 2. Stewardship programmes



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

## 3. Awareness campaigns



Australia has nationwide awareness-raising campaigns targeting the majority of stakeholders with no monitoring mechanisms, lagging behind what most OECD countries are doing in this area.

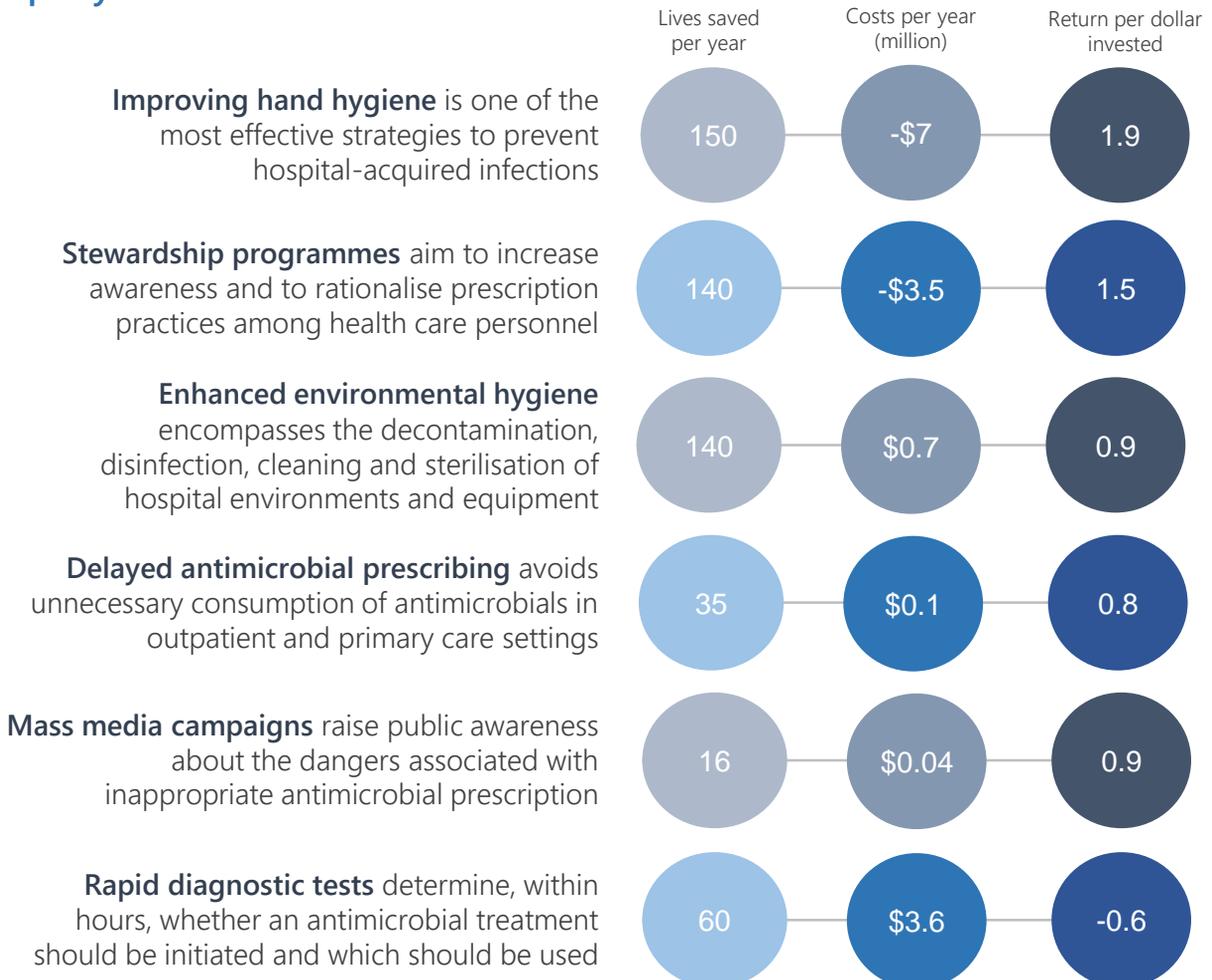
## 4. Education and training



AMR is incorporated in curricula and continuing medical education for all relevant health cadres in Australia, in line with what most OECD countries are doing in this area.

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

## A broad policy package combining stewardship programmes, enhanced environmental hygiene, mass media campaigns, and rapid diagnostic testing could avert 180 deaths and save 15 million dollars per year in Australia



Results from the OECD SPHeP-AMR model