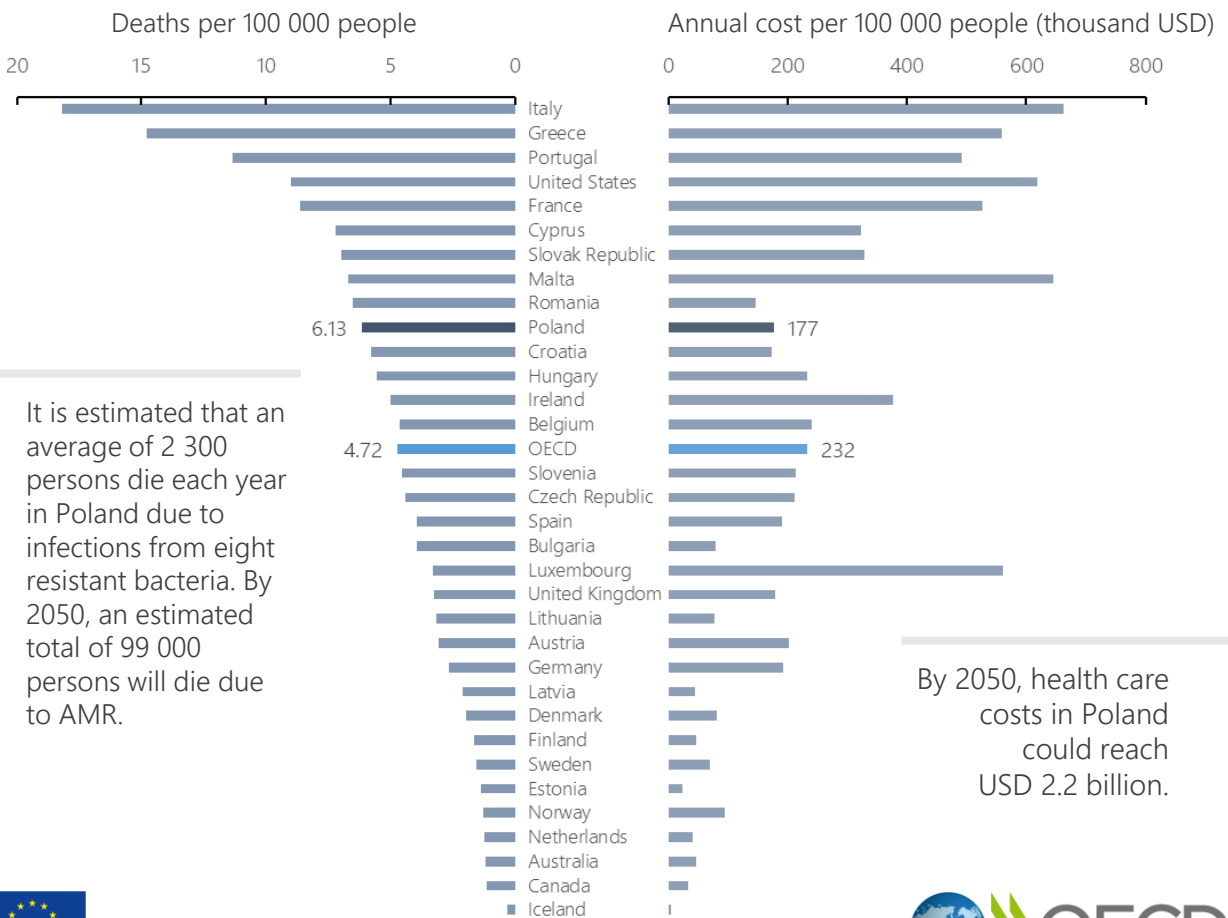
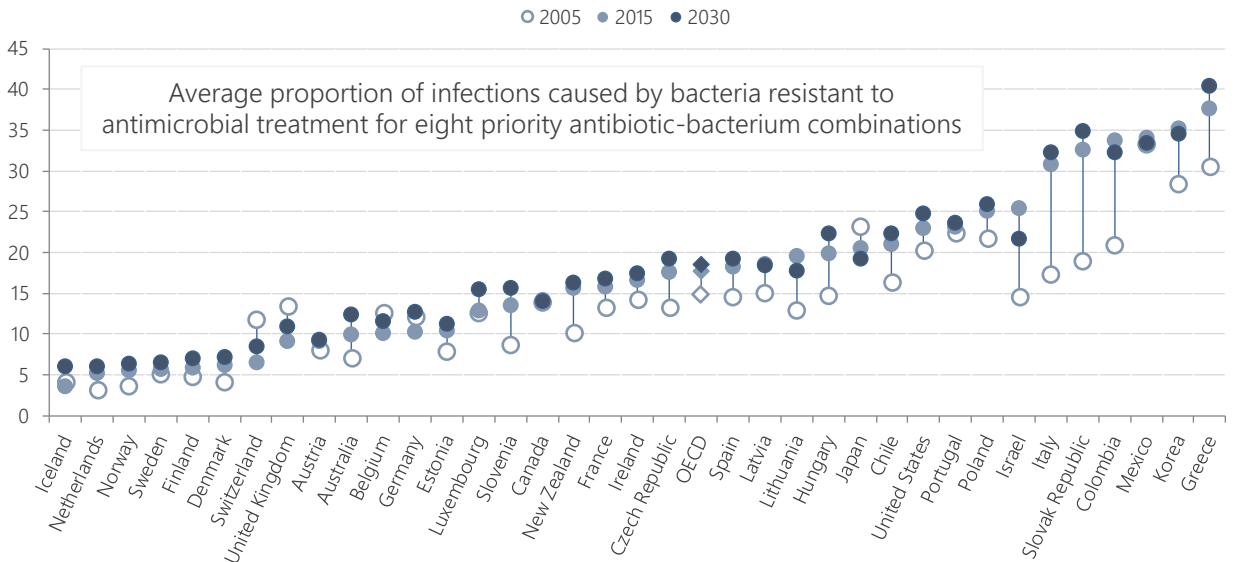


STEMMING THE SUPERBUG TIDE IN POLAND

Resistance proportions for eight antibiotic-bacterium pairs in Poland have increased in recent years, from 22% in 2005 to 25% in 2015, and could go up to 26% by 2030, should current trends in antibiotic consumption, population and economic growth continue into the future. Resistance proportions in Poland were higher than the OECD average in 2015 (17%).



It is estimated that an average of 2 300 persons die each year in Poland due to infections from eight resistant bacteria. By 2050, an estimated total of 99 000 persons will die due to AMR.

By 2050, health care costs in Poland could reach USD 2.2 billion.



Co-funded by the European Union



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



Poland has an AMR National Action Plan under development, lagging behind what most OECD countries are doing in this area.

2. Stewardship programmes



Weak national policy and regulations for the appropriate use of antimicrobials, lagging behind what most OECD countries are doing in this area.

3. Awareness campaigns



Poland has nationwide awareness-raising campaigns implemented along with monitoring mechanisms, in line with 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 Poland, 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 1 900 deaths and save 87 million dollars per year in Poland

	Lives saved per year	Cost per year (million)	Return per dollar invested
Improving hand hygiene is one of the most effective strategies to prevent hospital-acquired infections	1500	-\$40	\$1.9
Stewardship programmes aim to increase awareness and to rationalise prescription practices among health care personnel	1400	-\$17	\$1.4
Enhanced environmental hygiene encompasses the decontamination, disinfection, cleaning and sterilisation of hospital environments and equipment	1400	\$7.6	\$0.7
Delayed antimicrobial prescribing avoids unnecessary consumption of antimicrobials in outpatient and primary care settings	460	\$0.7	\$0.8
Mass media campaigns raise public awareness about the dangers associated with inappropriate antimicrobial prescription	290	\$0.2	\$0.9
Rapid diagnostic tests determine, within hours, whether an antimicrobial treatment should be initiated and which should be used	690	\$21	-\$0.6

Results from the OECD SPHeP-AMR model