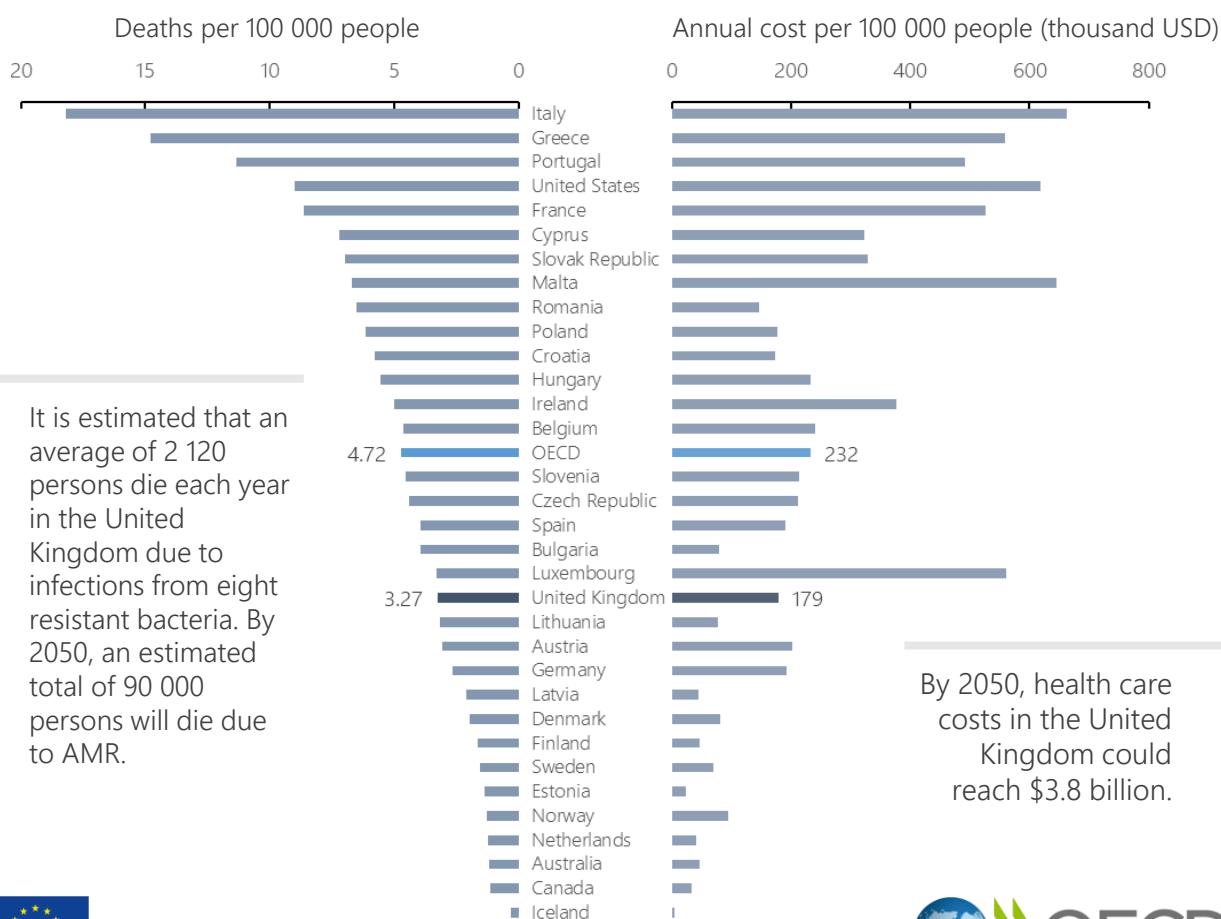
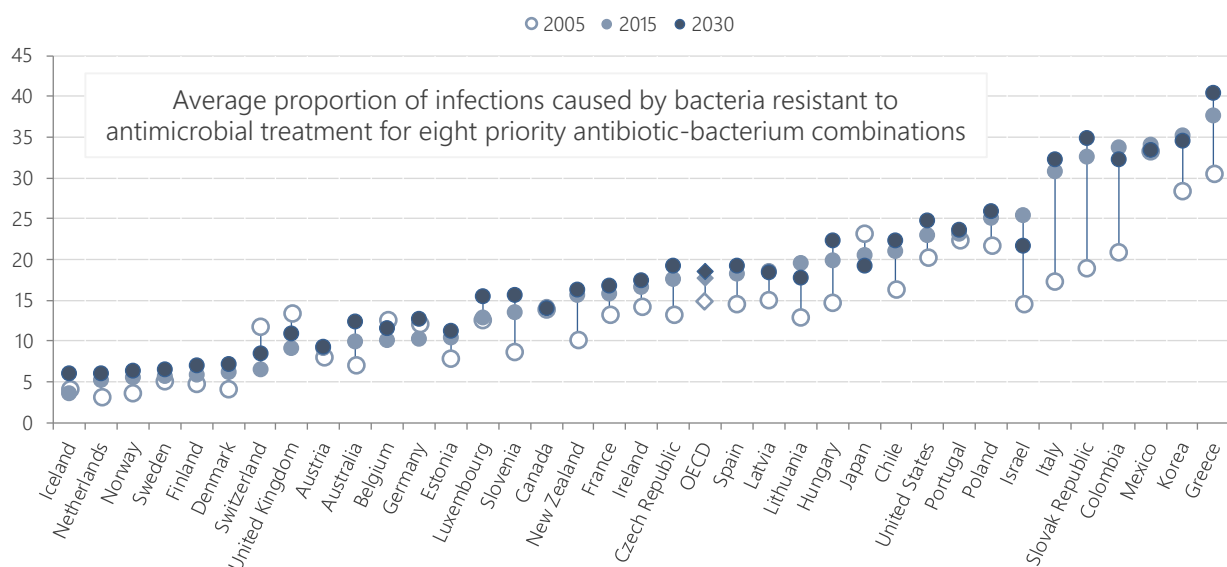


STEMMING THE SUPERBUG TIDE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Resistance proportions for eight antibiotic-bacterium pairs in the United Kingdom (UK) have decreased in recent years, from 13.5% in 2005 to 9% in 2015, and could go up again to 11% by 2030, should current trends in antibiotic consumption, population and economic growth continue into the future. Resistance proportions in the UK were lower than the OECD average in 2015 (17%).



It is estimated that an average of 2 120 persons die each year in the United Kingdom due to infections from eight resistant bacteria. By 2050, an estimated total of 90 000 persons will die due to AMR.

By 2050, health care costs in the United Kingdom could reach \$3.8 billion.



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



The United Kingdom has 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.

2. Stewardship programmes



An antimicrobial stewardship programme is implemented nationwide and data on use is systematically fed back to prescribers, going beyond what most OECD countries are doing in this area.

3. Awareness campaigns



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

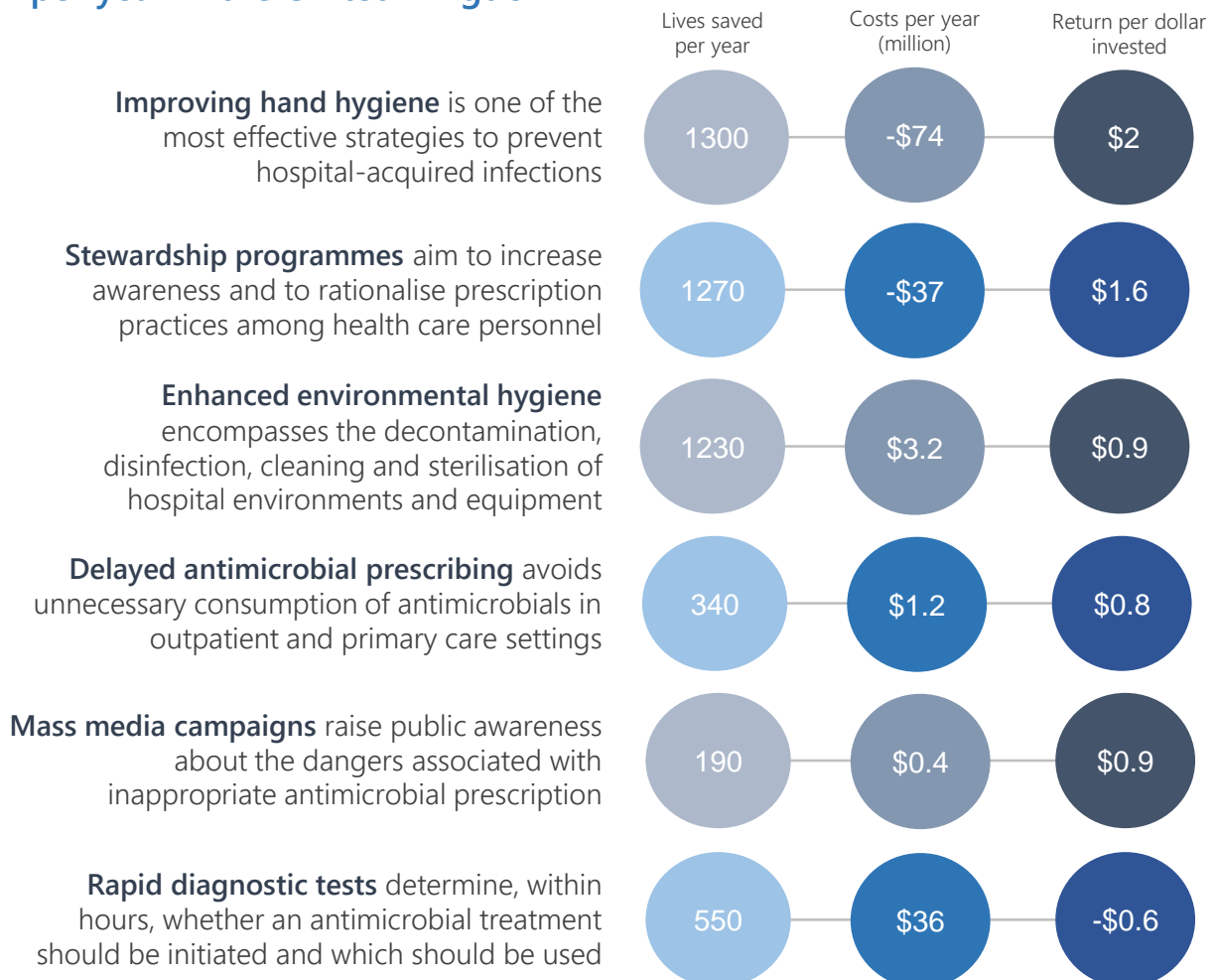
4. Education and training



AMR is systematically incorporated in curricula and continuing medical education for all relevant health cadres, going beyond 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 1600 deaths and save 162 million dollars per year in the United Kingdom



Results from the OECD SPHeP-AMR model