



Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) threatens the effective prevention and treatment of an everincreasing range of infections caused by bacteria, parasites, viruses and fungi.

AMR occurs when bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites change over time and no longer respond to medicines making infections harder to treat and increasing the risk of disease spread, severe illness and death. As a result, the medicines become ineffective and infections persist in the body, increasing the risk of spread to others.

Antimicrobials - including antibiotics, antivirals, antifungals and antiparasitics - are medicines used to prevent and treat infections in humans, animals and plants. Microorganisms that develop antimicrobial resistance are sometimes referred to as "superbugs".

#### **Fact sheets**



Q&As	+
Global Action Plan	+
<u>Data</u>	+
WHO Resolutions	+
WHO Teams	+

# Global AMR response

WHO's core mandate

is to coordinate the global response in collaboration with key partners

**News** 

 $\underline{\text{All}} \rightarrow$ 

Departmental news

Asia Pacific strategy for emerging diseases and public health emergencies (APSED) meeting: Indonesia continues to strengthen in country health security framework through multisectoral coordination

# Omani doctor on a mission to combat antimicrobial resistance

28 May 2021

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18-24 November 2021

# **Advisory Groups**

26 October 2021\_| Departmental news

# <u>Strategic and Technical Advisory Group for Antimicrobial Resistance (STAG-AMR)</u>

# **Regional Office AMR News**

Regional Office for Africa
Regional Office for the Americas
Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean
Regional Office for Europe
Regional Office for South-East Asia

Regional Office for the Western Pacific

#### Our work

Stopping multi-drug resistant gonorrhoea

Monitoring progress on antimicrobial resistance

# Supporting countries with national action plan implementation

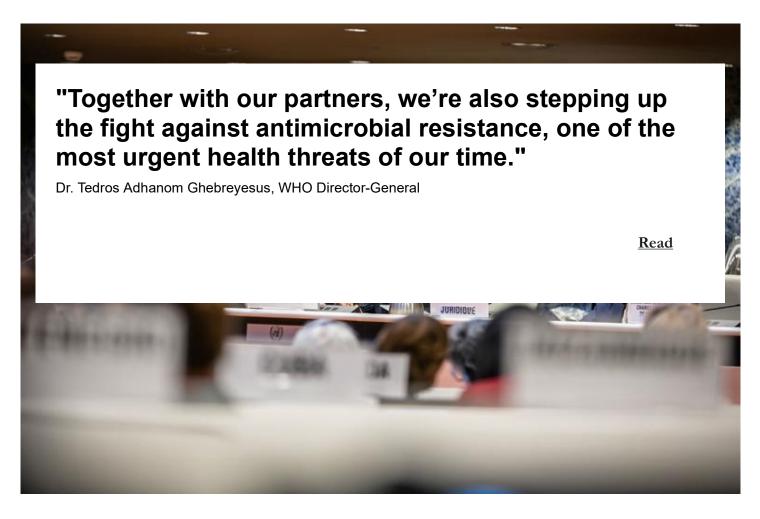
Fostering international cooperation on antimicrobial resistance

Coordinating R&D on antimicrobial resistance

Optimizing use of antimicrobial medicines

**Building capacity for infection prevention** 

Facilitating global surveillance of antimicrobial resistance and use



# **Publications**





26 October 2021

# Antimicrobial resistance and the United Nations sustainable development cooperation

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# WHO Costing and Budgeting Tool for National Action Plans on Antimicrobial Resistance

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### 2021 AWaRe classification

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Executive summary: the selection and use of essential medicines 2021: report of the 23rd

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# **Events**



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# Other resources

- AMR Centre at the LSHTM
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- European Center for Disease Control and Prevention (ECDC)

- Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Global Antibiotic Research & Development Partnership (GARDP)
- World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

### **Contacts**

#### Media contact

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# **Newsletter**



#### Welcome to WHO Antimicrobial Resistance Newsletter Spring 2021

Our quarterly newsletter will bring you updates on progress by countries, and activities taking place at all three levels of the organization with the support of our partners and donors. Learn about important publications, projects, events and high-level fora taking place around the world on AMR, as well as the implications for the COVID-19 pandemic for AMR.

#### Access the newsletter:

January 2021 →

*May* 2021 →

<u>September 2021 →</u>

December 2021 →

# Related health topics

|Communicable diseases

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

| Physical environment

**Food safety** 

Diseases and conditions

# **Foodborne diseases**

|-Workforce & health systems

# **Health workforce**

|Diseases and conditions

### **HIV/AIDS**

|-Prevention & Safety

# Infection prevention and control

Diseases and conditions

### **Malaria**

|-Prevention & Safety

# Patient safety

| Health systems

# **Quality of care**

|Diseases and conditions

# <u>Sepsis</u>

|Diseases and conditions

# Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

|-Treatments: drugs, medicines and procedures

# **Substandard and falsified medical products**

| Health goals and principles

# Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

|Diseases and conditions

### **Tuberculosis**

| Health goals and principles

# **Universal Health Coverage**