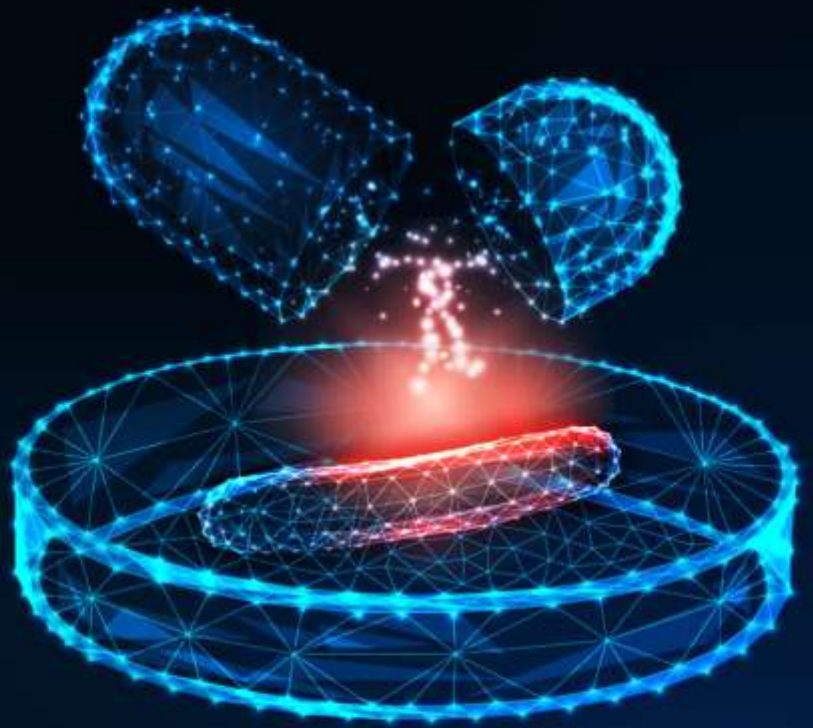
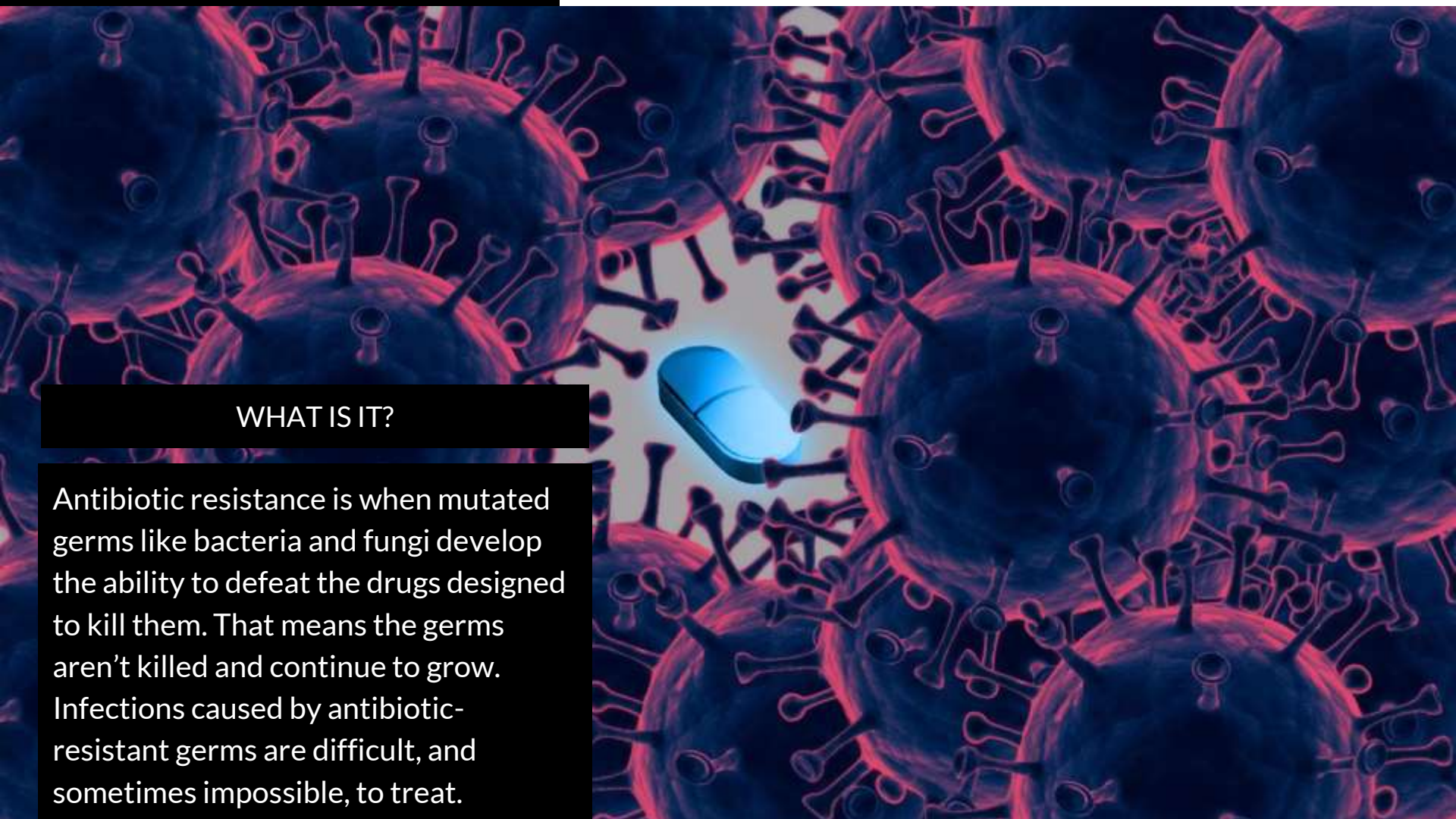
TEAM IV:
Erdenegereltekh,
Urangoo, Orgil, Ariuntuya,
Enkhbold, Bayarjavkhlan.

# ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE IN BACTERIA

# Contents:



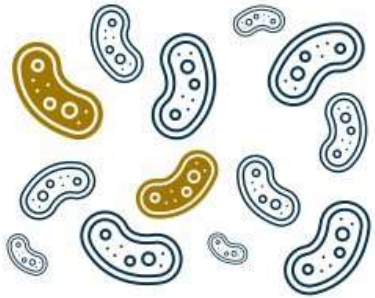




## WHAT IS IT?

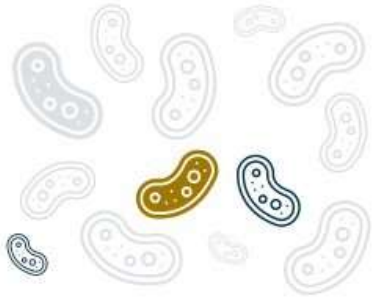
Antibiotic resistance is when mutated germs like bacteria and fungi develop the ability to defeat the drugs designed to kill them. That means the germs aren’t killed and continue to grow. Infections caused by antibiotic-resistant germs are difficult, and sometimes impossible, to treat.

# HOW ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE HAPPENS



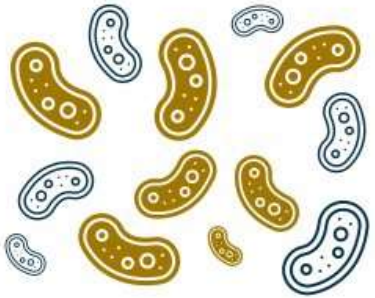
1

- **Lots of germs.** A few are drug resistant.



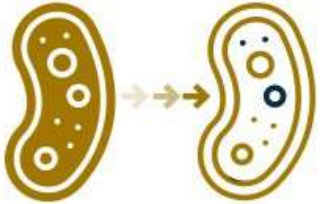
2

- **Antibiotics kill bacteria causing the illness,** as well as good bacteria protecting the body from infection.



3

- The drug-resistant bacteria are now allowed to **grow and take over.**



4

- **Some bacteria give their drug-resistance to other bacteria,** causing more problems.

# Causes of antibiotic resistance

The main causes of antibiotic resistance have been linked to:

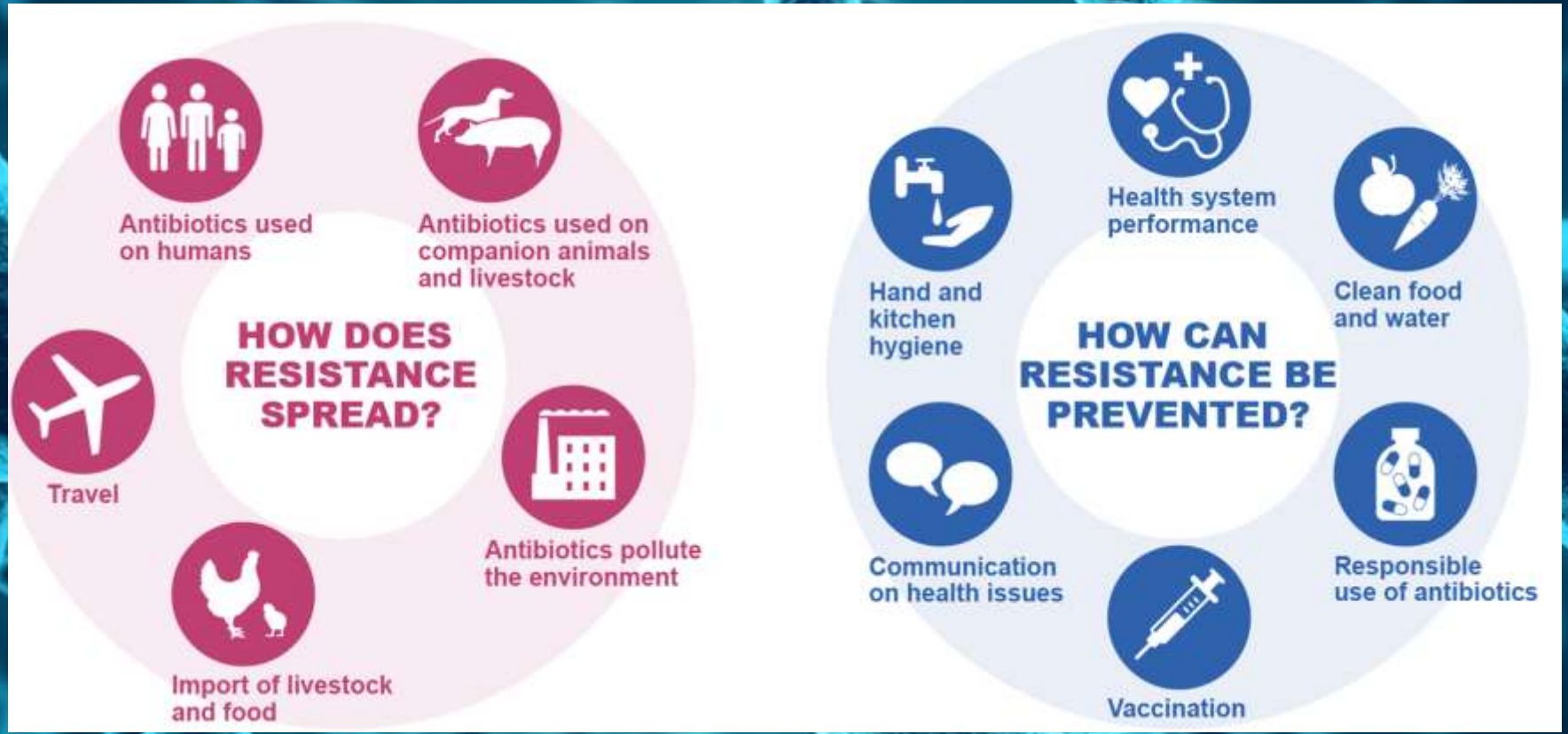
-Over-prescription of antibiotics.

-Patients not finishing the entire antibiotic course.

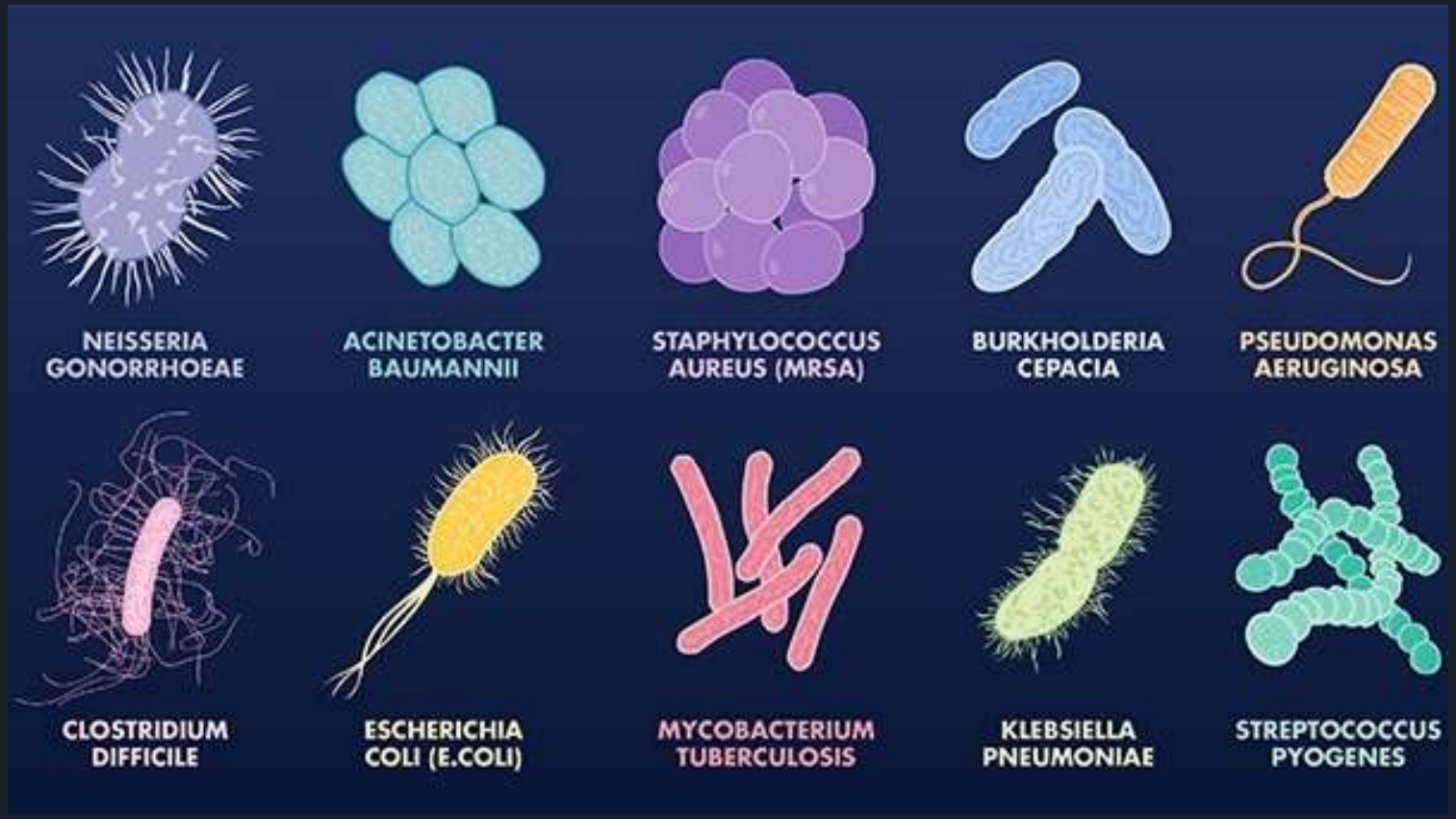
-Overuse of antibiotics in livestock and fish farming.

-Poor infection control in health care settings.

-Poor hygiene and sanitation.


HOW DOES RESISTANCE SPREAD?
Antibiotics used on humans
Antibiotics used on companion animals and livestock
Travel
Antibiotics pollute the environment
Import of livestock and food
HOW CAN RESISTANCE BE PREVENTED?
Health system performance
Hand and kitchen hygiene
Clean food and water
Communication on health issues
Responsible use of antibiotics
Vaccination

# 10 MOST DANGEROUS ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANT BACTERIA



# Example:

An example of antibiotic resistance is MRSA- Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus.

It was first discovered in 1961. And is tougher to treat than other bacterias of the kind because it’s not affected by penicillin related antibiotics.

# THANK YOU