UN		
	Goal	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
	Target	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
	Indicator	**3.d.2 Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms**

I. Global indicator

〈Type 4〉

Indicator	Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms
Definition	Percentage of bloodstream infection due to methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and Escherichia coli resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin among patients seeking care and whose blood sample is taken and tested. E. coli and S. aureus are among the most common human fast-growing bacteria causing acute human infections. E. coli is highly prevalent in both humans, animals and environment, being an ideal indicator for monitoring AMR. MRSA and E. coli resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin are largely disseminated and found in high frequency in human infections observed in hospital settings all over the world and increasingly very frequent in the community. Infections with these types of AMR lead to increase in use of the last resort drugs against which new types of AMR are emerging. Effective control of these two types of AMR will ultimately help preserve the capacity to treat infections with available antimicrobials while new prevention and treatment solutions can be developed.

Global indicator link	▮ Metadata: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-0d-02.pdf ▮ Data: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/