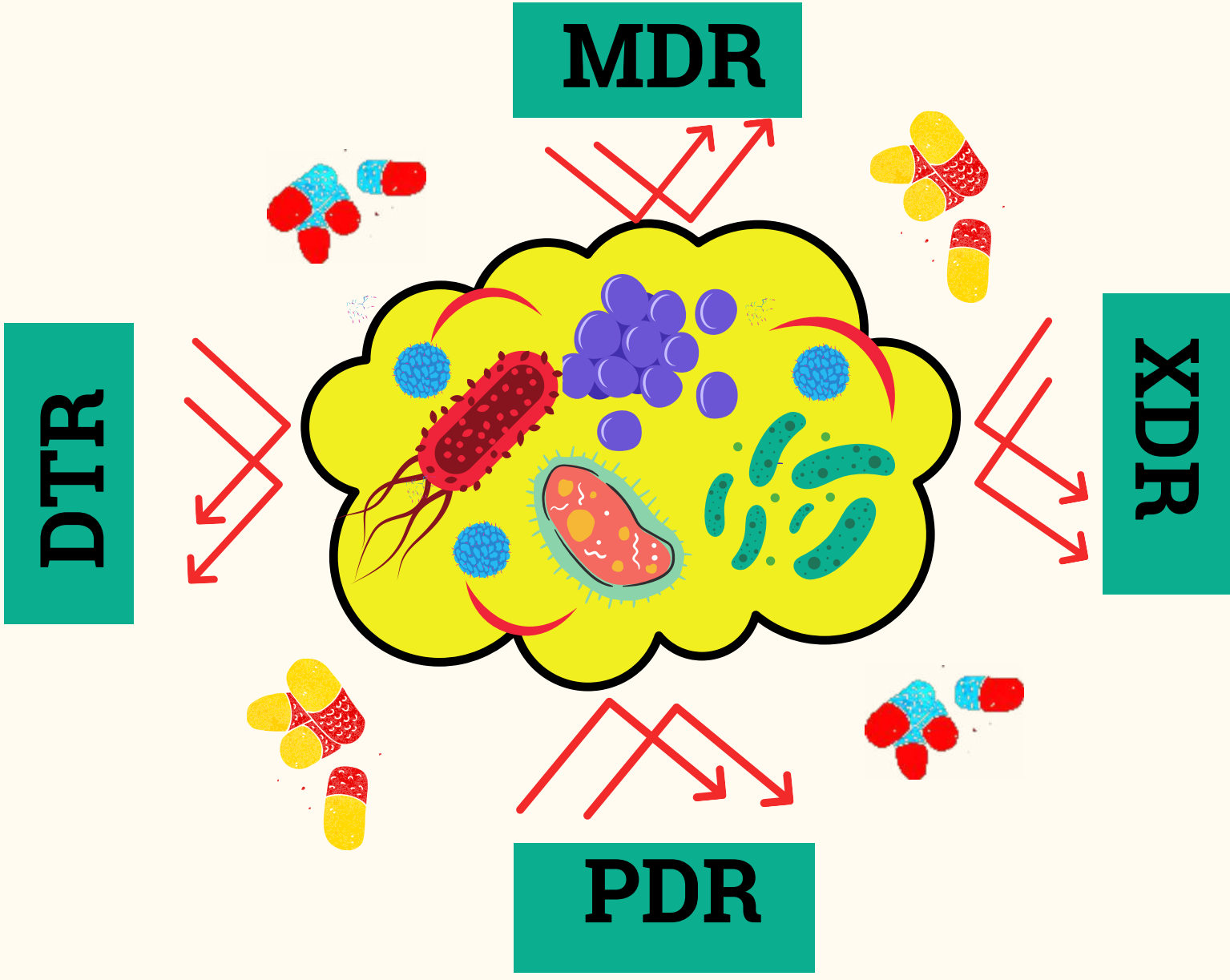
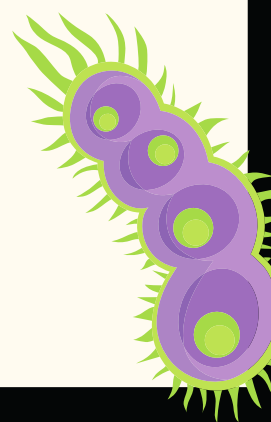
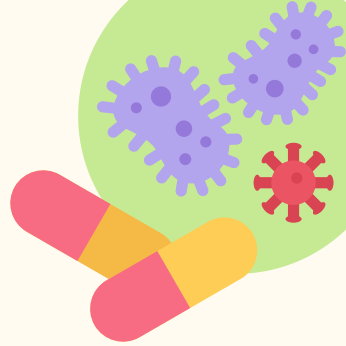
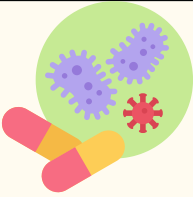


# Levels of Superbugs

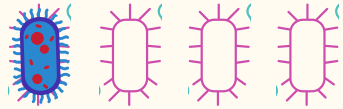


**Did you know some superbugs are stronger than others?**

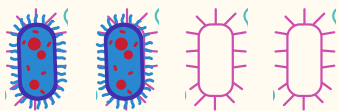




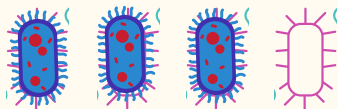
## Levels of AMR



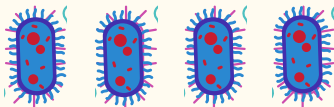
**MDR (Multi-Drug Resistance)**



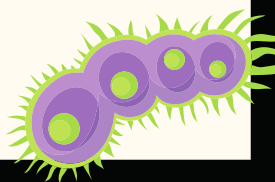
**DTR (Difficult-to-Treat Resistance)**

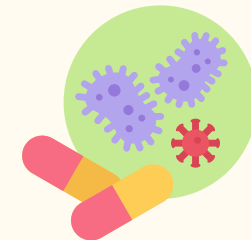
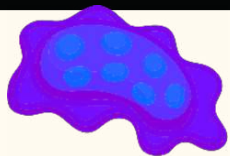


**XDR (eXtensive Drug Resistance)**

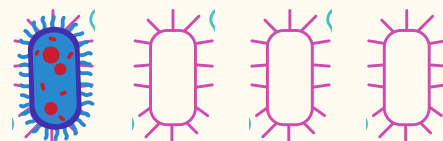


**PDR (Pan Drug Resistance)**





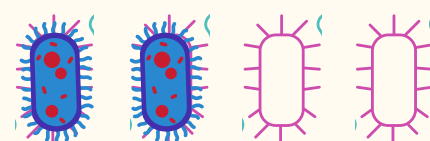
**MDR**



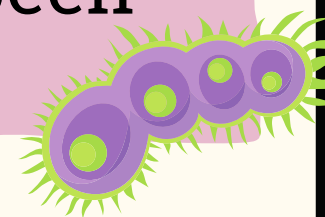
**Multi-Drug Resistant** bacteria are those that have acquired resistance to multiple classes of antimicrobials such as **antibiotics.**

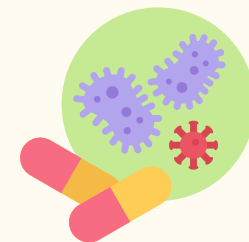
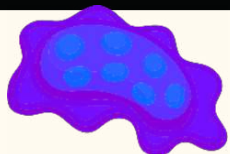


**DTR**

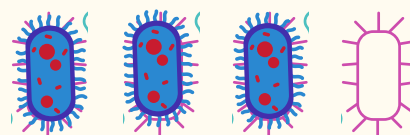


**Difficult-to-Treat Resistance** is a newly introduced term that is used to define bacteria that have developed resistance to all of the typical first-line, lower toxicity agents. This term has not been clinically designated yet.





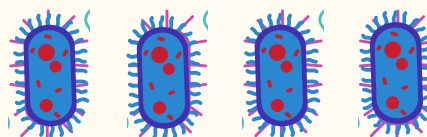
## XDR



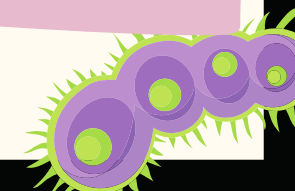
**eXtensively Drug Resistant** bacterial strains are those that can't be treated with most antibiotics, but one or two types may still work.

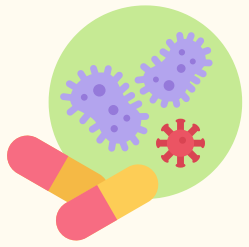
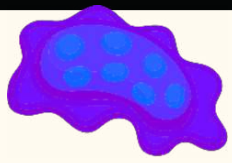


## PDR



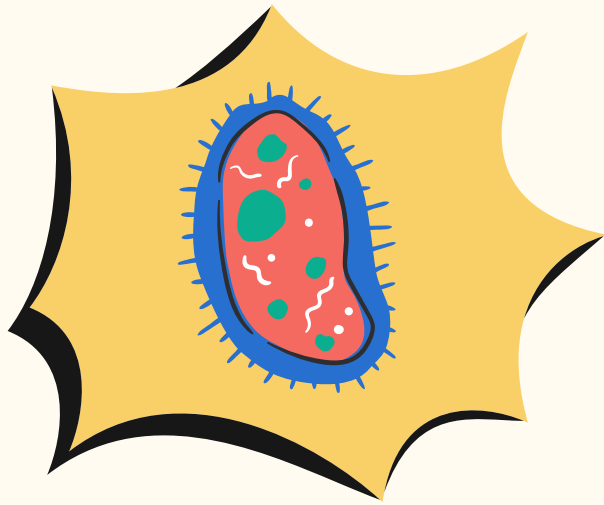
**Pan Drug Resistant** bacteria are resistant to ALL types of antimicrobial agents and cannot be treated with any drug currently available in the clinical settings.





# Major Superbugs

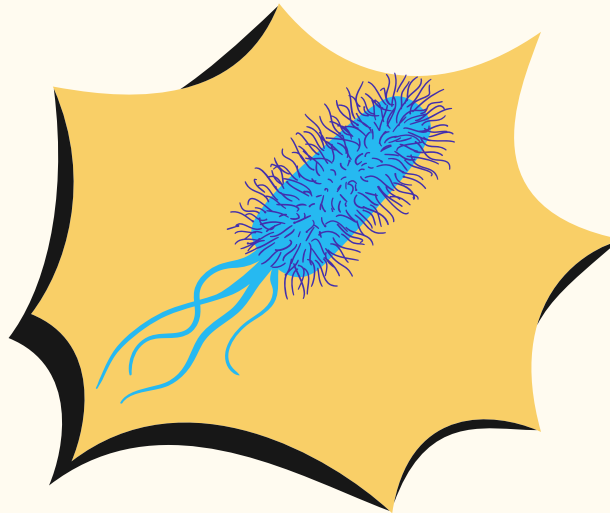
(And the disease they cause)



**Acinetobacter  
baumannii  
(MDR,PDR)**



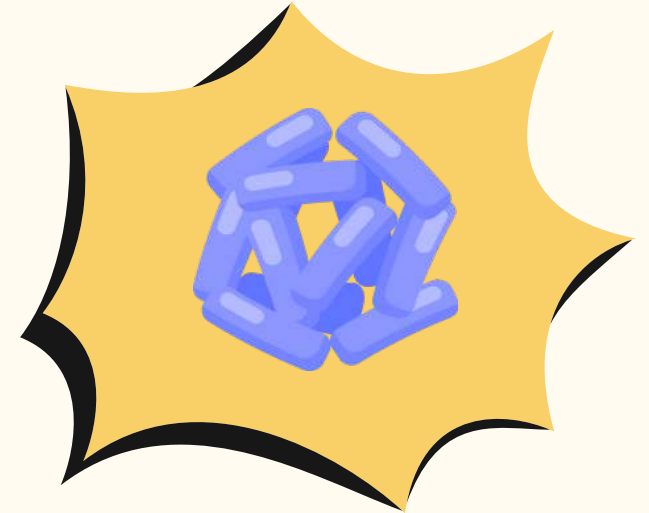
- Skin and soft tissue infections
- Urinary tract infections
- Meningitis
- Hospital-acquired infections



**Pseudomonas  
aeruginosa  
(PDR,XDR)**



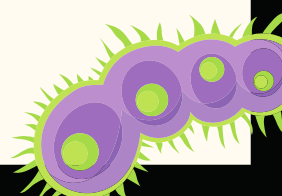
- Hospital-acquired infections
- Meningitis
- Pneumonia
- Septicemia

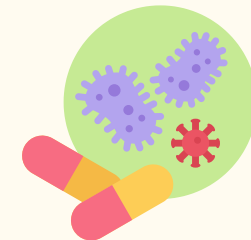
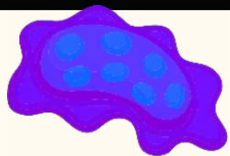


**Klebsiella  
pneumonia  
(MDR,PDR,XDR)**



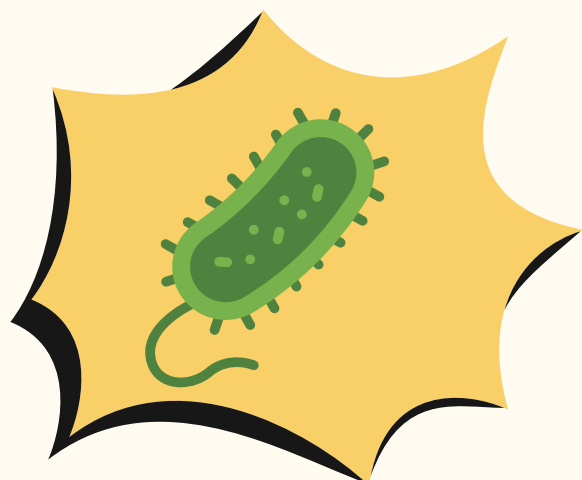
- Pneumonia
- Urinary tract infections
- Bloodstream infections, in immunocompromised people





# Major Superbugs

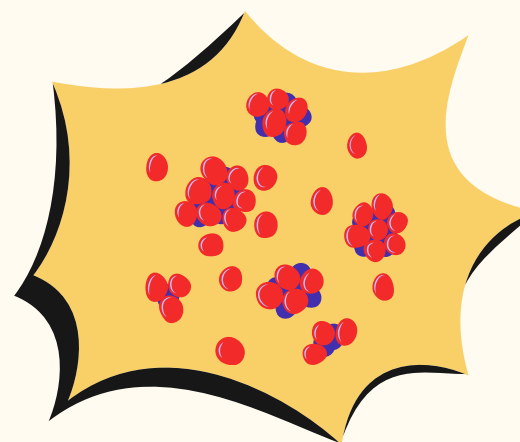
(And the disease they cause)



**Escherichia coli**  
( E. Coli) (MDR)



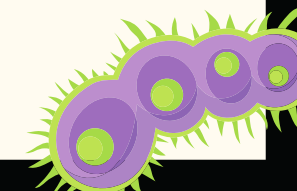
- Diarrhea
- Respiratory illness
- Gastroenteritis
- Hemorrhagic colitis



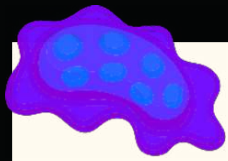
**Staphylococcus aureus**  
(MDR)



- Staph infections such as :
- Skin Infections
- Food poisoning
- Toxic shock syndrome
- Septic arthritis







## Why should we care about Superbugs?

**Antimicrobial Resistance or AMR** occurs when microbes, like bacteria, evolve to resist **antibiotics** that are designed to kill them. The **drug-resistant bacteria** develop biological mechanisms that render antibiotics ineffective which makes treating infections and performing life-saving procedures a challenging task.

AMR is a rising **global public health** concern that has contributed to over **4.95 million deaths** and thus needs immediate attention and collective action from everyone.

## How do we stop the rise of Superbugs?

- Use antimicrobials/antibiotics only when recommended by healthcare professional and follow the prescribed treatment regimen carefully.
- Maintain good hygiene, promote clean water and sanitation and get the necessary vaccinations to prevent infections.
- Stay informed about AMR and spread awareness in personal and professional circles.



Together We Can #StopSuperbugs

