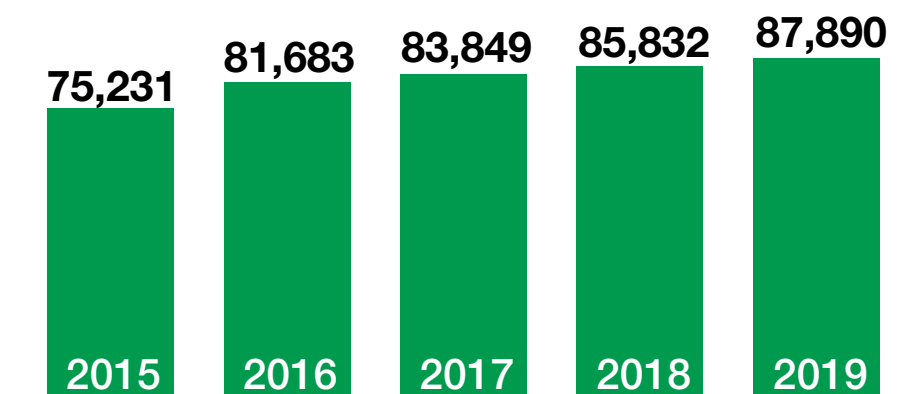
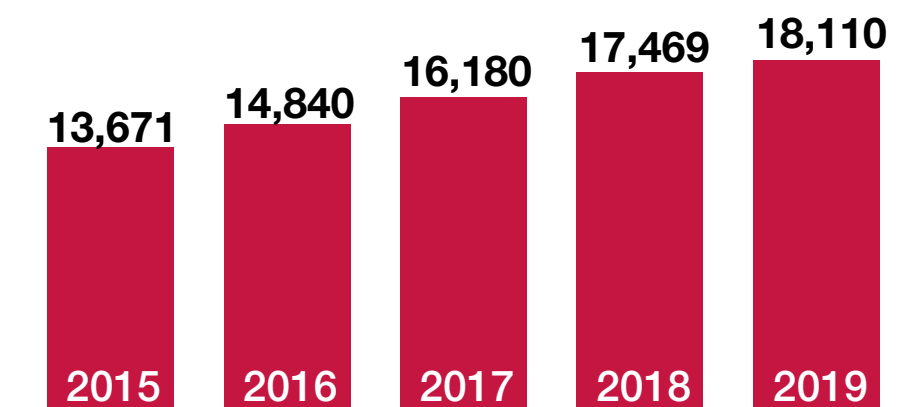


The burden of infection in numbers

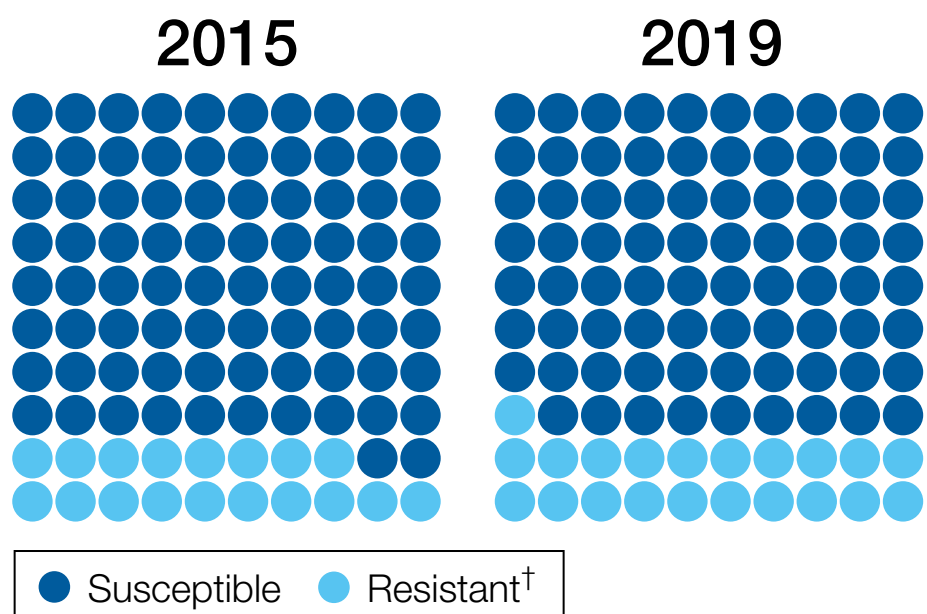


an INCREASE of
16.9%
In key pathogen*
Bloodstream infection
(BSI) since 2015



an INCREASE of
32.5%
in resistant† key
pathogen BSI since
2015

The burden of antibiotic resistance



an INCREASE of
2.4%
in the proportion of
resistant key pathogen BSI
since 2015
This means that **21** out of
100 people with a key
pathogen BSI had a
resistant infection in 2019

* key pathogens include: *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae*, *K. oxytoca*, *Acinetobacter* spp. *Pseudomonas* spp., *Enterococcus* spp., *S. aureus* and *S. pneumoniae*.

† *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae* and *K. oxytoca*: resistant to any of: carbapenems, third-generation cephalosporin, aminoglycosides or fluoroquinolones; *Acinetobacter* spp: resistant to aminoglycosides and fluoroquinolones, or carbapenems; *Pseudomonas* spp. resistant to three or more antimicrobial groups, or carbapenems; *Enterococcus* spp. resistant to glycopeptides; *S. aureus* resistant to methicillin; *S. pneumoniae* resistant to penicillin and macrolides, or penicillin.