

Human consumption of antibiotics remained substantially stable between 2005 and 2014





Trends across OECD countries

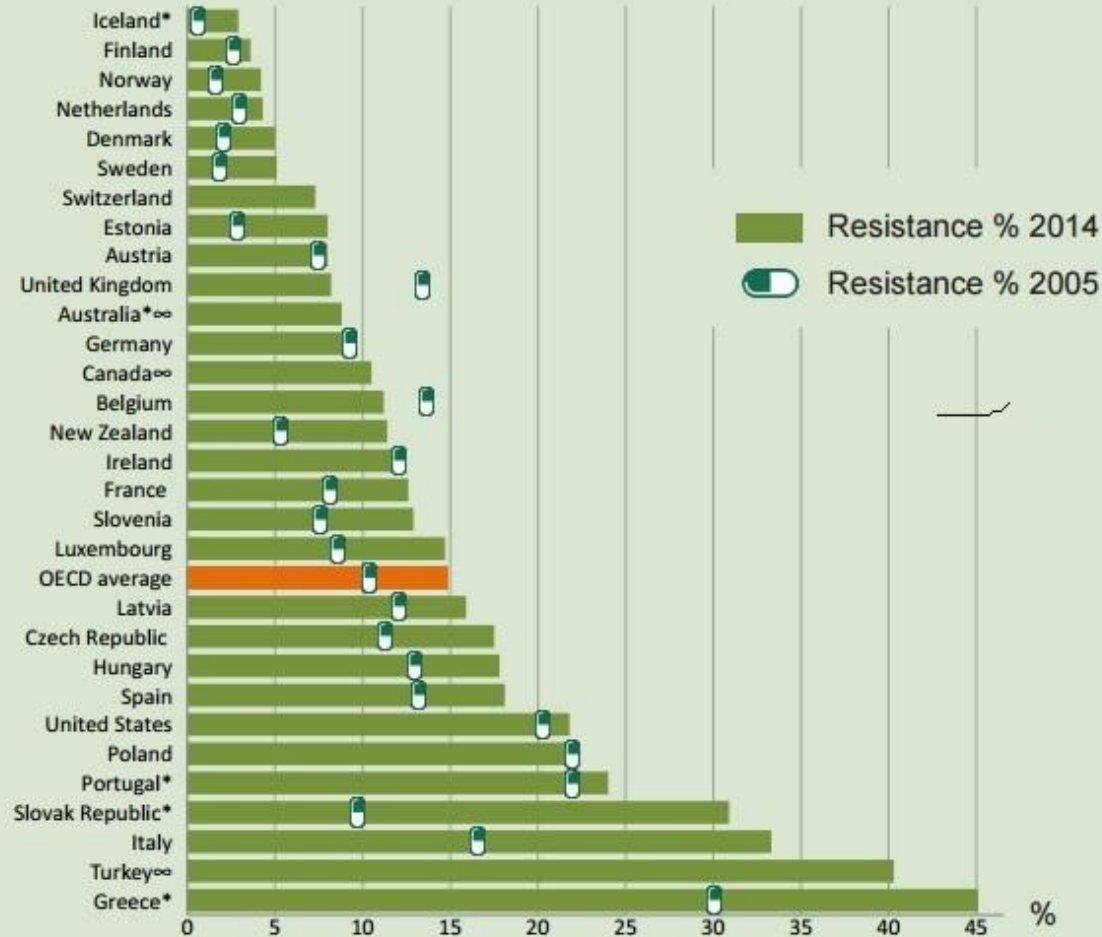
Antibiotic resistance is growing

Six high-priority bacterial-antimicrobial resistance combinations were aggregated within each country by use of the arithmetic mean. The included combinations were: *E.coli* (resistant to 3rd generation cephalosporins), *E.coli* (resistant to fluoroquinolones), *K.pneumoniae* (resistant to 3rd generation cephalosporins), *K.pneumoniae* (resistant to carbapenems), *S. aureus* (resistant to methicillin), *S.pneumoniae* (resistant to penicillin). Data from 2014 (or latest available data) and 2005 (or 2006 if not available).

*Greece missing *S.pneumoniae* (resistant to penicillin) 2005 and 2014, Slovakia and Belgium missing *K.pneumoniae* (resistant to 3rd generation cephalosporins and carbapenem) 2005, Portugal missing *K.pneumoniae* (resistant to carbapenem) 2005, New Zealand missing MRSA 2014, Australia missing *S.pneumoniae* (resistant to penicillin) 2014, Iceland missing *K.pneumoniae* (resistant to carbapenem) 2014.

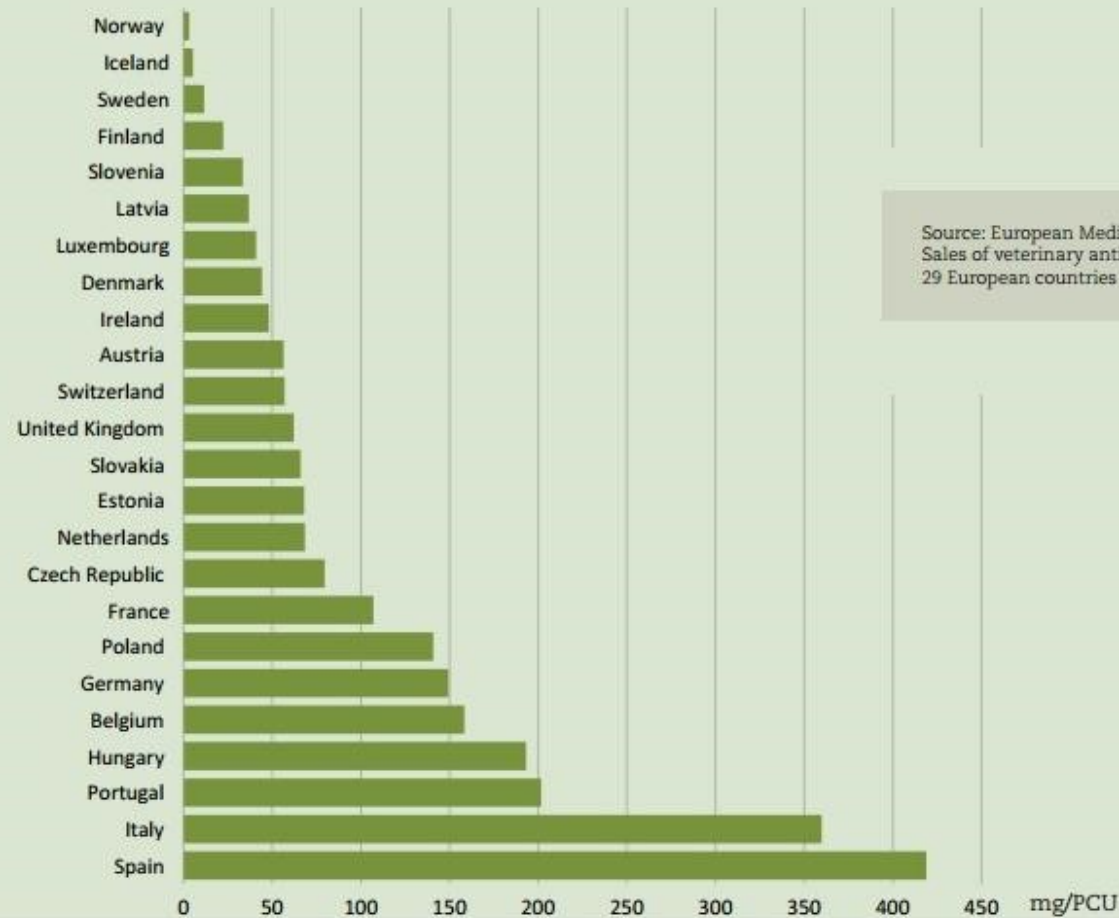
∞Includes resistant and intermediate data

Source: ESAC-Net Database and CDDEP



Consumption of antibiotics in agriculture accounts for the majority of total antibiotic use

Sales of antimicrobial agents marketed mainly for food-producing animals in mg/population correction unit (PCU), 2014



Source: European Medicines Agency (2016).
Sales of veterinary antimicrobial agents in
29 European countries in 2014.