

The 6th Joint Conference Ramathibodi - Osaka University

~ Cutting Edge Innovation on COVID-19 and Beyond ~

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Abstract Sheet

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Abstract 【English】

In 2015, the WHO issued a "Global Action Plan on AMR". Considering that, we investigated the prevalence and outcomes of AMR before and after 2015, amongst hospitalized patients at Osaka University Hospital. Data were obtained retrospectively from the hospital electrical chart between 2010 and 2021. The AMR pathogens were stratified into WHO priority tiers: critical, high, and medium. A total of 16,765 patients with 52,130 specimens were identified. Compared to the first phase, the AMR patients' number was significantly lower (10.0% vs. 8.9%, $P=0.018$) in the second phase. An increased bacterial resistance was observed in critical priority pathogens (5.7% vs. 8.5%, $p<0.001$); in contrast other pathogens demonstrated lower resistance rate (high; 12.8% vs. 8.4%, $p<0.001$, medium; 1.0% vs. 1.0%, $p=0.954$) in the later period. The hospital mortality significantly decreased in the second phase.

Higher incidence of critical priority pathogens urges clinicians to follow the antibiotic stewardship programs with caution.

Abstract 【日本語】

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