

Clinician quiz with answers

World AMR Awareness Week 2025

Question	Answer
<p>1. The World AMR Awareness Week theme for 2025 is “Act Now: Protect Our Present, Secure Our Future.”</p>	<p>TRUE</p> <p>The theme, set by the World Health Organization, underscores the urgent need to take bold, united action to address antimicrobial resistance. It calls for long-term investment and strategic action in human, animal and environmental health sectors.</p> <p>Reference www.who.int/campaigns/world-amr-awareness-week/2025</p>
<p>2. Contamination from unused antimicrobials disposed in toilets, bins or waste dumps contribute to the development of antimicrobial resistance.</p>	<p>TRUE</p> <p>There is strong evidence that pollution from antimicrobials into the environment drives bacterial evolution and emergence of antimicrobial resistance. Antimicrobials can pollute the environment through human, animal and medical waste and improper disposal.</p> <p>Reference www.ama.com.au/antimicrobial-resistance</p>
<p>3. By 2050, it is projected that 191,000 deaths will occur annually, attributed to antimicrobial resistance.</p>	<p>FALSE</p> <p>By 2050, it is predicted that 1.91 million deaths will be attributed to antimicrobial resistance.</p> <p>Reference www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(24)01867-1/fulltext</p>
<p>4. Trimethoprim is the first-line antibiotic for the treatment of uncomplicated cystitis.</p>	<p>FALSE</p> <p>Trimethoprim is no longer recommended as a first-line empiric antibiotic treatment. The rates of trimethoprim resistance among <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E.coli</i>) in Australia are increasing and are above 20%. Nitrofurantoin and Fosfomycin, first and second-line empiric antibiotics respectively, are active against the majority of ESBL-producing <i>E.coli</i> isolates.</p> <p>Reference www.tg.org.au</p>

<p>5. Area under the curve monitoring should be prioritised for critically ill patients on vancomycin.</p>	<p>TRUE</p> <p>Measuring area under the curve over a 24-hour period (AUC₂₄) is superior to using trough plasma concentration to determine drug exposure and is associated with reduced rates of nephrotoxicity. AUC₂₄ monitoring should be prioritised for critically ill patients.</p> <p>Reference www.tg.org.au</p>
<p>6. Lean body weight should be used to calculate aminoglycoside doses.</p>	<p>TRUE</p> <p>Aminoglycosides are hydrophilic drugs that are distributed into lean tissue, therefore lean body weight is the most accurate weight descriptor for calculating aminoglycoside doses. Aminoglycoside dose calculators are available in the <i>Therapeutic Guidelines: Antibiotic</i>.</p> <p>Reference www.tg.org.au</p>
<p>7. In 2024, less than a quarter of Australians had at least one antimicrobial dispensed in the community.</p>	<p>FALSE</p> <p>A little over one-third of Australians had at least one antimicrobial dispensed in 2024, with rates much higher for older Australians.</p> <p>Reference safetyandquality.gov.au/community-antimicrobial-use-2024</p>
<p>8. The health system does not contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>FALSE</p> <p>Globally, it is estimated that the health care sector is responsible for over 5% of total greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Reference www.health.gov.au/resources/publications/national-health-and-climate-strategy?language=en</p>
<p>9. Reviewing antimicrobial therapy at 48 to 72 hours is good practice.</p>	<p>TRUE</p> <p>Antimicrobial therapy should be reviewed at 48 to 72 hours to assess if antimicrobials can be narrowed, stepped down to oral or ceased.</p> <p>Reference www.tg.org.au</p>
<p>10. In 2024, Carbapenemase-producing <i>Enterobacterales</i> were the most reported critical antimicrobial resistance reported in Australia.</p>	<p>TRUE</p> <p>Carbapenemase-producing <i>Enterobacterales</i> were the most frequently reported critical antimicrobial resistance (45.1%) in 2024 and remain a concern for patient safety.</p> <p>Reference www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/caralert-annual-report-2024</p>

For more information

Please visit: safetyandquality.gov.au/AMS

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