

Consumer quiz with answers

World AMR Awareness Week 2025

Question	Answer
1. Antimicrobial resistance can make future infections harder to treat.	<p>TRUE</p> <p>Antimicrobial resistance occurs when bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites change over time and no longer respond to medicines, making them difficult to treat.</p> <p>Reference www.who.int/campaigns/world-amr-awareness-week</p>
2. Overuse of antibiotics is a major driver of antibiotic resistance.	<p>TRUE</p> <p>Antimicrobials are a precious resource; their usefulness could be lost without appropriate use.</p> <p>Reference www.safetyandquality.gov.au/waaw</p>
3. Hand hygiene has no effect on reducing the spread of resistant bacteria.	<p>FALSE</p> <p>Hand cleaning is a simple yet effective way of stopping the spread of harmful germs. It results in a reduction of microorganism on hands.</p> <p>Reference www.safetyandquality.gov.au/our-work/infection-prevention-and-control/national-hand-hygiene-initiative/what-hand-hygiene</p>
4. Resistant bacteria can spread between humans, animals and the environment.	<p>TRUE</p> <p>Antibiotics are often used in animals to promote growth or prevent disease. This drives resistant bacteria in animals which can be transmitted to humans through eating poorly prepared food or direct contact. Resistant bacteria can also spread through the environment through water contaminated by faeces.</p> <p>Reference www.amr.gov.au/resources/infographic-how-antibiotic-resistance-can-spread</p>
5. The health system contributes to greenhouse gas emissions.	<p>TRUE</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>6. Viral infections respond well to antibiotics.</p>	<p>FALSE</p> <p>Antibiotics only work for some infections. They work against bacteria but don't treat infections caused by viruses such as colds, influenza and COVID-19.</p> <p>Reference www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/do-i-really-need-antibiotics</p>
<p>7. Taking an antibiotic can have side effects such as nausea and diarrhoea.</p>	<p>TRUE</p> <p>Like all medicines, antibiotics can cause side effects. Nausea and diarrhoea are common side effects of antibiotics.</p> <p>Reference www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/do-i-really-need-antibiotics</p>
<p>8. If your family member has the same symptoms as you, you can share your antibiotics with them.</p>	<p>FALSE</p> <p>Never take left over antibiotics or give them to anyone else. The antibiotic you were prescribed might not treat other infections.</p> <p>Reference www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/do-i-really-need-antibiotics</p>
<p>9. Australia is estimated to have consistently high antimicrobial prescribing rates compared to European countries, England and Scotland.</p>	<p>TRUE</p> <p>In 2023, Australia's antimicrobial use in the community was nearly double than the reported use in Netherlands.</p> <p>Reference www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/antimicrobial-use-community-2024</p>
<p>10. Preventing and controlling the spread of antimicrobial resistance is everyone's responsibility.</p>	<p>TRUE</p> <p>Consumers and clinicians can work together to prevent and control the spread of antimicrobial resistance.</p> <p>Reference www.safetyandquality.gov.au/our-work/antimicrobial-resistance/antimicrobial-use-and-resistance-australia-aura/information-consumers-antimicrobial-resistance</p>

For more information

Please visit: safetyandquality.gov.au/AMS

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