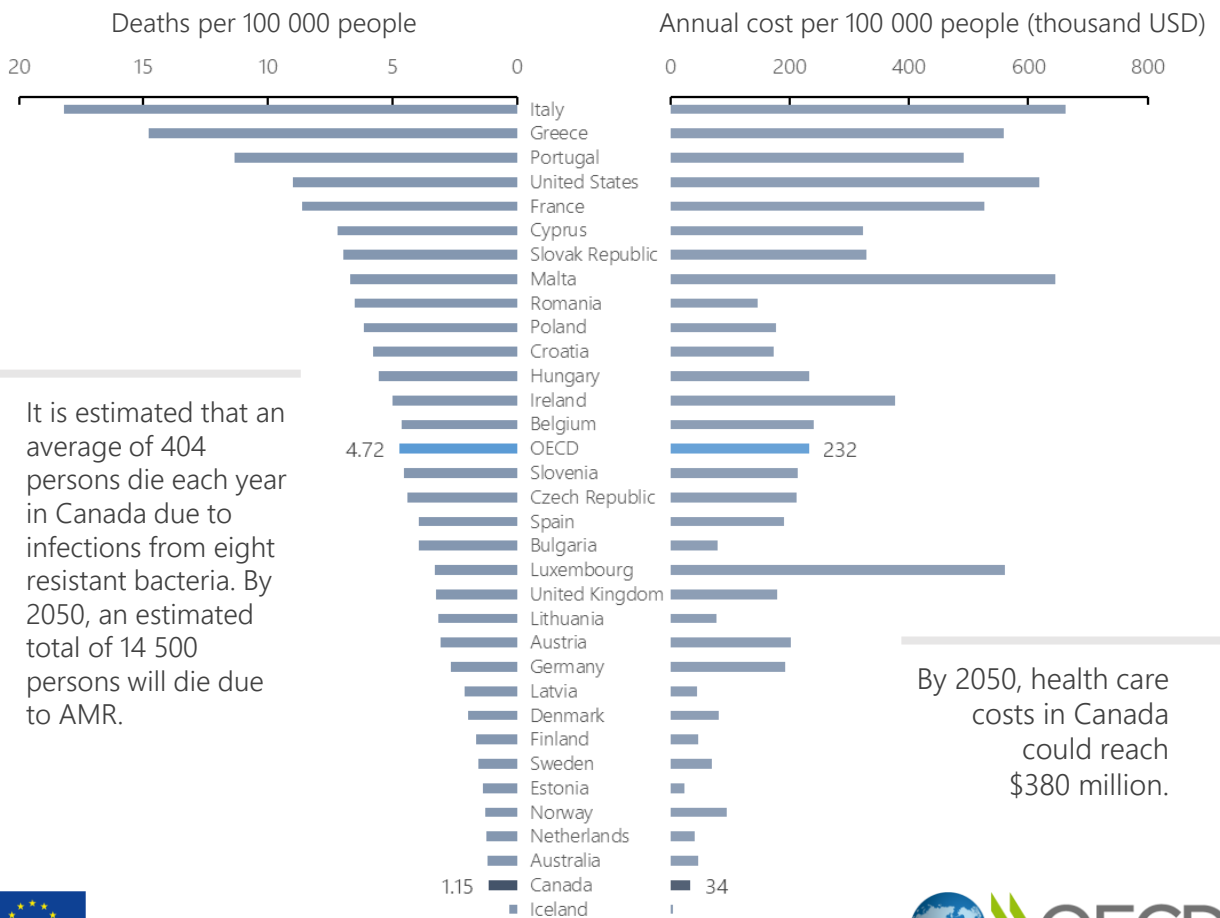
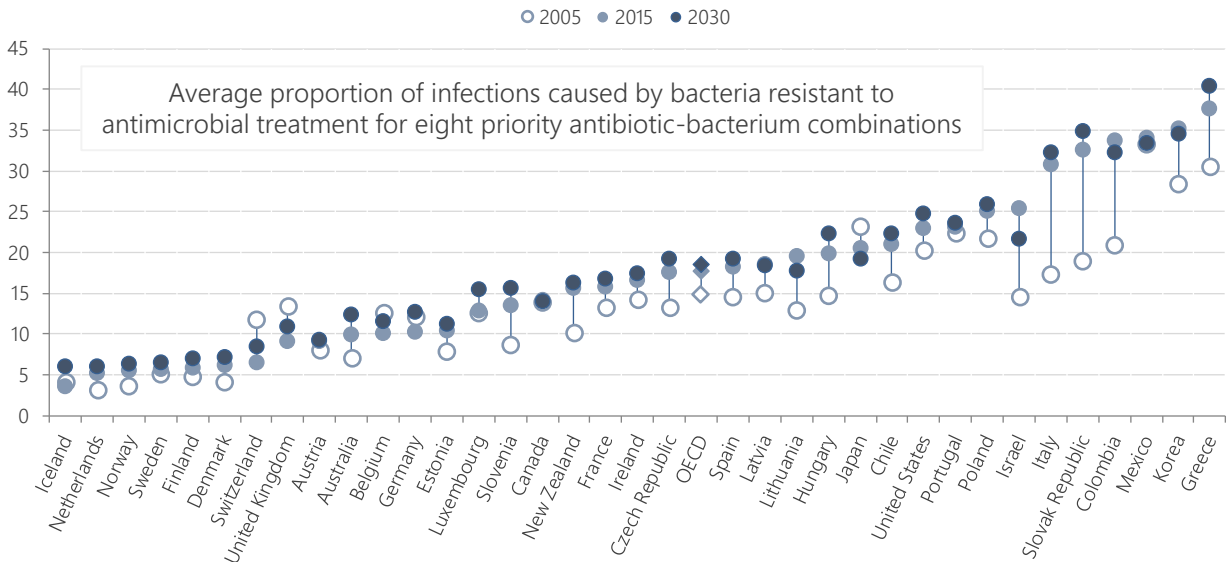


STEMMING THE SUPERBUG TIDE IN CANADA

Resistance proportions for eight antibiotic-bacterium pairs in Canada have been stable around 14% between 2005 and 2015, and are not predicted to increase by 2030, should current trends in antibiotic consumption, population and economic growth continue into the future. Resistance proportions in Canada were lower than the OECD average in 2015 (17%).



It is estimated that an average of 404 persons die each year in Canada due to infections from eight resistant bacteria. By 2050, an estimated total of 14 500 persons will die due to AMR.

By 2050, health care costs in Canada could reach \$380 million.



Co-funded by the European Union



Source: Stemming the Superbug Tide: Just a Few Dollars More, (OECD) 2018. Available at: oe.cd/amr-2018

Notes: All costs are expressed in United State dollar purchasing power parity (PPP), which eliminates the differences in price levels between countries. The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law. Note by Turkey: The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue". Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union: The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

1. National AMR action plan



Canada has a national AMR Plan objectives, with no operational plan and monitoring arrangements, lagging behind what most OECD countries are doing in this area.

2. Stewardship programmes



An antimicrobial stewardship programme is implemented in some health care facilities in Canada, lagging behind what most OECD countries are doing in this area.

3. Awareness campaigns



Canada has a small-scale awareness-raising campaign targeting some relevant stakeholders, lagging behind what most OECD countries are doing in this area.

4. Education and training



AMR is incorporated in some pre-service and in-service training in Canada, in line with what most OECD countries are doing in this area.

1 – least developed; 5 – most developed; diamonds indicate OECD mode; country scores in dark blue.

A broad policy package combining stewardship programmes, enhanced environmental hygiene, mass media campaigns, and rapid diagnostic testing could avert 290 deaths and save 15 million dollars per year in Canada

	Lives saved per year	Costs per year (million)	Return per dollar invested
Improving hand hygiene is one of the most effective strategies to prevent hospital-acquired infections	228	-\$7.3	\$1.8
Stewardship programmes aim to increase awareness and to rationalise prescription practices among health care personnel	209	-\$2.6	\$1.3
Enhanced environmental hygiene encompasses the decontamination, disinfection, cleaning and sterilisation of hospital environments and equipment	210	\$0.6	\$0.7
Delayed antimicrobial prescribing avoids unnecessary consumption of antimicrobials in outpatient and primary care settings	70	\$0.1	\$0.8
Mass media campaigns raise public awareness about the dangers associated with inappropriate antimicrobial prescription	43	\$0.04	\$0.9
Rapid diagnostic tests determine, within hours, whether an antimicrobial treatment should be initiated and which should be used	103	\$3.7	-\$0.2

Results from the OECD SPHeP-AMR model