What is it?

Micro-organisms are everywhere. They include bacteria, viruses, parasites and fungi that can cause disease and infection in humans, animals and plants.

Can micro-organisms affect more than one host or species?

Yes. Some micro-organisms can affect more than one host or species. They can spread, directly or indirectly, through food or the environment causing disease.

Micro-organisms are microscopic organisms that include bacteria, viruses, parasites and fungi. Some of these microbes can cause disease in humans, animals and plants.

What are antimicrobials?

Drugs that help us treat diseases caused by micro-organisms in humans, livestock, fish, plants and pets.

Antimicrobial resistance can develop over time in the presence of antimicrobials. This can happen in humans, animals and plants, as well as in the environment.

Antimicrobial resistance genes can be transferred from one micro-organism to another, allowing resistance to spread quickly.

Prevent infections at farm level by applying good practices. Use antimicrobials responsibly, by reducing and regulating their use.

Promote sustainable food and agricultural systems with improved biosecurity to prevent infections and reduce the need to use antimicrobials and the spread of antimicrobial resistance.

AMR refers to the ability of micro-organisms to survive in the presence of an antimicrobial, which they are no longer susceptible to. AMR can spread through the food chain and the environment.

Antimicrobial-resistant micro-organisms can spread through the food chain and the environment. Micro-organisms, including those that cause infections in and on animals, can spread on food, the farm environment or through direct contact between people and animals. Antimicrobial-resistant micro-organisms can also spread indirectly through food or the environment, which is often what people think of as antimicrobial resistance.

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WHAT TO DO

How can agriculture contribute to stop antimicrobial resistance from developing further?