



Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a complex and growing global public health threat.
About 5 million deaths are already associated with drug-resistant infections every year.

If current trends continue, it is highly plausible that Nigeria could account for a significant portion of the projected

4.1 million annual AMR deaths in Africa by 2050

In addition to death and disability, AMR has significant economic costs. AMR will cost Nigeria over US\$ 10.7 billion annually in direct healthcare costs by 2035.



What is AMR?

AMR occurs when bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites no longer respond to antibiotics and other antimicrobial agents, making common infections much harder or even impossible to treat.

Misuse and overuse of antimicrobials in humans, animals and plants are the main drivers of AMR and accelerate its spread.

Addressing AMR is a collective responsibility across sectors and stakeholders. It is no longer an invisible danger but a present threat, one of the most pressing health challenges of our time.

Why is global action needed?

AMR threatens our health, economies, food safety and global security. No single country or individual can fight AMR alone. A One Health approach, which recognizes that the health of people, animals, and ecosystems are interconnected, is essential to effectively mitigate AMR.

Vaccines, alternatives to antimicrobials and diagnostic tools can reduce reliance on antimicrobials and slow the development of resistance.



- •Stronger regulation can ensure high-quality, safe and effective antimicrobials, prevent falsified or substandard medicines, strengthen surveillance, and support resilient supply chains.
- ·Harmonised regulatory pathways can speed access to safe, effective, innovative treatments worldwide.

What can be done to tackle AMR?

•Industry must invest in new antimicrobials, vaccines and diagnostic tools to treat, prevent and detect infection and enable appropriate use of antibiotics.

•Policymakers must create a sustainable market for new antimicrobials by offering incentives to reward their development and commercialisation.

- •Global regulators, through ICMRA, are working together to streamline regulatory requirements to facilitate access to critical antimicrobials around the world, while safeguarding safety, efficacy and quality.
- •International collaboration and communication are key to raising awareness and driving change.

AMR is not a future challenge. It is happening now. Acollective action can minimise its impact.

Actnow to protect our present and secure our future. United global action can save millions of lives.



