

AMR AWARENESS WEEK

November 18-24, 2025

Resistance Matters!

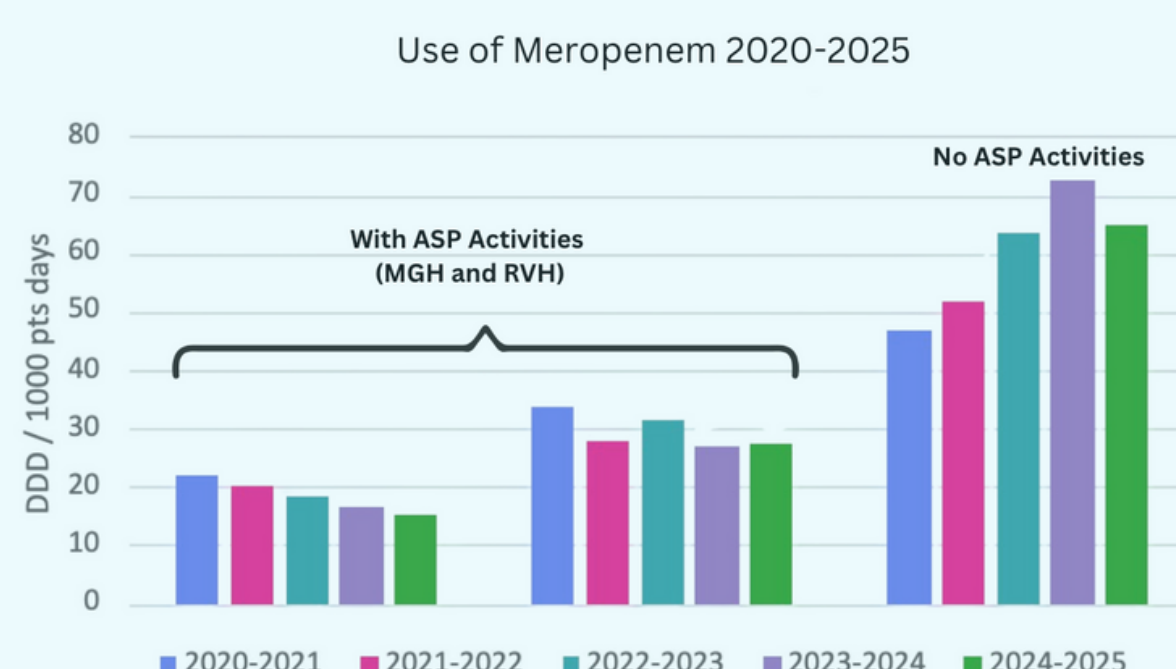
Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)—when bacteria and other microorganisms no longer respond to treatment—is an escalating threat to patient health. The MUHC Antimicrobial Stewardship Program (ASP) is dedicated to ensuring the safe and effective use of antibiotics. Through clinical guidance, education, monitoring, and research, we aim to optimize treatment plans for infections and reduce resistance to antibiotics—safeguarding their effectiveness for future generations.

1/3 of antibiotic prescriptions at the MUHC may be inappropriate or excessive

- Clinicians face daily dilemmas: choosing between prescribing the most advanced antibiotic for a patient vs. preserving these agents to protect the broader community.
- Our ASP team (infectious disease experts and pharmacists) conducts **regular audits** and gives **real-time feedback** on antibiotic prescriptions to treating teams.
- Recommendations to discontinue antibiotics were made in **38%** of cases reviewed.

Most commonly prescribed antibiotics at the MUHC

- Piperacillin-tazobactam
- Amoxicillin-Clavulanate
- Ceftriaxone
- Vancomycin
- Cefazolin
- Meropenem
- Ciprofloxacin

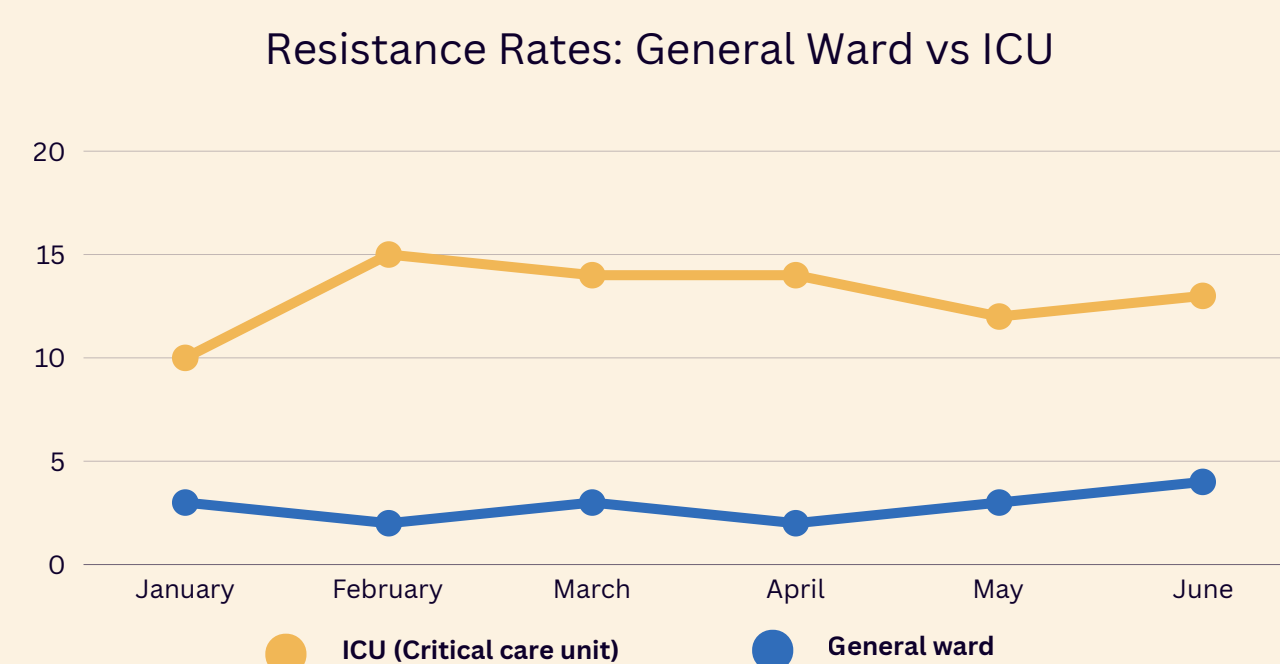


Adverse events related to antibiotics are under-estimated

- Allergic reactions
- Toxicity to liver, kidney, bone marrow
- Changes to the gut microbiome
- *C. difficile* infections
- Colonization and infection by resistant bacteria



Rates of resistance remain low and stable overall thanks to prevention efforts, but are higher in ICUs



Did you know?

- The MUHC is using a cutting-edge clinical support tool to streamline stewardship activities.
- The team was awarded a **CIHR grant** to evaluate stewardship interventions in the MUHC ICUs. (Stay tuned for news of the BAST_ICU trial!)



Resources

Available: MUHC portal & ASP website

- [MUHC Adult Antibiotic Guidelines](#)
- [MUHC Pediatric Antibiotic Guidelines](#)
- [MUHC Antibiotic Guides](#)
- [MUHC Antibiograms](#)

