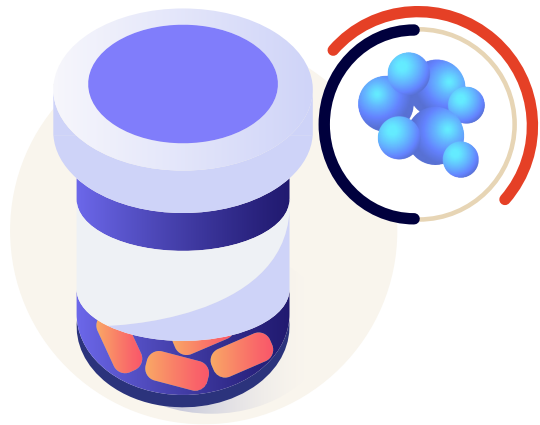


Canadian Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System Report 2021

In 2018, antimicrobial resistance (AMR) was estimated to cause 5,400 deaths in Canada.

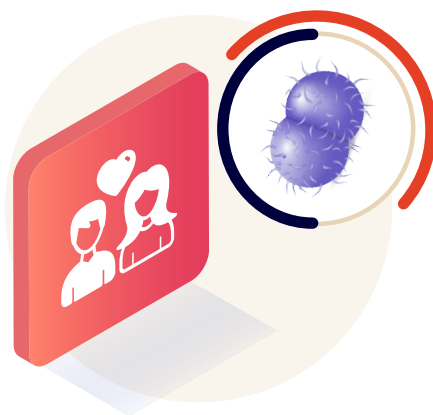
Between 2015 and 2019



▲ Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, commonly referred to as MRSA, is an organism that has become resistant to commonly-used antimicrobials.

The rate of MRSA bloodstream infection increased by nearly 57%.



▲ *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*

Gonorrhoea (the second most common sexually transmitted infection in Canada) is becoming increasingly resistant to antimicrobials.

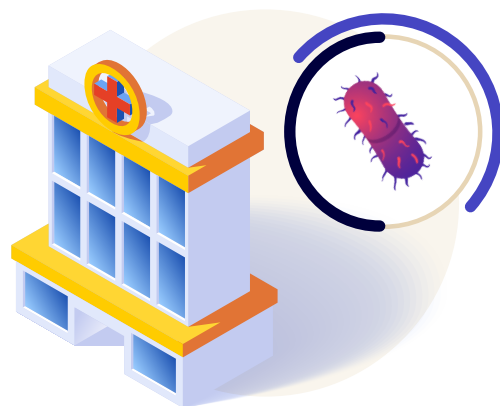
The rate of multi-drug resistant gonorrhoea increased by 44% between 2015 and 2019.



▲ Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacterales

Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacterales (CPE) is a type of bacteria that has developed resistance to some of our most effective antimicrobials.

The rate of inpatients testing positive for CPE (with or without signs of infection) increased by 250%.

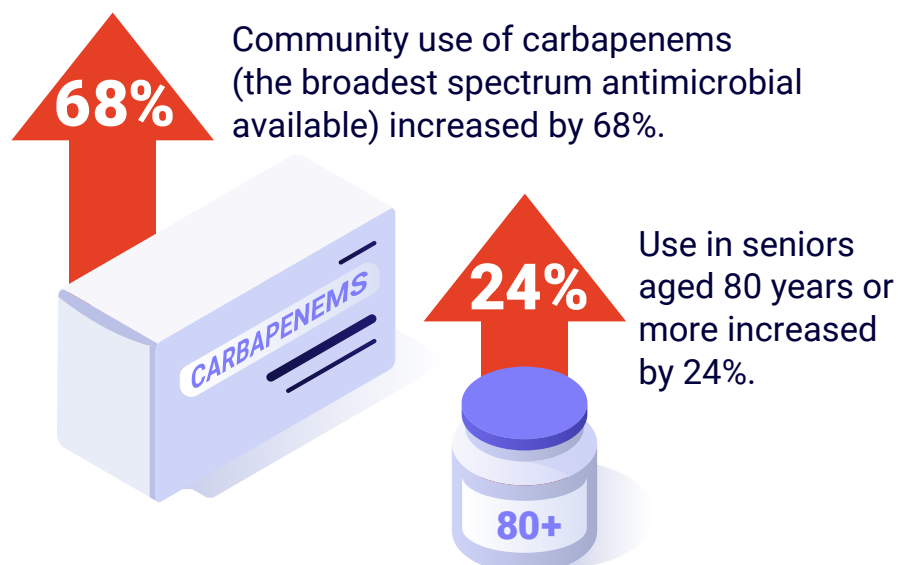


▼ *Clostridioides difficile* infection

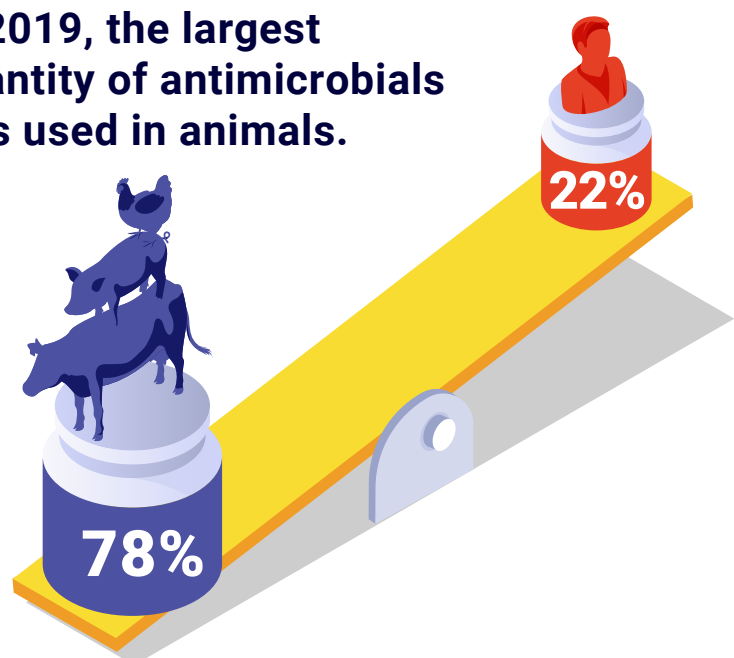
Clostridioides difficile infection, commonly referred to as CDI, can occur following the use of antimicrobials.

The rate of hospital-associated CDI decreased by 22%.

Antimicrobial use in humans decreased by 5% between 2015 and 2019, but there are some areas of concern.



In 2019, the largest quantity of antimicrobials was used in animals.



There are, however, a lot more animals in Canada than people. Adjusted for populations and weights, approximately 1.3 times more antimicrobials were sold for use in animals than people.