



● Antimicrobial Resistance and Antimicrobial Use in Canada ●

CARSS CANADIAN ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

Community sector

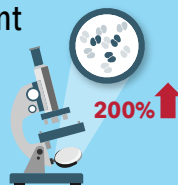
Antibiotic-resistant infections are increasingly common in the community setting.

Data are provided by the Canadian Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (CARSS), the Canadian Nosocomial Infection Surveillance Program (CNISP), the Gonococcal Antimicrobial Surveillance Program (GASP), and IQVIA (CSC/CDH). Based on the most recent data available in 2019.

RESISTANT BACTERIA

Cases of multidrug-resistant gonorrhea increased by nearly **200%** since 2013.

Previously used antibiotics are no longer effective.



Rates of community-acquired methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* bloodstream infection have **doubled** since 2014.

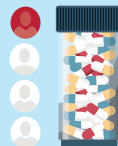


Associated with high mortality.

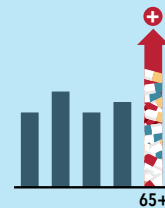
ANTIBIOTIC USAGE

1 in 4 Canadians reported taking antibiotics in the past year.

1 in 10 reported taking more than one antibiotic in the past year.



Prescription rates are **highest** among Canadians aged 65 years and older.



In 2018, there were **24 Million** antibiotic prescriptions in Canada, representing **\$825M** in drug costs.

The most frequently prescribed antibiotic was amoxicillin.



Since 2014, the proportion of otitis media diagnoses (middle ear infections) that resulted in an antimicrobial recommendation decreased by **16%**.



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