

UiO Institute of Health and Society
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Antimicrobial resistance One world – One Health

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Microbial biosphere

- Bacteria
 - Environmental
 - Pathogen
- Natural antibiotics





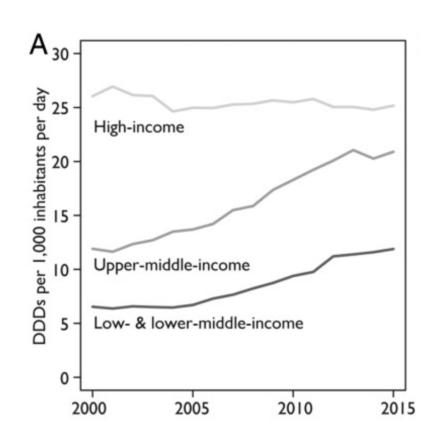
History of some antibiotics

- Penicillin 1928, regular use in human medicine from the 1940s
- Chlortetracyclin (Aureomycin) 1945, used as a growth promotor in meat production
- Fluoroquinolones (Nalidixic acid) 1962



Usage of antibiotics

- 65% increase in human consumption (2000-2015) globally₍₁₎
- Approximately 80% of a.b. consumption is in the animal sector₍₂₎
- Globally: 60-70000 tonnes in agriculture





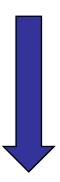
Exposure routes of antibiotics to the environment

- Discharge from manufacturing
- Urine and feces from users of antibiotics
- Antibiotics used in agriculture and aquaculture
- Discarded medicines lack of take-back programs





Antibiotic selection pressure



Significant impact on the resistome in the microbial biosphere



Agriculture, AMR transmission

- «Drug resistance in Salmonella typhimurium and its implications»₍₁₎
- «Changes in intestinal flora of farm personnel after introduction of a tetracyclinesupplemented feed on a farm»₍₂₎





AMR in a globalized world

- Approx. 2 billion people move across large distances/year and 1 billion cross international borders
- 20–60% of asylum seekers are colonized with resistant microbes (1,2)
- 50-90% of tourists visiting the tropics get colonized with MDR enterobacteriacea



New Dehli Metallo-beta-lactamase-1 (NDM-1)



AMR is omnipresent

- E.coli from arctic birds
 - Siberia, Alaska,Greenland
 - AMR detected in 8/97 isolates
 - 17 antimicrobials were tested, resistance to 14 were detected

