The role of the environment in evolution, transmission and surveillance of antibiotic resistant bacteria

> Carl-Fredrik Flach Centre for Antibiotic Resistance Research, CARe Department of Infectious Diseases Sahlgrenska Academy at University of Gothenburg *carl-fredrik.flach@microbio.gu.se*







www.care.gu.se

75 years ago, diseasecausing bacteria were almost always sensitive to antibiotics





PENIC

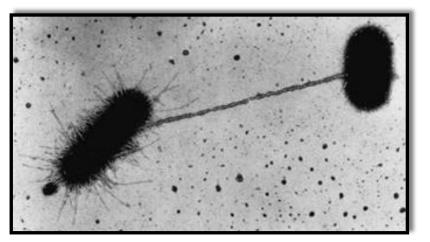
CURES

CRIPPLEN-FILERLIZER

SEE YOUR DOCTOR TODAY

Two main mechanisms:

- Changes in their pre-existing DNA
- Acquisition of new DNA from other bacteria in their surroundings
 - Environmental bacteria are involved in this process







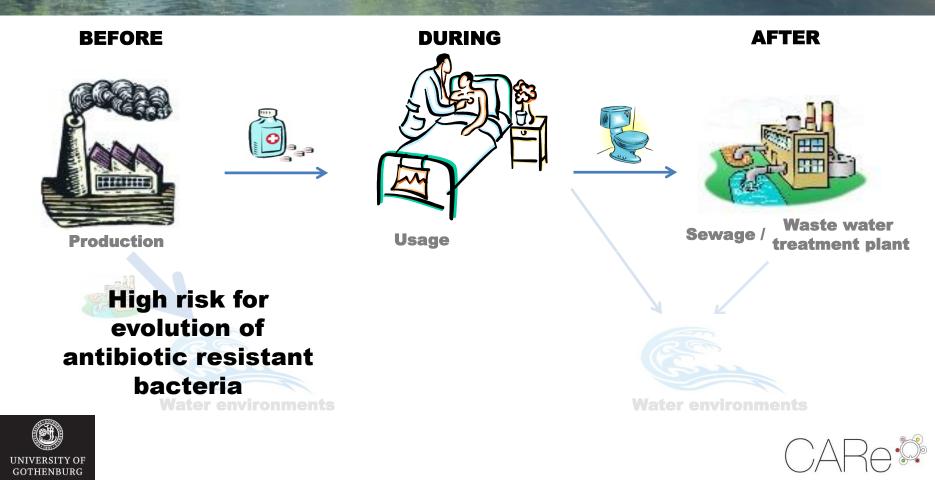
Selection of antibiotic resistant bacteria







Where and when are bacteria exposed to our antibiotics



The environment can also be a significant transmission route for antibiotic resistant bacteria





Humans

Environment



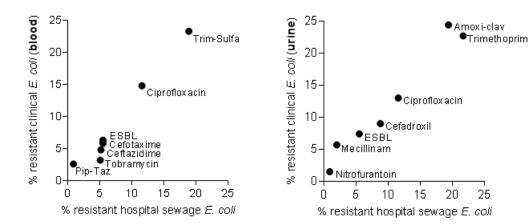




Analyses of untreated sewage might be used to survey antibiotic resistant bacteria in human populations

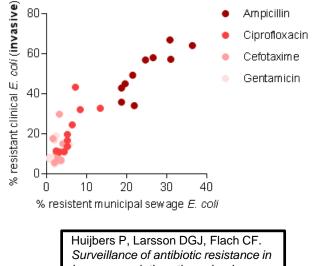
Hospital sewage vs clinical samples, Sweden

Municipal sewage vs clinical samples, 10 European countries



Hutinel M, Huijbers P, Fick J, Åhrén C, Larsson DGJ, Flach CF. *Correlation between antibiotic resistance rates in sewage and clinical E. coli isolates.* In prep.





human populations through urban wastewater. In prep.



Actions are needed

- Improved sanitation and wastewater treatment
- Incentives for greener production of antibiotics
 - Define discharge limits for antibiotics
 - Transparency throughout the production chain
 - Changes in the procurement of antibiotics
 - Changes in the generic substitution systems
 - Changes in GMP frameworks

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!







www.care.gu.se





