EXPLORING THE LEVEL OF AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING ABOUT AMR

FROM A ONE HEALTH PERSPECTIVE AMONG DIFFERENT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC SUBGROUPS: FINDINGS FROM THE BASELINE STUDY OF A CLUSTER RANDOMISED CONTROL TRIAL IN BANGLADESH

Fariza Fieroze , **Md Badruddin Saify***, Joseph Hicks, Rebecca King, Jessica Mitchel , SM Abdullah, Sophia Latham, Helen Hawkings, Prudence Hamade, Danni Barrington, Nichola Jones , AMAM Zunaed Siddiki, Nazmul Hossain, Saiful Islam & Rumana Huque

Background

- Use & misuse of antimicrobials increases AMR
- South Asian countries have the second highest average risk in AMR related mortality
- Public awareness & correct knowledge on appropriate antimicrobials use is **low** among WHO regions
- WHO recommends in improving public knowledge about appropriate antimicrobial use

Aims

- To describe the current level of reported awareness of the existence of antibiotics and ABR
- To explore socio-demographic variation in reported awareness and correct knowledge about antibiotics & their use from one health lens
- To explore how the level of reported awareness of antibiotics' existence has changed in the same area compared to 2018 based on a prior survey

Results

Participants heard about antibiotics---

Participants heard about **antibiotics**, antimicrobials or drug Resistance

2160

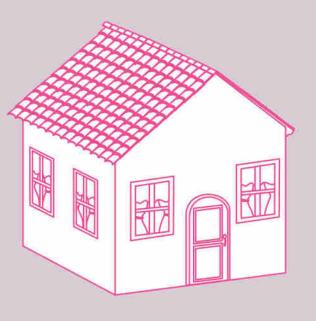
HHs interviewed



Methods



10 CCs
each CC a Cluster
(Per Subdistrict)



Households within each cluster



5Sub-districts
in **CUMILLA**

Outcome Questions

Conclusion

- Change in difference of hearing antibiotics from 2018 to 2022 likely to be caused by COVID-19 situations
- Our results support the widely accepted need to urgently develop effective ways to improve public education on awareness, understanding, attitudes and ultimately practices in relation to antibiotics within Bangladesh and other LMICs

Murray CJ et al. The Lancet. (2022) Mitchell J, et al. Global public health. (2022)



















