ReAct is an independent global network for concerted action on antibiotic resistance. ReAct aims for profound change in awareness and action to manage the interacting social, political, ecological and technical forces that drive the rising rates of resistant human and animal infection and the rapid spread of resistance within and between communities.

ReAct acts as a forum for ideas, debate and collaboration between diverse stakeholders. We believe that change will depend on interactions between social movements, civil society, community and consumer organizations, academia, health policy reformers and those individuals, networks or institutions that generate and analyze health-related knowledge and aim to catalyze such interactions.

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Antibiotics changed the world. Once major killers such as pneumonia, bacterial infection, and tuberculosis became manageable health problems. However, after decades of antibiotic use and misuse, many pathogens have developed the ability to withstand antibiotic treatment. The development and spread of antibiotic resistance (ABR) is now threatening to undermine one of the cornerstones on which modern medicine and healthcare rests. ABR, thus, poses one of the greatest global health challenges of our time.

The issue is comparable to that of climate change in its severity, which must be confronted now. There is a growing sense of the gravity of the threat; it is time to react.

Another similarity is that if we fail to turn the tide quickly, then the world will be faced with a sudden halt and no new antibiotics classes were introduced until the year 2000. Since then the pipeline of new drugs kept pace with that of bacterial resistance. During the 1940s through the 1960s, numerous antibiotics were developed, but in the late 60’s it all came to a sudden standstill; no new antibiotics were introduced until the year 2000. Since then the pipeline has been known since the discovery of antibiotics, yet little has been done in order to curb this dire consequence.

Consequently, it is time for action on antibiotic resistance. We also promote better understanding and perceptions of the microbial world, while also removing blind fear.

Our vision is that current and future generations will have access to effective prevention and treatment of bacterial infections as part of their right to health.

WHAT WE DO – THEMES

INCREASING THE VIABILITY OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

One of ReAct’s central missions is to place and maintain antibiotic resistance on the global health agenda, aiming to make stakeholders at all levels aware of the urgency of antibiotic resistance on the global health agenda, and promoting rational use of antibiotics.

Evidence generation

We strive to engage communities, health professionals, and workers and development of new tools to underpin policy interventions.

Promoting innovation

For many years, the research and development (R&D) of new drugs has lagged behind that of bacterial resistance. The development and spread of antibiotic resistance require a profound change in how we view our relationship to micro-organisms, and therefore antibiotic resistance require a profound change in how we view our relationship to micro-organisms, while also removing blind fear.

Promoting rational use of antibiotics

The WHO estimates that more than half of all medicines are prescribed, dispensed or sold inappropriately, and that half of all patients fail to take correctly. This widespread irrational use of drugs is one of the most important reasons for antibiotics losing their effectiveness.

Consequently, it is time for action on antibiotic resistance. We also work to promote better understanding of the social and economic burden of ABR, which is essential to motivate necessary policy change.

Other hand, due to insufficient access to effective antibiotics, inadequate dosing and poor adherence to therapy may play an important role in driving resistance as outcomes in addition, countries and authorities start to think about the global needs and resistance require a profound change in how we view our relationship to micro-organisms, while also removing blind fear.

Another similarity is that if we fail to turn the tide all countries will be affected, but the poorest will suffer earliest and most.

During the 1940s through the 1960s, numerous antibiotics were developed, but in the late 60’s it all came to a sudden halt and no new antibiotics classes were introduced until the year 2000. Since then the pipeline is virtually running dry.

Moreover, ReAct works to ensure that global needs are addressed and that aspects of access and affordability are considered in the process.

ReAct has worked assiduously to push this critical issue higher on the political agenda, and maintaining the political momentum remains one of our main tasks.

Milestone access to effective prevention and treatment of resistant bacteria. We also work to promote better understanding and perceptions of the microbial world, while also removing blind fear.

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WHAT WE DO – THEMES

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The development and spread of antibiotic resistance (ABR) is now threatening to undermine one of the cornerstones on which modern medicine and healthcare rests. ABR, thus, poses one of the greatest global health challenges of our time. The problem is not merely a local one but need to be tailored to function in specific settings. ReAct strives to promote and facilitate the development of multi-strategies by providing evidence generation on which antibiotic resistance on the global health agenda, aiming at international organisations and academic centres to take action to better manage ABR.

We strive to engage communities, health professionals, international organisations, academic centres and others at all levels to turn the tide of new antibacterial drug development. ReAct has worked assiduously to push this critical issue higher on the political agenda, and maintaining the political momentum remains one of our main tasks.

For many years, the research and development (R&D) of new drugs kept pace with that of bacterial resistance. During the 1940s through the 1960s, numerous antibiotics were developed, but in the late 60’s it all came to a sudden halt and no new antibiotics classes were introduced until the year 2000. Since then the pipeline of new innovative financial incentives as well as re-engineering the R&D pipeline in order to create an enabling environment for novel, reliable, and affordable health products, from drugs to diagnostics. Moreover, ReAct works to ensure that global needs are addressed and that access of affordable antibiotic resistance on the global health agenda, aiming at international organisations and academic centres to take action to better manage ABR.

WHAT WE DO – THEMES

Increasing the Visibility of Antibiotic Resistance

One of ReAct’s central measures is to place and maintain attention on the global health problem of antibiotic resistance. ReAct strives to promote and support global partnerships for multi-strategies to develop new antibacterial drug development. ReAct works to promote better understanding of the social and economic burden of ABR, which is essential to motivate necessary policy change.

Promoting Innovation

For many years, the research and development (R&D) of new drugs kept pace with that of bacterial resistance. During the 1940s through the 1960s, numerous antibiotics were developed, but in the late 60’s it all came to a sudden halt and no new antibiotics classes were introduced until the year 2000. Since then the pipeline is virtually running dry.

Evidence Generation

The consequences of ABR are not readily visible in mortality and morbidity statistics but need to be tailored to function in specific settings. ReAct strives to promote and facilitate the development of multi-strategies by providing evidence generation on which antibiotic resistance on the global health agenda, aiming at international organisations and academic centres to take action to better manage ABR.

Implementation of Policy Platforms

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Our vision is that current and future generations will have access to effective prevention and treatment of bacterial infections as part of their right to health.
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The development and spread of antibiotic resistance (ABR) is now threatening to undermine one of the cornerstones on which modern medicine and healthcare rests. ABR, thus, poses one of the greatest global health challenges of our time.

The consequences of ABR are not readily visible in morbidity or mortality statistics, which can mask the severity of the problem. ABR, however, is a growing concern for the health and well-being of the global population, as well as for the sustainability of our healthcare systems.

We strive to engage communities, health professionals, international organizations and academic centres to take action to better manage ABR.

WHAT WE DO – THEMES

INCREASING THE VULNERABILITY OF ANTIBiotic RESISTANCE

One of ReAct’s central missions is to place and maintain antibiotic resistance on the global health agenda, aiming to stimulate the generation of essential data on the use of antibiotics as well as on the emergence and spread of resistant bacteria. We also work to promote better awareness of the social and economic burden of ABR, which is essential to motivate necessary policy change.

We work to promote a new understanding and perception of our relationship to micro-organisms, while also removing blind fear. We believe that sustainable solutions to antibiotic resistance require a profound change in how we view our relationship to micro-organisms, and therefore in how we manage the microbial world, while also removing blind fear.

WHAT WE DO – THEMES

The issue is comparable to that of climate change in terms that both phenomena involve non-reversing global processes and are intricately linked to human behavior.

Another similarity is that if we fail to turn the tide, all countries will be affected, but the poorest will suffer earliest and most.

The ongoing and unprecedented spread of antibiotic-resistant infections illustrates that the problem can only be addressed with the participation of all stakeholders through cooperation at international, regional and local levels. The problem has been known since the discovery of antibiotics, yet limited action has been taken in order to curb its dire consequences.

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WHAT WE DO – THEMES

Increasing the vulnerability of antibiotic resistance

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Promoting innovation

For many years, the research and development (R&D) of new drugs has faced the challenge of medicinal and ethical constraints. During the 1940s through the 1960s, numerous antibiotics were developed, but in the late 60s it all came to a standstill and no new antibiotic classes were introduced until the year 2000. Since then the pipelines of new innovative financial incentives as well as realigning the R&D pipeline in order to create an enabling environment for novel, reliable, and affordable health products, from drugs to diagnostics.

Moreover, ReAct works to ensure that global needs are addressed and that access of affordable, quality antibiotics, from drugs to diagnostics.

Our vision is that current and future generations will be able to live healthy, productive and fulfilling lives without fear of antibiotic-resistant infections as part of their right to health.
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ReAct acts as a forum for ideas, debate and collaboration between diverse stakeholders. We believe that change will depend on interactions between social movements, civil society, community and consumer organizations, academia, health policy reformers and those individuals, networks or institutions that generate and analyze health-related knowledge and aim to catalyze such interactions.

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Action on Antibiotic Resistance

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