

Answer key

1. One of the first patients to receive penicillin treatment for a deadly infection was Albert Alexander. Although the treatment first seemed to have an effect, the infection eventually relapsed and unfortunately caused his death. Why do you think the infection worsened a few days after the initial improvement that followed penicillin treatment?

A. The pathogen probably became resistant to penicillin.

B. The dose and/or the duration of penicillin treatment was not optimized.

C. The patient was too ill when he first received the treatment.

2. When was the first case of penicillin resistance reported?

A. In the 1940's

B. In the 1950's

C. In the 1960's

3. Antibiotics have dramatically affected the survival rate of bacterial infections. How much did the survival rate of pneumonia increase between 1937 and 1964?

A. From 20% to 50%

B. From 20 % to 85%

C. From 20% to 99%

4. This week, you learned that antibiotic resistance is not only a health problem, but also an economical issue. Why?

A. Primarily because societies are forced to invest more in research if the burden of antibiotic resistance is high.

B. Primarily because the export of goods (including food products) is negatively affected if the burden of antibiotic resistance is high.

C. Because resistant infections often take longer time to treat and because second-line antibiotics usually are more expensive than first-line drugs. This often affects both the economy of individuals and the economy of societies at large.

5. What is GLASS?

A. An online platform introduced by WHO to be used by countries when reporting standardized national surveillance data on antimicrobial resistance among relevant pathogens.

B. A platform introduced by WHO for countries to share experiences about infection prevention initiatives in their settings.

C. A stepwise guide developed by the WHO for implementation of antimicrobial stewardship programmes at hospitals.