

2024

12.18 (wed.) 12:10 ~ 12:50

12:10-12:15

◆ Introduction

12:15-12:40

◆ Seminar
(Presentation)

12:40-12:50

◆ Q&A

Online
(Zoom)Scan here for
Registration ▶▶https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_6douSokQRNW-VTcHqgl_kA

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Trends in drug-resistant bacteria and countermeasures



Key Words

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

Antibiotics

Infectious diseases

Surveillance

One Health

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After graduating from Kyushu University School of Medicine in 1986, he worked as a resident, research student at Kyushu University and a physician at city hospitals. He studied abroad at the University of California, Berkeley for three years from 1998, where he studied the virulence factors of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Since 2002, he has been involved in the treatment of infectious diseases and subsequently infection control at Kyushu University Hospital, where he has also been Director of the Center for the study of Global Infection since 2013 and Professor of the Department of General Medicine since 2021.

In the area of infection control, they have focused on the detection of drug-resistant bacteria and prevention of transmission. Both of these activities are important not only for individual hospitals but also for the community-wide infection control. They have been conducting surveillance of drug-resistant bacteria and antibiotic consumption in the Fukuoka area and sharing information at Fukuoka ICT conference.

Since the 1950s, the development of antibiotics has revolutionized the treatment of various infectious diseases, including pneumonia, delivering immeasurable benefits. However, the rise of drug-resistant bacteria has emerged as a global challenge, posing a significant threat that previously treatable infections may become increasingly difficult to manage. In 2011, the WHO issued a stark warning with the message: "No action today, no cure tomorrow." Global efforts to combat drug-resistant bacteria, such as the appropriate use of antimicrobials, are ongoing. In Japan, an Action Plan to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) has been established, accompanied by enhanced surveillance of drug-resistant bacteria. Nevertheless, regional disparities within Japan have been observed, with drug resistance notably higher in western regions. The medical community is actively implementing countermeasures, including strengthening collaboration among regional healthcare institutions.

However, addressing drug resistance requires a broader approach. In addition to initiatives within medical settings, it is crucial to promote awareness and engage stakeholders in the animal health, environmental, and public sectors to ensure a comprehensive response to this pressing issue.