



ANTIBIOTIC GUARDIAN

Keep Antibiotics Working

ANTIBIOTICS HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW? TRY OUR QUIZ FOR HEALTHCARE STAFF

Are the following statements true or false?

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|-----------|--|---------------------|
| 1 | Antibiotic resistance is when an antibiotic no longer works. The more you use an antibiotic, the more bacteria become resistant to it. | True / False |
| 2 | AMR is not a problem in my workplace and is only a problem outside the UK. | True / False |
| 3 | Antibiotics have no side effects. | True / False |
| 4 | Antibiotics may help viral infections such as colds get better more quickly. | True / False |
| 5 | Buying antibiotics in other countries will not affect antibiotic resistance in UK. | True / False |
| 6 | You should not use antibiotics for minor infections that would get better without them. | True / False |
| 7 | Taking antibiotics at a lower dose than prescribed will help prevent resistance developing. | True / False |
| 8 | The UK government is concerned that there are few novel antibiotics being developed. | True / False |
| 9 | 90% of the penicillin allergy labels are incorrect. | True / False |
| 10 | You should always advise your patients, families and friends to take their antibiotics as prescribed. | True / False |

SEE OVERLEAF FOR THE ANSWERS – NO PEEKING!



ANTIBIOTICS

HEALTHCARE STAFF QUIZ – ANSWERS

1. Antibiotic resistance is when an antibiotic no longer works. The more you use an antibiotic, the more bacteria become resistant to it.
True.
2. AMR is not a problem in my workplace and is only a problem outside the UK.
False - AMR is a global problem that affects the UK as well as other countries and can spread across borders. It is relevant to all healthcare workplaces, and all healthcare staff have a role in tackling it.
3. Antibiotics have no side effects.
False – they have many side effects, some of which can be serious.
4. Antibiotics may help viral infections such as colds get better more quickly.
False - antibiotics only kill bacteria, not viruses.
5. Buying antibiotics in other countries will not affect antibiotic resistance in UK.
False - resistance knows no boundaries and resistant bacteria can spread to other people.
6. You should not use antibiotics for minor infections that would get better without them
True - the less antibiotics that are used, the slower resistance will develop.
7. Taking antibiotics at a lower dose than prescribed will help prevent resistance developing.
False - antibiotics must be taken at the correct dose. If a lower dose is taken, or it is taken less often than prescribed (such as once instead of twice daily), this will encourage the development of resistance as the antibiotics do not reach high enough concentrations at the site of infection
8. The UK government is concerned that there are few novel antibiotics being developed.
True - they are supporting initiatives to promote antibiotic awareness and prudent prescribing.
9. 90% of the penicillin allergy labels are incorrect.
True - around 10% of patients in the UK report a penicillin allergy, yet studies show that over 90% of these labels are incorrect. Healthcare staff should ensure the patient allergy record is accurate include the drug name, date of reaction, nature of reaction and whether the patient was hospitalised or required intensive care admission. Find out more about [what you can do and key messages](#).



ANTIBIOTICS

10. You should always advise your patients, families and friends to take their antibiotics as prescribed.

True - the infection may not be completely cleared if antibiotics are not taken as directed and it could enable bacteria to develop drug resistance. The advice should also include never sharing antibiotics with others, as they may not be effective for different infections. Any surplus antibiotics should also be returned to community pharmacy for safe destruction.

Find out how you can play your part to stop the spread of antibiotic resistance, choose a pledge at AntibioticGuardian.com. Your actions can help protect antibiotics.



Choose Your Pledge