

World AMR Awareness Week

Consumer Quiz

Question	True or False
1. Taking antibiotics when they aren't required can make future infections harder to treat.	T / F
2. Antibiotics only target bad bacteria that cause infections.	T / F
3. Hundreds of people in Australia die from antibiotic-resistant-infections each year.	T / F
4. Only health care professionals (such as doctors, nurses and pharmacists) play a role in preventing the spread of antibiotic resistance.	T / F
5. Antibiotics can treat colds, influenza and COVID-19.	T / F
6. When given a box or bottle of antibiotics, you must continue taking the antibiotics until it has finished.	T / F
7. You can save leftover antibiotics and use them next time you get sick.	T / F
8. Antibiotic resistance is only a problem for people that overuse antibiotics.	T / F
9. All sore throats need antibiotics otherwise the infection will not go away.	T / F
10. Getting vaccinated can help to reduce the spread of infections.	T / F
11. Experiencing nausea after taking antibiotics is a sign that you are allergic to that antibiotic.	T / F
12. It is predicted that in 2050, 1.91 million people worldwide could die from antimicrobial resistance.	T / F

Clinician Quiz

Question	True or False
1. Antibiotics for surgical prophylaxis should be given for 72 hours post operation.	T / F
2. All antibiotics dispensed in community pharmacies must have “until all finished” on the label.	T / F
3. Shorter courses of antibiotics are often just as effective as longer courses of antibiotics for many infections.	T / F
4. <i>Escherichia coli</i> is the most common bacteria associated with urinary tract infections and bacteraemia in the community.	T / F
5. Antimicrobial Stewardship programs are mandated in public and private hospitals in Australia.	T / F
6. Endemic infectious disease and novel disease outbreaks may worsen as shifts in climate create favourable conditions for disease vectors and pathogens to proliferate.	T / F
7. The total number of carbapenemase-producing <i>Enterobacterales</i> (CPE) has increased by 45% from 2022 to 2023.	T / F
8. Antimicrobial prescriptions supplied under the PBS and RPBS have steadily increased since 2015.	T / F
9. You have to take antibiotics to be at risk of developing an antibiotic-resistant infection.	T / F
10. <i>Escherichia coli</i> is a Gram-negative bacillus and the most common cause of urinary tract infections. Resistance to amoxicillin is common, and some isolates may produce extended-spectrum beta-lactamases.	T / F
11. Group A streptococcus only causes mild infections and is not associated with severe disease.	T / F
12. It is not safe to give a patient who experienced a full body rash to amoxicillin 5 years ago, (with no facial involvement, resolved with topical corticosteroids) cefazolin.	T / F

More information

Get behind World AMR Awareness Week efforts in your health service. Use the Commission's resources on the [Resources for World AMR Awareness Week](#) webpage.

Visit <https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/our-work/antimicrobial-stewardship> or email AMS@safetyandquality.gov.au



© Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care 2024