



### What is antibiotic resistance?

Antibiotic use can lead to development of bacteria resistant to antibiotics. Antibiotic-resistant bacteria are harder to kill and can cause untreatable infections. If those resistant bacteria cause an infection, it can require more complex treatments and even prolonged hospital stays.

### What's the harm, anyway?

- Antibiotics are not completely harmless. They can lead to side effects, including:
- Diarrhea (including developing deadly *C. difficile* diarrhea)
  - Nausea and vomiting
  - Vaginal yeast infections
  - Allergic reactions
  - Damage to nerves and tendons
  - Antibiotic-resistant bacteria

### Are antibiotics needed?

Stop, Proceed with caution, or Go?

Antibiotics **NOT NEEDED** to treat these common illnesses

- Bronchitis
- Common cold
- Sore throat
- Viral lung infection
- Flu

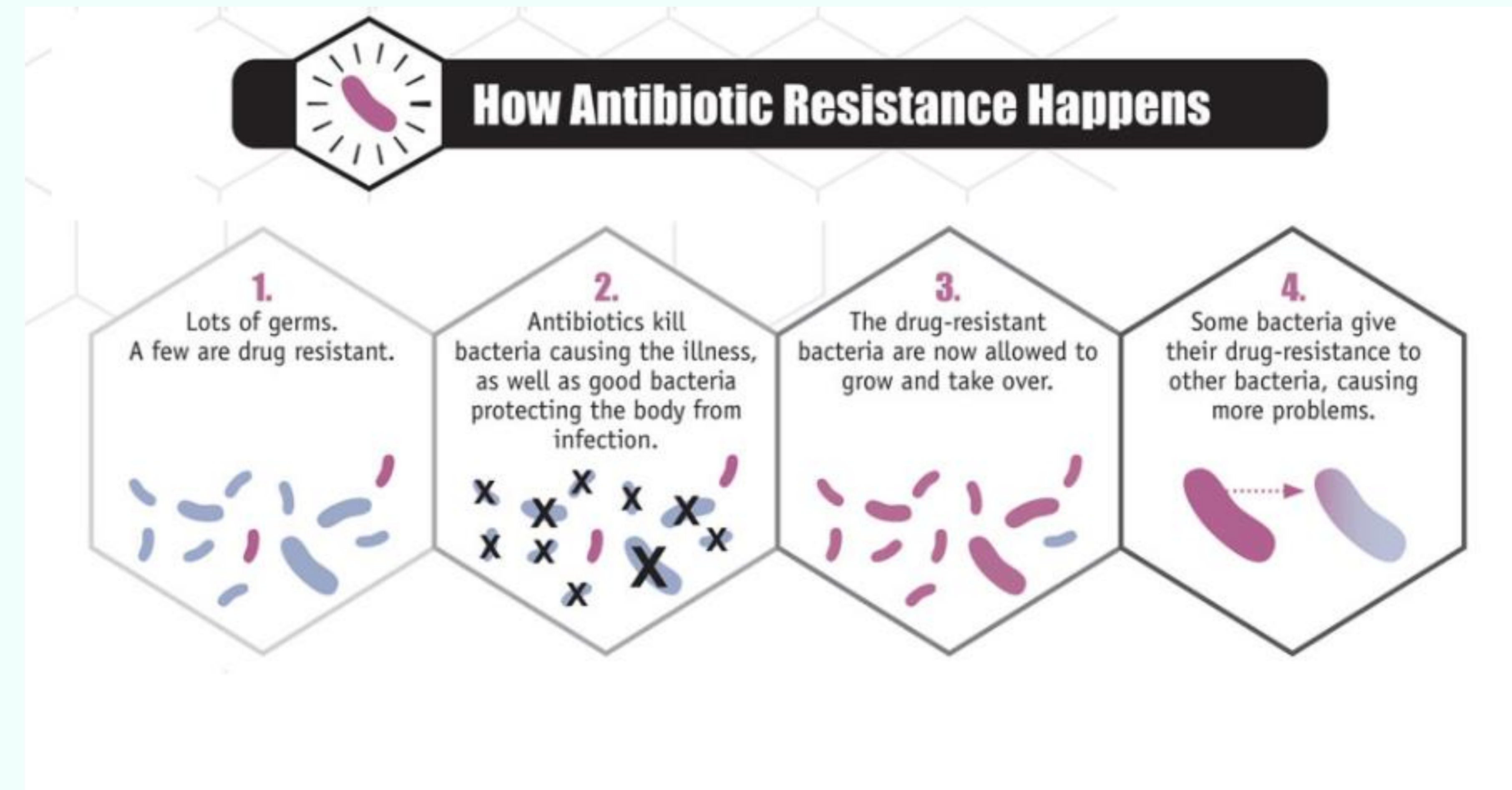
Antibiotics **MAY BE NEEDED** to treat these common illnesses

- Middle ear infection
- Sinus infection

Antibiotics **USUALLY NEEDED** to treat these common illnesses

- Strep throat
- Whooping cough
- Bacterial lung infection
- Urinary tract infection

# Save Antibiotics for the Big Game!



### How does antibiotic resistance develop?

1. Antibiotic resistance begins with an infection, where there are a lot of germs present, including a few that are resistant to drugs.
2. Antibiotics are given to fight the bacteria, which kill the drug-sensitive germs as well as the good bacteria in a person's body.
3. That leaves the surviving drug-resistant bacteria to grow and take over.
4. Not only do the drug-resistant bacteria multiply, they can also give their resistance to other bacteria, adding more problems.

### Do

- Ask your healthcare provider if there are ways to relieve your symptoms without antibiotics, such as taking over-the-counter pain relievers or drinking more fluids.
- Avoid infections by washing your hands frequently and getting all recommended vaccines.
- Take the full prescription whenever you are prescribed antibiotics.

### ...and Don't

- **Do not pressure** your healthcare provider to prescribe antibiotics... ask how you can feel better without them.
- **Do not ask** to be tested for a urinary tract infection if you have no symptoms.
- **Do not take** an antibiotic for a viral infection. Antibiotics will not cure a cold, flu, most sore throats, most coughs and bronchitis, or many sinus infections.



### You can make a difference! Always remember:

Ask the question, "are there options other than taking an antibiotic to make me or my family member feel better?"

It's about being sure you or your family receive the **right dose** of the **right antibiotic** for the **right amount of time**, and **ONLY** when truly necessary.

