

## REFERENCES

# ANTI-MICROBIAL RESISTANCE – AN URGENT GLOBAL CONCERN

### FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCES

1. Citation of this Report: SA Matlin, C Clift, M Told, I Kickbusch, D Heymann. Anti-Microbial Resistance – An Urgent Global Concern. A Brief for Policy-Makers. Global Health Programme, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva and Centre on Global Health Security, Chatham House, London. Published April 2014, Geneva.
2. The organizers thank the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Norwegian Institute of Public Health for their financial support and Michaela Told and Kristina Petrova of the Graduate Institute, as well as Charles Clift and Robert Ewers of Chatham House for organisational arrangements.
3. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) refers to the loss of effectiveness of any anti-infective medicine, including antiviral, antifungal, antibacterial and antiparasitic medicines. In this text it is understood to include the term ‘antibiotic resistance’, which refers only to resistance to medicines in bacteria. While this Policy Brief mainly discusses examples of ABR, it is clearly desirable that any new global approach would include the potential to address emergence of resistance to antifungal, antiparasitic and antiviral compounds and the recommendations and conclusions are equally relevant to all these aspects of AMR.
4. For example: quinine, extracted from the bark of cinchona tree, was used as an antimalarial agent as early as 1632 and anecdotal reports of resistance to this antiparasitic agent appeared in 1944 and 1910; in the case of penicillin, resistance to the antibiotic was already noted within 4 years of large-scale commercial production commencing in the 1940s.
5. Antimicrobial Resistance: Incentivizing Change towards a Global Solution. Chatham House, London, 2013, 14pp. , [www.chathamhouse.org/publications/papers/view/196795](http://www.chathamhouse.org/publications/papers/view/196795).
6. R Laxminarayan et al. Antibiotic resistance—the need for global solutions. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2013; 3: 1057–98. [www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/article/PIIS1473-3099%2813%2970321-9/fulltext](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/article/PIIS1473-3099%2813%2970321-9/fulltext)
7. AMR: A Call for Action. Interacademy Medical Panel, 2013. [www.interacademies.net/File.aspx?id=22737](http://www.interacademies.net/File.aspx?id=22737)
8. Combating antimicrobial resistance, including antibiotic resistance. Draft resolution proposed by Australia, China, Costa Rica, Ghana, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Netherlands, Qatar, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America WHO Executive Board 134th session, Document EB134/CONF/1, 20 January 2014., [http://graduateinstitute.ch/files/live/sites/iheid/files/sites/globalhealth/shared/1894/Events/Events%202014/B134\\_CONF1-en.pdf](http://graduateinstitute.ch/files/live/sites/iheid/files/sites/globalhealth/shared/1894/Events/Events%202014/B134_CONF1-en.pdf)
9. Antimicrobial Resistance. EU Food Safety Authority, 25 March 2014. [www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/amr.htm](http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/amr.htm)
10. European Antibiotic Awareness Day. <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/eaad/Pages/Home.aspx>
11. Innovative Medicines Initiative [www.imi.europa.eu/](http://www.imi.europa.eu/)
12. Global Vaccine Action Plan. [www.who.int/immunization/global\\_vaccine\\_action\\_plan/en/](http://www.who.int/immunization/global_vaccine_action_plan/en/)