## We should use antibiotics when necessary but avoid:

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Antibiotics kill bacteria, but bacteria become resistant. This problem of antibiotic resistance is getting worse and means that it becomes harder to treat infections.

- Purchasing substandard drugs from untrusted sources

- Overdosing on potentially toxic antibiotics

Only use antibiotics when you are certain it is a bacterial infection.

Vaccines, good hygiene, and safe water and sewage disposal can stop you from getting infections in the first place.

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Only prescribe antibiotics after diagnosing a patient.

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Follow WHO's AWaRe classification for antibiotics (access, watch, reserve).

Antibiotics are a precious resource that is threatened by increasing antibiotic resistance

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Combine antibiotic prescriptions with a discussion of disease prevention strategies like vaccines.

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Typhoid fever is a major killer in this country. It is caused by a bacterium (S. Typhi) and spreads from person to person via faeces contaminated water and food.

> If untreated, it can kill up to one in five of its victims.

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## Typhoid

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There are effective ways to protect yourself from

typhoid: get vaccinated and follow WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) protocols. What are the signs/symptoms?

What is typhoid?

What steps can be taken to prevent it?

What treatment should be given?



Antibiotics can be used to treat acute cases of typhoid but should be used as a last resort.

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