

细菌耐药防控

中国 在行动

倪语星

上海市微生物学会微生物耐药防控专委会 主任委员

规范送检 监测耐药

倪语星

我是一名微生物耐药防控专家

临床怀疑有感染时，医生首先要评估是否需要使用抗生素，必须要用的时候，要在使用抗生素前采集标本送检。实验室团队应该快速检测，明确致病菌，找到敏感的抗生素，并及时地报告，可帮助临床从经验性治疗转化为目标性治疗，可以提高疗效，并减少耐药。

如果我们把每次感染送检的数据保存下来进行分析，形成耐药监测数据，我们就可以掌握细菌的分布和耐药的变迁，并据此来制定和调整我们的防控和治疗策略。

遏制细菌耐药，合理使用抗菌药物

国家卫健委抗菌药物临床应用与细菌耐药评价专家委员会

Yuxing Ni

Director of the Committee for the Prevention and Control of MDR, Shanghai Society of Microbiology

EXAMINE STANDARDIZE DRUG AND MONITORING DRUG RESISTANCE.

I am an expert in preventing and control microbiological drug resistance.

When there is a suspected clinical infection, doctors should first assess whether or not they should use antibiotics. When necessary, collect specimens for examination before using antibiotics. Laboratory teams should quickly conduct tests, identify pathogens, find sensitive antibiotics, and report their results promptly. This process can transform an infection from an empirical treatment to targeted treatment, improving treatment effectiveness and reducing drug resistance.

If we record and analyze the data related to each infection to obtain monitoring data of drug resistance, we can master the distribution of bacteria and the changes of drug resistance, so as to formulate and adjust our prevention, control, and treatment strategies accordingly.

Antimicrobial
Resistance Prevention
**CHINA
IN ACTION**

