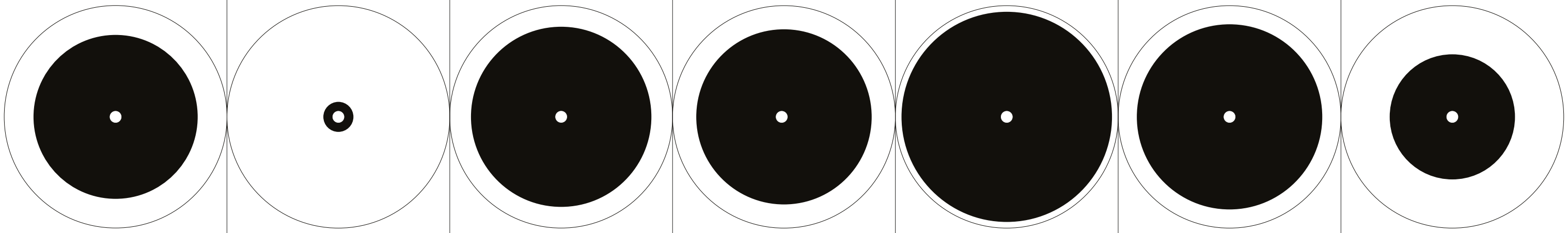
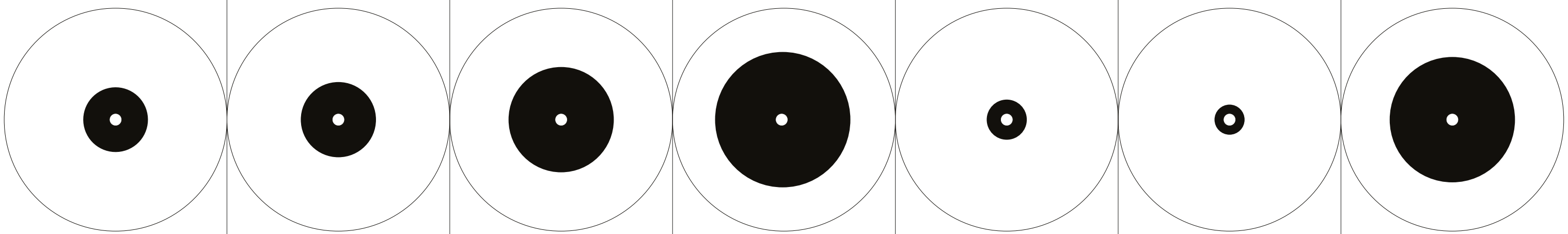
antibiotic → | F | VA | CIP | SXT | ETP | CRO | AMC

bacterium → *ESCHERICHIA COLI*



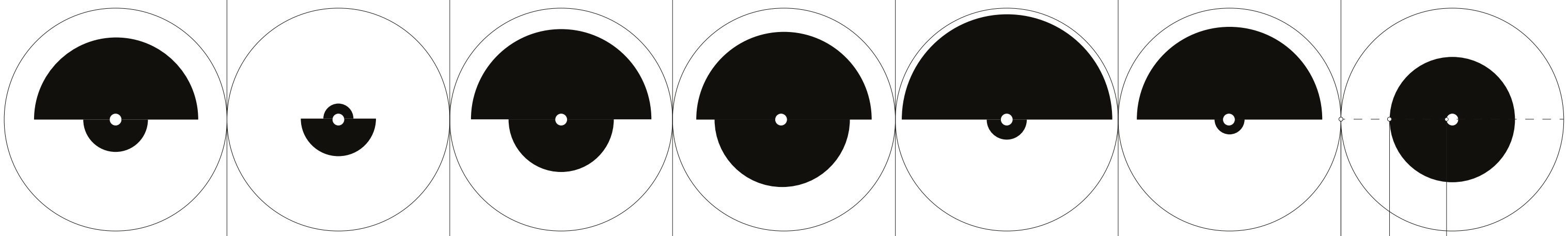
[Ø33mm] | [Ø6mm] | [Ø36mm] | [Ø35mm] | [Ø42mm] | [Ø37mm] | [Ø25 mm]

ENTEROCOCCUS FAECIUM



[Ø13mm] | [Ø15mm] | [Ø21mm] | [Ø27mm] | [Ø8mm] | [Ø6mm] | [Ø25 mm]

E. COLI - ENTER. FAECIUM



diameter → [Ø33/13mm] | [Ø6/15mm] | [Ø36/21mm] | [Ø35/27mm] | [Ø42/8mm] | [Ø37/6mm] | [Ø25/25mm]

Antibiotic pill

Antibiotic inhibition area

Petri dish with microbes

Antibiotic Resistance Manifesto

To test the efficacy of antibiotics on specific bacteria, scientists in the laboratory position antibiotic pills in a transparent lidded dish (called Petri) covered by bacteria. After some cultivation hours, it is possible
to observe the efficacy of antibiotics that prevent bacteria from growing. The higher the antibiotic efficacy, the less the bacteria spread, leaving an empty space around the pill. On the other hand, the smaller that area, the higher the resistance development.
The use and misuse of antibiotics is one of the leading causes of resistance development. Consuming antibiotics responsibly helps preserve their efficacy.

Treatments are mainly prescribed relying on patients' available data, medical background information, and physicians' interpretation of symptoms reported by patients.
Help to understand the disease and support doctors in decision-making by sharing your experience of antibiotic consumption.
Contribute to the research through the QR-code.