

Resistance prevention in a connected world



Alex W. Friedrich
Medische Microbiologie
UMCG
www.mmb-umcg.nl

Contributions to UMCG priorities

- Patient care for **Transplantation, Oncology, Acute&Critical Care**
 - Prevent where possible, Detect fast and treat optimal all infections
- Research in **Healthy Ageing**
 - Research programme “Microbes for Health&Disease”
- **Internationalization**
 - 7 EU projects on Bacteriology, Infection Prevention/AMR, OneHealth
 - 2 H2020 Cofunds for 18 international PhD students
- Top Priorities in **Quality of Care, Patient Safety, Regional Care**
 - Prevent Infections, Maintain antibiotic therapy, Regional Network



MMB – umcg

Medische Microbiologie & Infectiepreventie

Microbes in Health&Disease



Prof. Van Dijk



Prof. Smit



Prof. Huckriede



Prof. Daemen



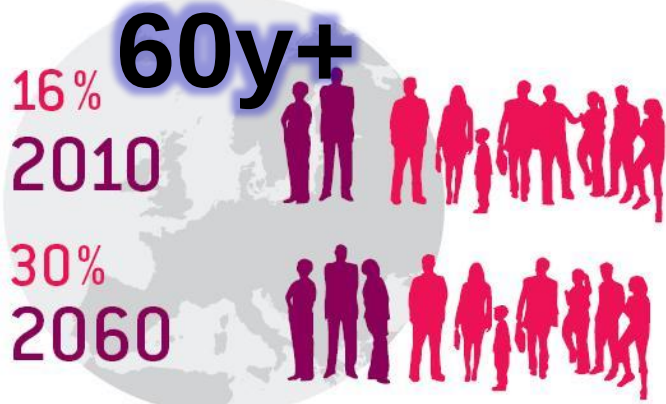
Prof. Niesters



Prof. Sinha



50-30-60



„Silver Generation“

Are you YOPI ?


>83 years

<8 months



**Prevent infections,
Maintain optimal
antimicrobial therapy**



Healthcare-associated infections and antimicrobial resistance

Alex W. Friedrich

Medical Microbiology and Infection Prevention
UMCG

EU
2016

The Netherlands EU Presidency 2016



AMR Next

EU Antimicrobial Resistance One Health ministerial conference 2016



Introduction

Antimicrobial Resistance. from intentions to action



Minister of Health, Welfare
and Sport, Schippers

From the very beginning the European Union continuously faced political, social and economic challenges. Today the migration crisis, terrorism, climate change and international tensions demand our immediate response and continuing attention. At the same time we cannot afford to neglect Antimicrobial Resistance, a threat that is evolving slowly but progressively, jeopardising the health of all people.

If antibiotics are not effective anymore, modern healthcare is at stake. Without antibiotics, common infections can no longer be treated. Even routine operations will be too risky. Already 25,000 people die every year in Europe due to untreatable bacterial infections.

Alarming signals

Infection prevention and prudent use of antibiotics, both in human and animal healthcare, are crucial in the fight against Antimicrobial Resistance. We need new antibiotics or other effective medicines against infections. This requires new business models. Also, we need to develop new, affordable and quick diagnostic instruments. Commitment is important, but commitment alone will not stop the spread of multiresistant bugs. It is alarming that recent data of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control show that Antimicrobial Resistance is still progressing in the EU. It is time to act!

the One Health approach, when all disciplines work together, is crucial in combating Antimicrobial Resistance.

'Commitment is important but commitment alone will not stop the spread of multiresistant bugs'

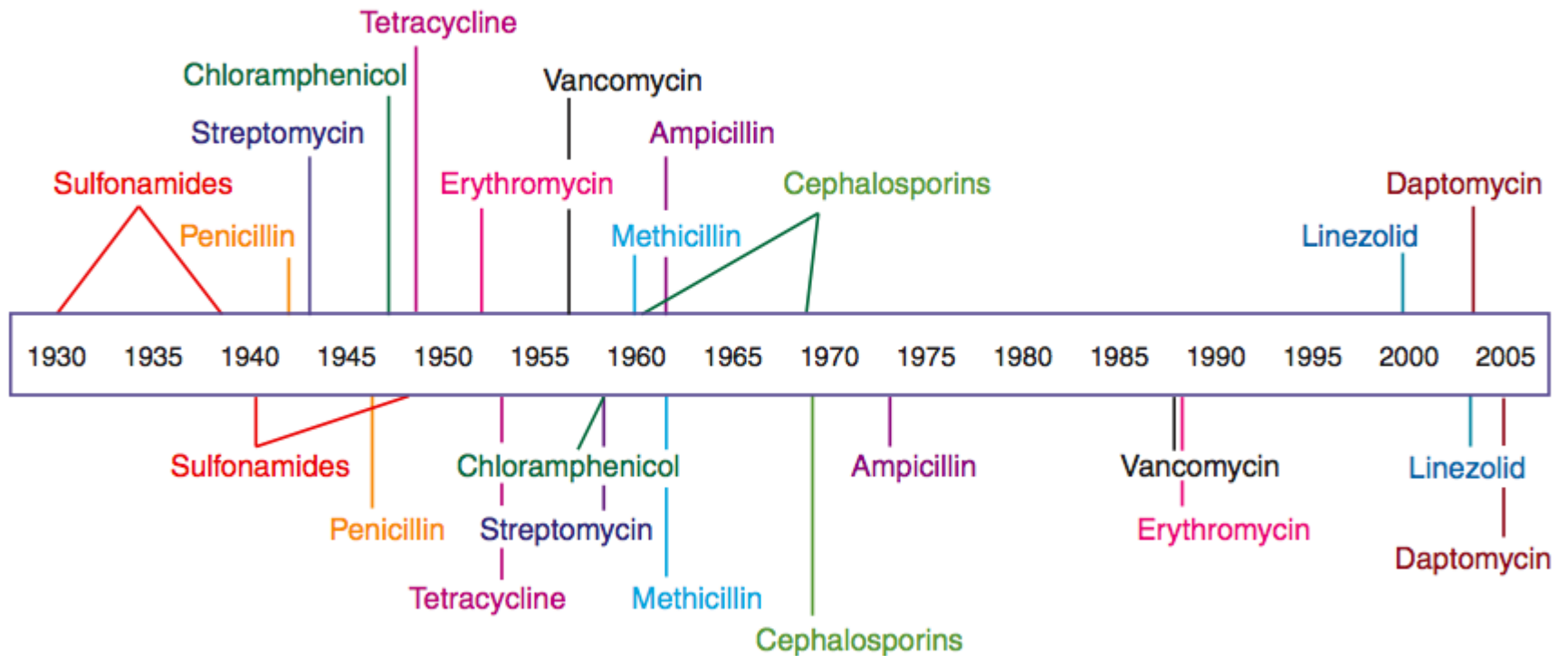
This newspaper is meant as a source of inspiration. It provides good practices both from the human healthcare sector and the veterinary sector of different Member States. It shows that we are not powerless in the fight against Antimicrobial Resistance and that, joining forces within the EU, allows tailor-made solutions fitting individual Member States.

Realistic dilemmas

You will also find a sneak preview of our program which includes a scenario-based policy discussion that will confront us with realistic dilemmas on the topic of Antimicrobial Resistance. This is an important part of the conference. Our experience is that an interactive approach supports us in moving from intentions to actions. We are looking forward



Antibiotic deployment



Antibiotic resistance observed

TACKLING DRUG-RESISTANT INFECTIONS GLOBALLY: FINAL REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

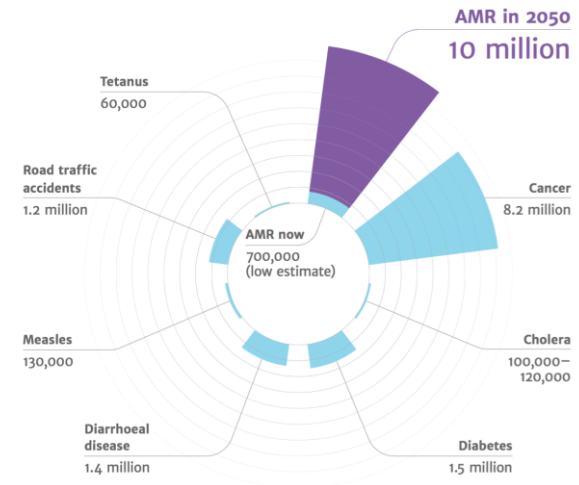
THE REVIEW ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

CHAired BY JIM O'NEILL

MAY 2016

The UK Prime Minister commissioned the Review on Antimicrobial Resistance to address the growing global problem of drug-resistant infections. It is chaired by Jim O'Neill and supported by the Wellcome Trust and UK Government, but operates and speaks with full independence from both.

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This website is part of the ECDC (European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control) network

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Disease Prevention and Control**

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Press Centre

ECDC Portal > English > Health Topics

Healthcare-associated infections (HAI)



Approximately 4 100 000 patients are estimated to acquire a healthcare-associated infections in the EU every year. The number of deaths occurring as the direct consequence of these infections is estimated to be at least 37 000.

ECDC

The most frequent infections are urinary tract infections, followed by respiratory tract infections, infections after surgery, bloodstream infections, and others (including diarrhoea due to *Clostridium difficile*). Multi-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) is isolated in approximately 5% of all healthcare-associated infections. Approximately 20–30% of healthcare-associated infections are considered to be preventable by intensive hygiene and control programmes.

„The big Five“

- Facultative pathogen (YOPI's)
- Reduced therapy options
- Colonisation before infection
- Endogenous infection, exogenous transmission
- Transmittable despite standard hygiene
- Cohort, contact, selective pressure

MRSA

- ha, ca, la

VRE

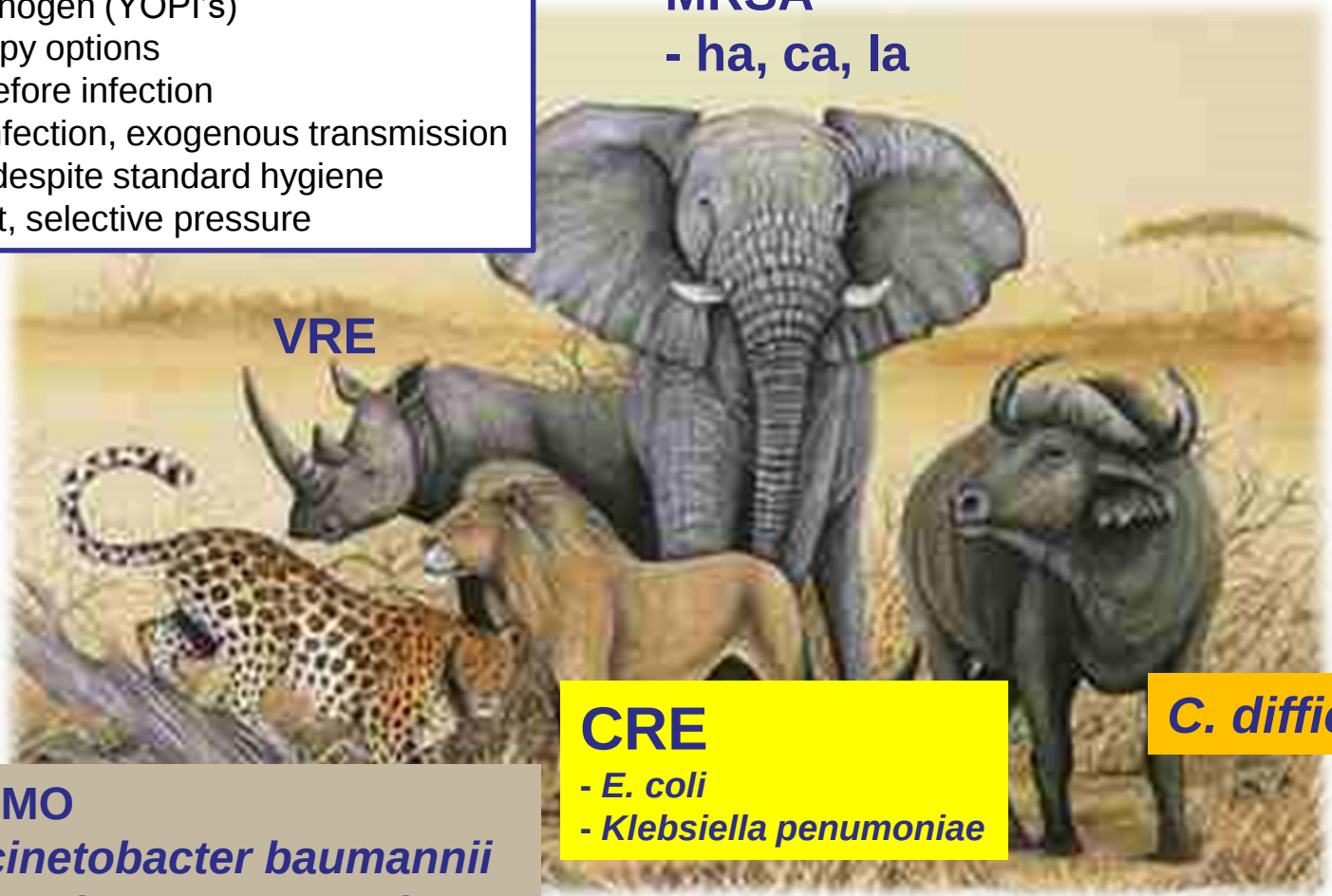
CR-MO

- *Acinetobacter baumannii*
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

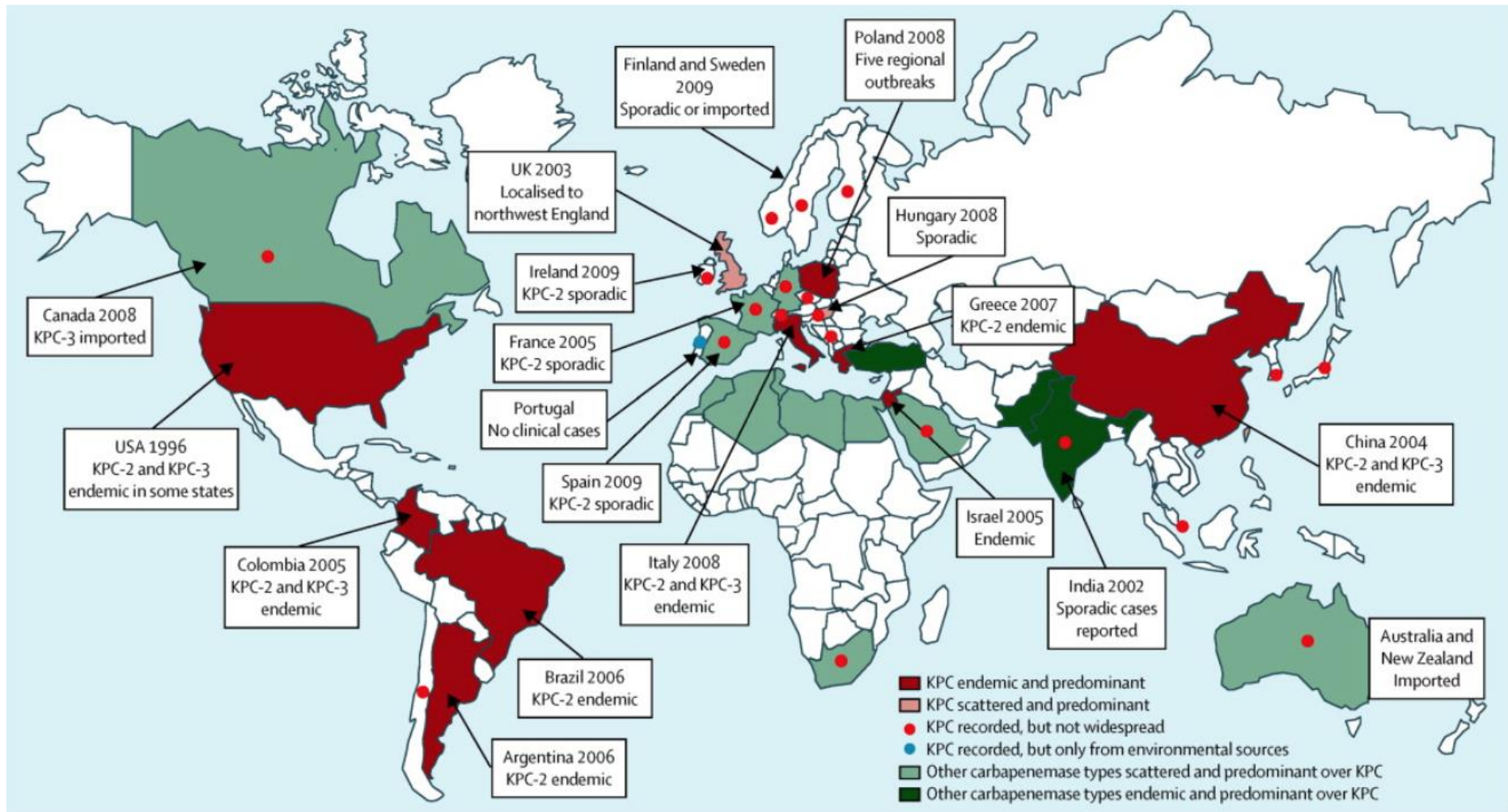
CRE

- *E. coli*
- *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

C. difficile



Global epidemiology of CRE

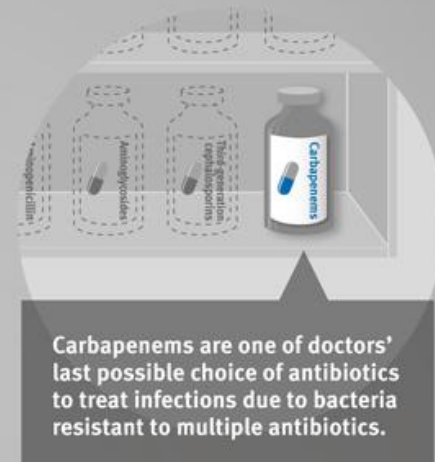


Munoz-Price, LS, LID 2013

Growing resistance to last-line antibiotics

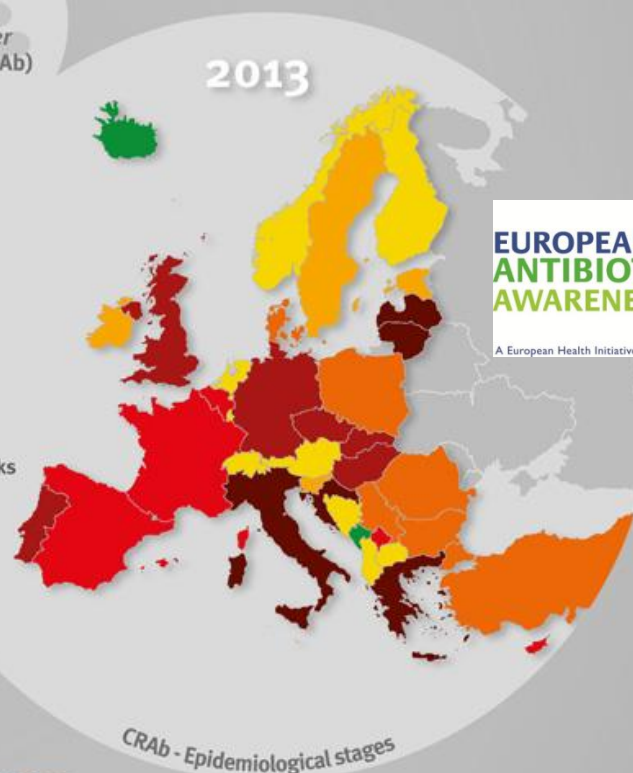
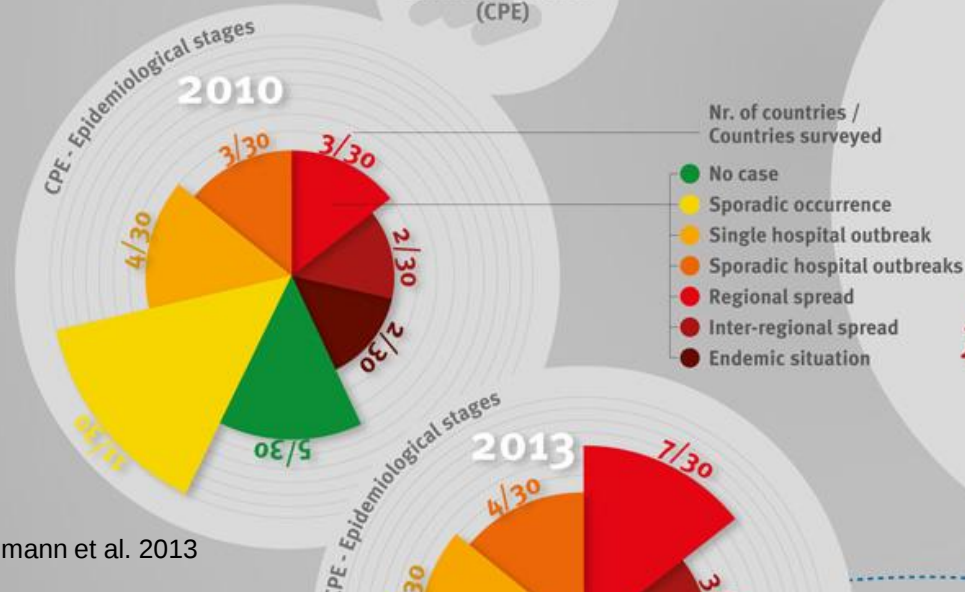
Carbapenems are a major last-line class of antibiotics to treat bacterial infections. The spread of carbapenem-resistant infections is a threat to healthcare and patient safety in Europe as it seriously curtails the ability to cure infections.

Each year, 30 EU/EEA countries report data on antimicrobial resistance to the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net) and on antimicrobial consumption to the European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Consumption network (ESAC-Net). Both networks are hosted at ECDC. For the first time, 18 countries reported data on *Acinetobacter* spp. to EARS-Net. In addition, experts in 38 European countries participated in the European Survey on Carbapenemase-Producing *Enterobacteriaceae* (EuSCAPE) done for ECDC by the University Medical Centre Groningen, The Netherlands.



Carbapenemase-producing *Acinetobacter baumannii* (CRAb)

Carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* (CPE)



EUROPEAN ANTIBIOTIC AWARENESS DAY
A European Health Initiative

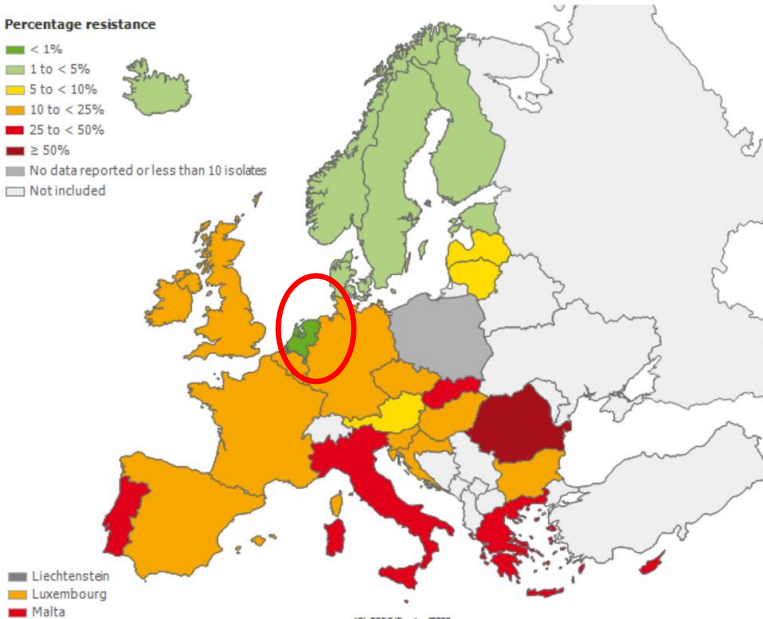
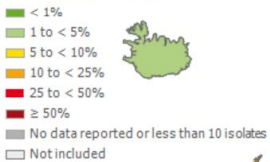


Learn from differences



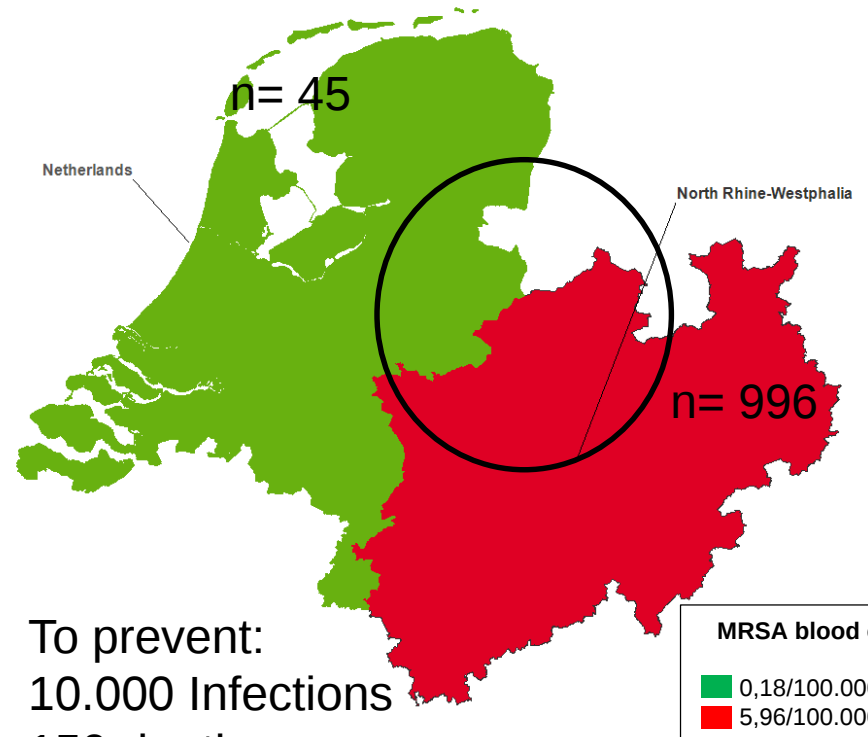
Proportion of Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) Isolates in Participating Countries in 2014

Percentage resistance



(C) ECDC/Dundes/TESSy

MRSA Blood cultures

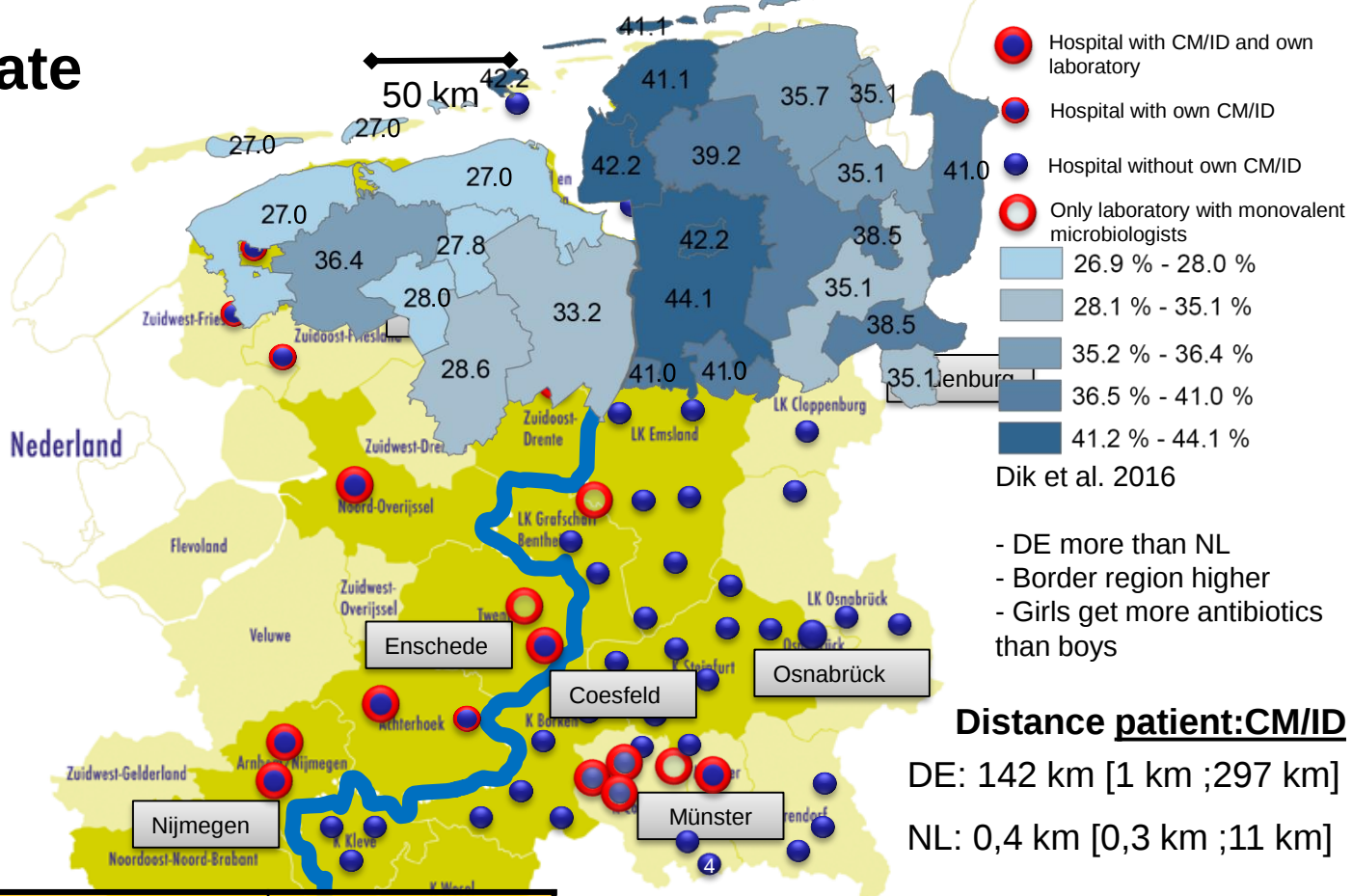


To prevent:
10.000 Infections
150 deaths
120 Mio € per y

Köck et al & Friedrich. JHI. 2009
van Cleef BA, et al & Friedrich AW. PLoS One. 2012



Borders stimulate questions



Parameters	Euregio-NL	Euregio-DE
Inhabitants	3,6 Mio	2,8 Mio
Acute care hospitals (beds)	22 (10813)	69 (17839)
Beds per 1000 inh	3,3	6,1
GP's/ 1000 inh	0,44	1,5
HCW:patient ratio (on ICU)	1 : 1,5	1 : 3,2
CM-ID /1000 beds	37 (3,6)	17 (1,0)
Hospitals with own CM/ID	95%	3%



Preventive approach

- Infection prevention

- optimal treatment of underlying disease (good doctors!)
- strict indication for medical treatment (aggressive waiting)
- Aseptic procedures/desinfection

- Resistance prevention

- Reduce selective pressure (ASP)
- Early identification of carriers
- Reduce transmission



... bewuster antibiotica

Waarom onmiddellijk de Joker inzetten?

Het gebruik van antibiotica is de oorzaak van het ontstaan van resistente ziekteverwekkers zoals MRSA.

Het bestaan van multiresistente ziekteverwekkers is dus een probleem dat verspreid wordt door de mens.

Patënten die antibiotica gebruiken hebben meer kans om gekolontarwd te raken met multiresistente ziekteverwekkers en deze te verspreiden naar medewerkers, patiënten en de omgeving.

Multiresistente ziekteverwekkers zijn resistent tegen de meeste antibiotica.

Het ontstaan van multiresistente ziekteverwekkers heeft ons al twee keer teruggevoerd in de tijd (naar de jaren '50), toen er nog maar weinig antibiotica bestonden. Als deze verwekkers nog resistent worden, gaan wij nog veel terug in de tijd. Veel infecties zullen dan helemaal niet meer te behandelen zijn.

Minder antibiotica, minder multiresistente verwekkers/micro-organismen! Wij moeten antibiotica gebruiken, maar met verstand. Het besluit om een antibioticum voor te schrijven moet altijd zorgvuldig tot stand komen.

EURSAFETY HEALTH-NET
eursafety.eu

Preventie doen wij samen. Wij doen mee!

Meer over dit onderwerp vindt u op www.eursafety.eu

Werk samen om antibiotica verantwoord te gebruiken, om een voorbeeld te geven voor anderen. Besluit altijd of en wanneer het nodig is. Gebruik het antibiotica verantwoord en zorg ervoor dat het goed wordt gebruikt. Het is belangrijk dat de antibiotica goed worden gebruikt. Het is belangrijk dat de antibiotica goed worden gebruikt. Het is belangrijk dat de antibiotica goed worden gebruikt.

Alleen een zorgverlener kan antibiotica voorschrijven, dit is de behandeling die nodig is.

Antibiotica behoren tot de effectiefste middelen die we kennen tegen ziekten, maar zij moeten niet te vaak worden gebruikt. Daarom pleit het EUSAFETY Netwerk voor een verantwoord en weloverwogen gebruik van deze supermiddelen.

EUROPESE UNIE



UMCG Instruction movie “Eyes for the invisible” 2016

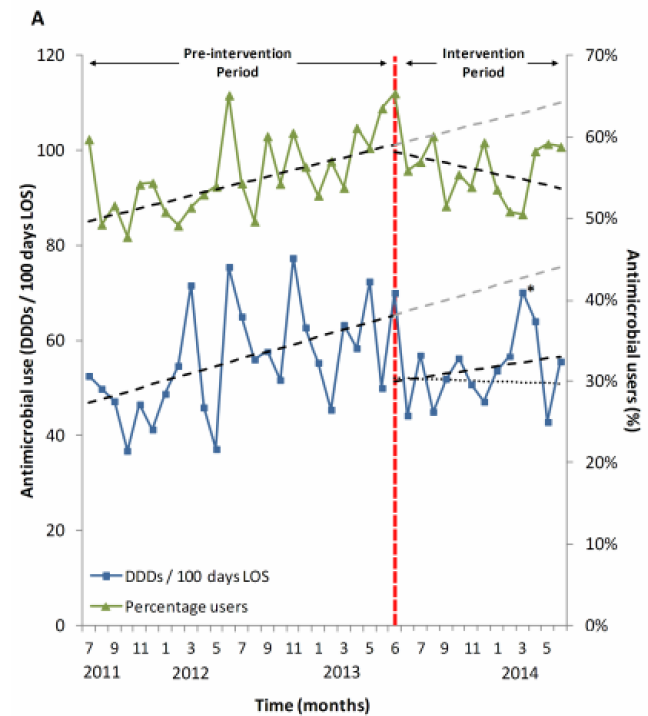
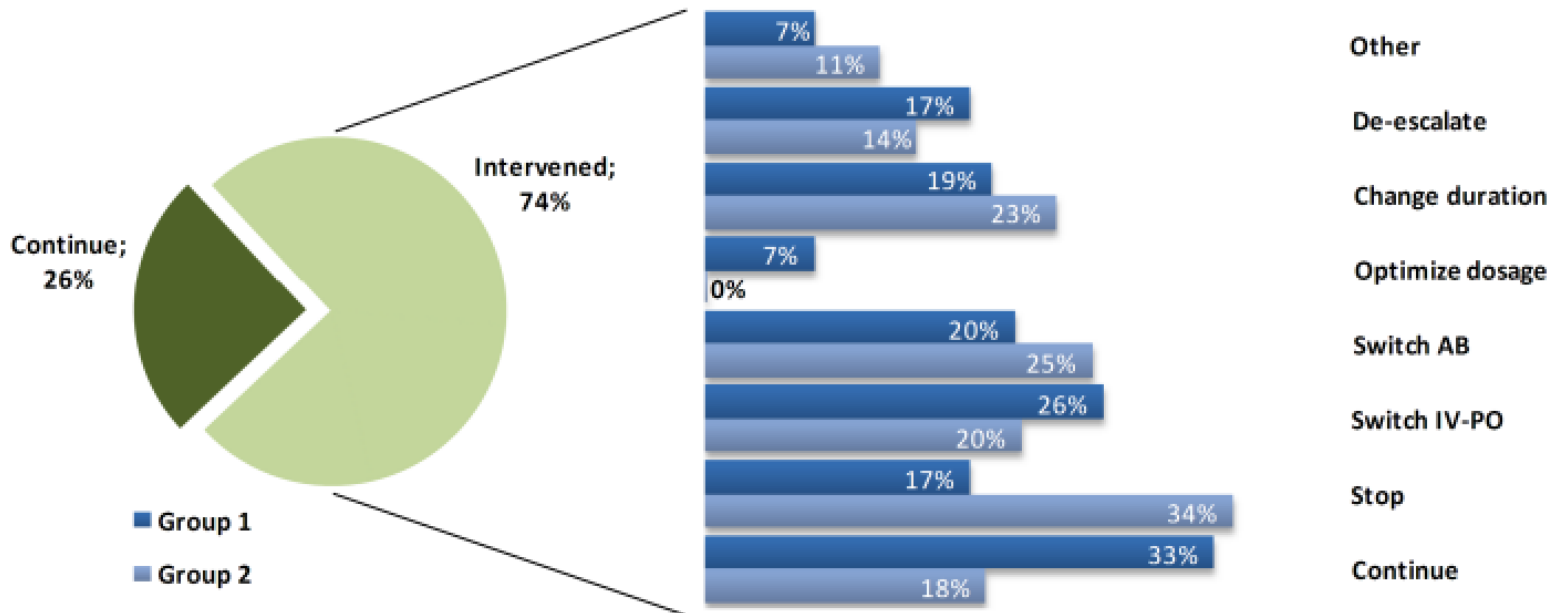
ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Front. Microbiol. | doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2015.00546

Automatic day-2 intervention by a multidisciplinary Antimicrobial Stewardship-Team leads to multiple positive effects

Automatischer Email-alert nach 48h Ab-Therapie bei Patienten
Ungefragtes vor-Ort-Konsil durch A-Team

Roi = 5,9



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Cost-Analysis of Seven Nosocomial Outbreaks in an Academic Hospital

Jan-Willem H. Dik¹, Ariane G. Dinkelacker^{1,2}, Pepijn Vemer^{3,4,5}, Jerome R. Lo-Ten-Foe¹, Mariëtte Lokate¹, Bhanu Sinha¹, Alex W. Friedrich^{1*}, Maarten J. Postma^{3,4,5}

1 Department of Medical Microbiology, University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands, **2** Department of Medical Microbiology, University Hospital Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany, **3** Department of Pharmacy, Unit of PharmacoEpidemiology & PharmacoEconomics, University of Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands, **4** Institute of Science in Healthy Aging & healthcaRE (SHARE), University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands, **5** Department of Epidemiology, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands

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Abstract

OPEN ACCESS

Citation: Dik J-WH, Dinkelacker AG, Ten-Foe JR, Lokate M, Sinha B, et al. (2016) Cost-Analysis of Seven Nosocomial Outbreaks in an Academic Hospital. PLoS ONE 11(1): e0149014. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0149014

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Data Availability Statement: All data are within the paper.

Funding: This work was partly funded by the European Union, the German states of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, and the provinces of Overijssel, Gelderland, and Friesland.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Cost-Minimization Model of a Multidisciplinary Antibiotic Stewardship Team Based on a Successful Implementation on a Urology Ward of an Academic Hospital

Jan-Willem H. Dik¹, Ron Hendrix^{1,2}, Alex W. Friedrich^{1*}, Jos Luttjeboer³, Prashant Nannan Panday⁴, Kasper R. Wilting¹, Jerome R. Lo-Ten-Foe¹, Maarten J. Postma^{3,5}, Bhanu Sinha¹

1 Department of Medical Microbiology, University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands, **2** Centre Laboratory for Infectious Diseases, Groningen, the Netherlands, **3** Department of Pharmacy, Unit of PharmacoEpidemiology & PharmacoEconomics, University of Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands, **4** Department of Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmacology, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands, **5** Department of Epidemiology, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands

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Adjuvant Cost-efficiency studies

7 outbreaks 2012-2014

Costs/out 10.778-356.756 Euro

Per pos. patient/outbreak day:
546 Euro

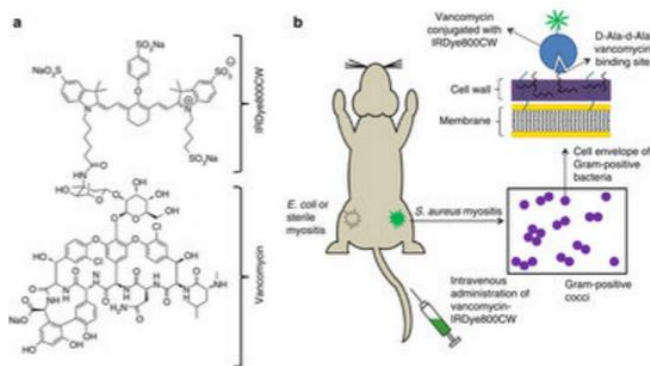
48h-ASP bundle
74% changed

RoI: 5,9

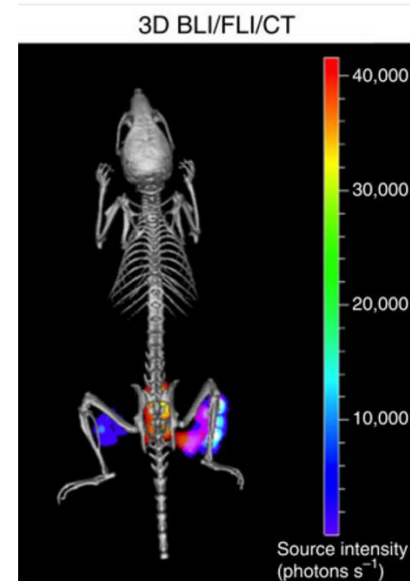
Real-time *in vivo* imaging of invasive- and biomaterial-associated bacterial infections using fluorescently labelled vancomycin

Marleen van Oosten, Tina Schäfer, Joost A. C. Gazendam, Knut Ohlsen, Eleni Tsompanidou, Marcus C. de Goffau, Hermie J. M. Harmsen, Lucia M. A. Crane, Ed Lim, Kevin P. Francis, Lael Cheung, Michael Olive, Vasilis Ntziachristos, Jan Maarten van Dijk & Gooitzen M. van Dam

Figure 1: Vancomycin-IRDye 800CW and the experimental approach.

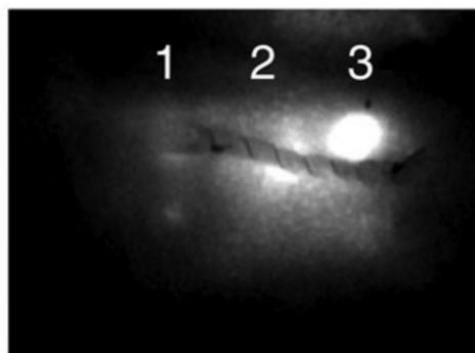


(a) Structure of vanco-800CW. (b) Schematic representation of the experimental approach for imaging mice injected with either *S. aureus* (*S. aureus* myositis), *E. coli* (*E. coli* myositis) or Cytodex beads (sterile myositis), and subsequent...



Colour

Fluorescence



...targeted/intelligent antibiotics



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Journal of Magnetism and Magnetic Materials 293 (2005) 483–496

Journal of
magnetism
and
magnetic
materials

www.elsevier.com/locate/jmmm

Review

Superparamagnetic nanoparticles for biomedical applications: Possibilities and limitations of a new drug delivery system

Tobias Neuberger^a, Bernhard Schöpf^a, Heinrich Hofmann^b

Margarete Hofmann^c, Brigitte von Rechenberg^a

^aMusculoskeletal Research Unit, Equine Hospital, Vetsuisse Faculty Zurich, University of Zurich, 8057 Zurich, Switzerland

^bLaboratory of Powder Technology, Institute of Materials, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, EPFL,

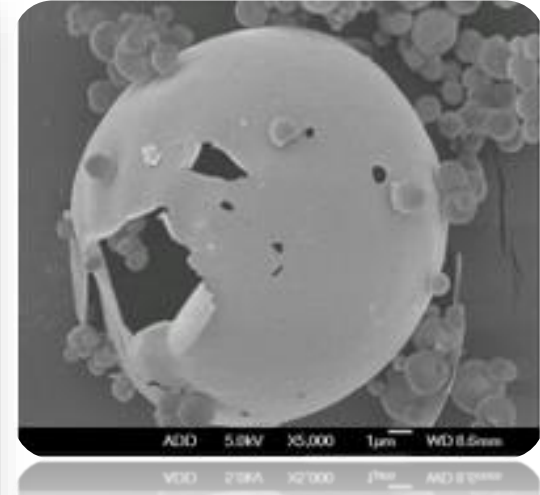
^cMatSearch Pully, Chemin Jean Pavillard, 14, CH-1009 Pully, Switzerland

Available online 2 March 2005

Abstract

Nanoparticles can be used in biomedical applications, where they facilitate laboratory medical drug targeting. They are used for in vivo applications such as contrast agent for magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), for tumor therapy or cardiovascular disease. Very promising nanoparticles for superparamagnetic nanoparticles based on a core consisting of iron oxides (SPION) that external magnets. SPION are coated with biocompatible materials and can be functionalized with plasmids. In this review, the characteristics and applications of SPION in the biomedical field are discussed.

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PNAS

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America

CURRENT ISSUE // ARCHIVE // NEWS & MULTIMEDIA // FOR AUTHORS // ABOUT PNAS // COLLECTED ARTICLES // BROWSE BY TOPIC // EARLY EDITION

Early Edition > Nazila Kamaly

Development and in vivo efficacy of targeted polymeric inflammation-resolving nanoparticles

Nazila Kamaly^{a,1}, Gabrielle Fredman^{b,1}, Manikandan Subramanian^b, Suresh Gadde^a, Aleksandar Pesic^a, Louis Cheung^a, Zahi Adel Fayad^c, Robert Langer^{d,2}, Ira Tabas^{b,2}, and Omid Cameron Farokhzad^{a,2}

Author Affiliations

Contributed by Robert Langer, February 22, 2013 (sent for review December 20, 2012)

Abstract

Excessive inflammation and failed resolution of the inflammatory response are underlying components of numerous conditions such as arthritis, cardiovascular disease, and cancer. Hence, therapeutics that dampen inflammation and enhance resolution are of considerable interest. In this study, we demonstrate the proresolving activity of sub-100-nm nanoparticles (NPs) containing the anti-inflammatory peptide Ac2-26, an annexin A1/lipocortin 1-mimetic peptide. These NPs were engineered using biodegradable diblock poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid)-b-polyethyleneglycol and poly(lactic-co-glycolic acid)-b-polyethyleneglycol collagen IV-targeted polymers. Using a self-limited zymosan-induced peritonitis model, we show that the Ac2-26 NPs (100 ng per mouse) were significantly more potent than Ac2-26 native peptide at limiting recruitment of polymononuclear neutrophils (56% vs. 30%) and at decreasing the resolution interval up to 4 h. Moreover, systemic administration of collagen IV targeted Ac2-26 NPs (in as low as 1 µg peptide per mouse) was shown to significantly block tissue damage in hind-limb ischemia-reperfusion injury by up to 30% in comparison with controls. Together, these findings demonstrate that Ac2-26 NPs are proresolving in vivo



Published online before print
March 26, 2013, doi:
10.1073/pnas.1303377110
PNAS March 26, 2013

Classifications
Biological Sciences
Medical Sciences

Access

- Abstract
- Full Text (PDF)
- Full Text + SI (Combined PDF)
- Supporting Information

Article Tools

Article Alerts
Export Citation

- Targeted therapy
- Personalized drug delivery
- Photodynamic activation of antibiotics

Interventional Clinical Microbiology



Courtesy: BD/Kiestra

Different labordiagnostic markers
(e.g. Na⁺/K⁺)
Microbiological biomarkers (microbes)

- a.) are transmittable
- b.) have own evolution and change



Courtesy: NVMM

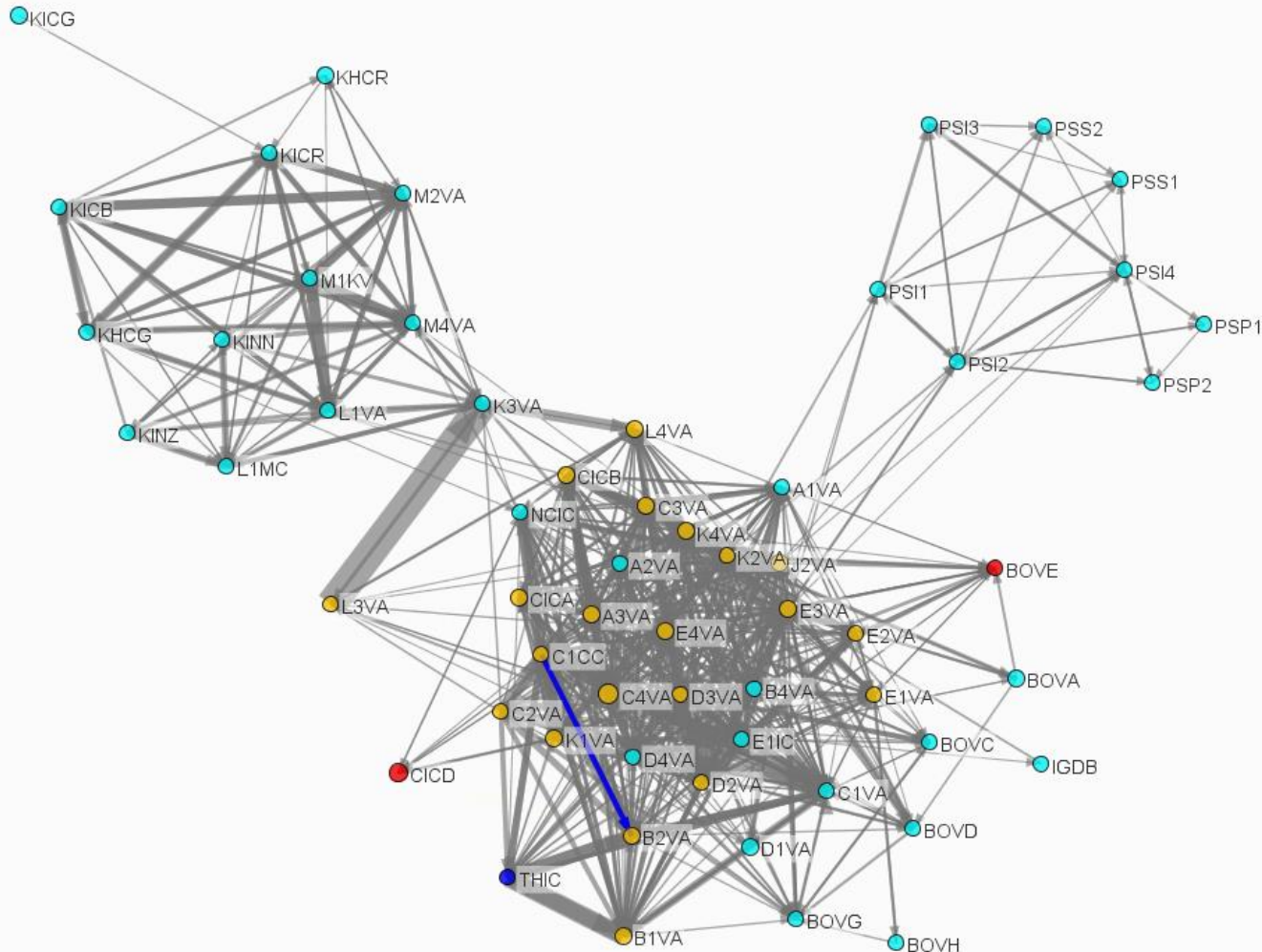
- a. Tailor-made diagnostics**
- b. On demand/Real-Time (<12h)**
- c. Early detection and Prevention**
- d. Regional uitbreak control**

Day-by-day patient transfer
Start: 29.5.2012



KPNEU Outbreak analysis based on Intra-Hospital transmission network and **TYPING**

slice:29 time:539.000-540.000



● Ward without
KPNEU patient

● ward with
exposed
patients

● KPNEU
GT1 (11)

● KPNEU
GT2 (5)

● KPNEU
sporadic (11)

ward with positive patients

● <10

● 10-50

● >50

Infection prevention in a connected world: The case for a regional approach

Open Access Article

Mariano Ciccolini^a, Tjibbe Donker^a, Robin Köck^b, Martin Mielke^c, Ron Hendrix^d, Annette Jurke^a, Janette Rahamat-Langendoen^a, Karsten Becker^f, Hubert G.M. Niesters^a, Hajo Grundmann^a, Alexander W. Friedrich^a  

^a Department of Medical Microbiology, University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands

SURVEILLANCE AND OUTBREAK REPORTS

Reduction of the nosocomial meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* incidence density by a region-wide search and follow-strategy in forty German hospitals of the EUREGIO, 2009 to 2011

A. Jurke^a, R. Köck^b, K. Becker^c, S. Thole^a, R. Hendrix^d, J. Rossen^e, I. Daniels-Haardt^f, A. W. Friedrich (alex.friedrich@umcg.nl)^a

¹ Department of Infectiology and Hygiene, NRW Centre for Health, Münster, Germany

² Institute of Hygiene, University Hospital Münster, Germany

³ Medical Microbiology, University Hospital Münster, Germany

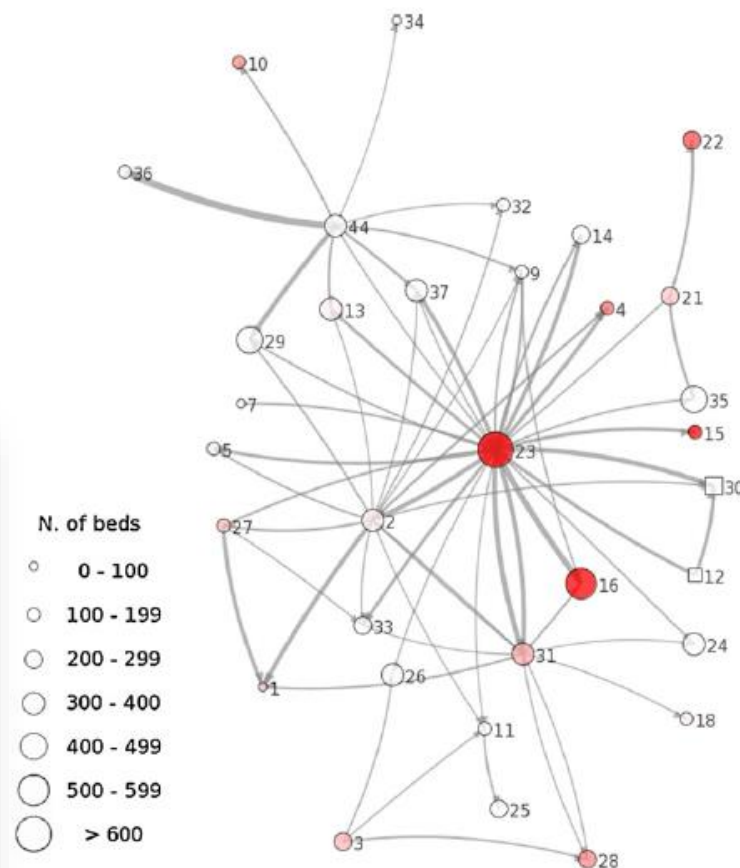
⁴ Department of Medical Microbiology, University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, the Netherlands

⁵ Department of Health Protection, Health Monitoring, NRW Centre for Health, Münster, Germany

Citation style for this article:

Jurke A, Köck R, Becker K, Thole S, Hendrix R, Rossen J, Daniels-Haardt I, Friedrich AW. Reduction of the nosocomial meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* incidence density by a region-wide search and follow-strategy in forty German hospitals of the EUREGIO, 2009 to 2011. Euro Surveill. 2013;18(36):pii=20579. Available online: <http://www.eurosurveillance.org/ViewArticle.aspx?ArticleId=20579>

Article submitted on 19 October 2012 / published on 5 September 2013



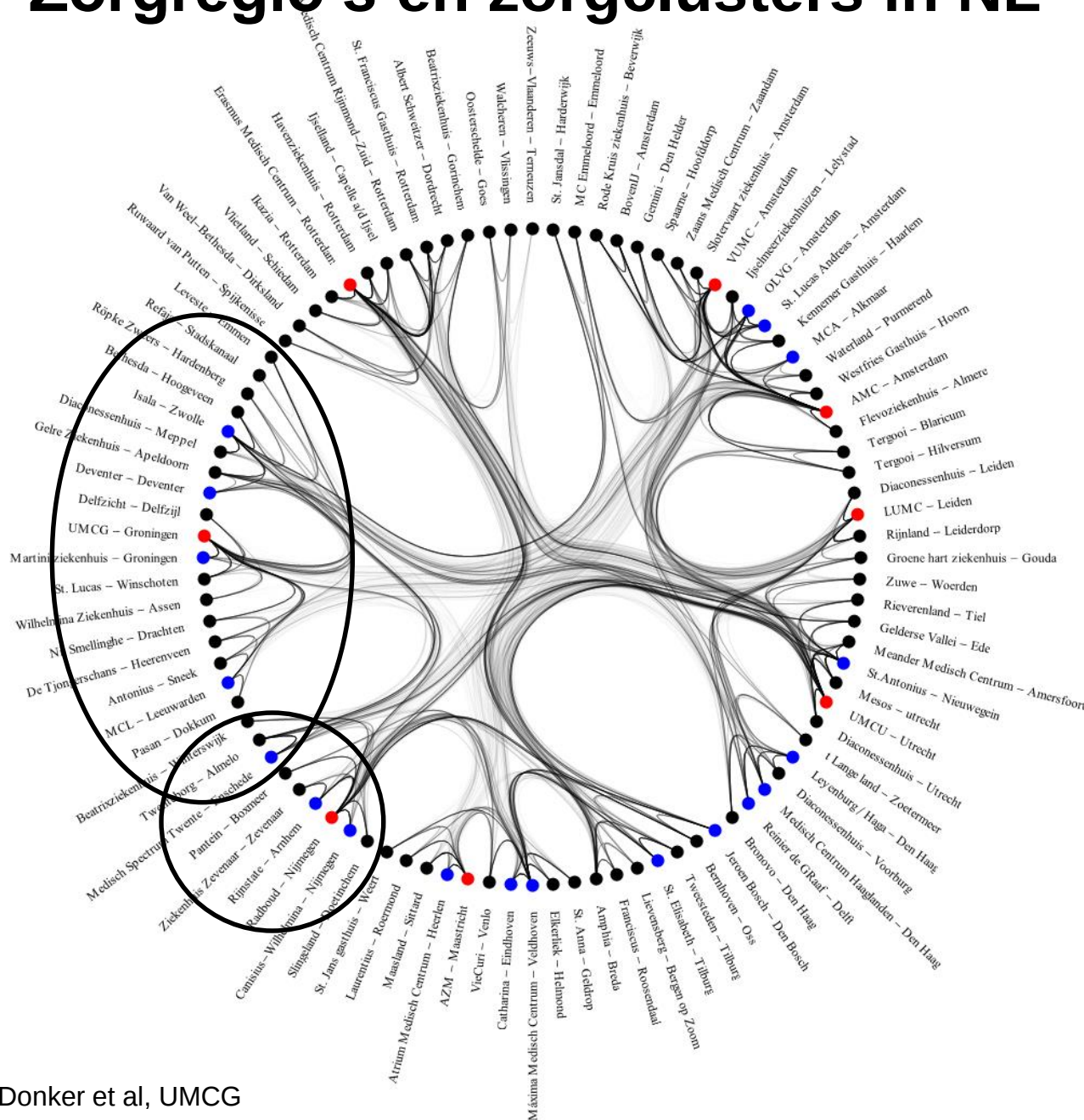
“Healthcare communities”

- Patients are shared within a definable healthcare communities
- Not size, but centrality decides on importance and necessary impact
- Regional intervention can reduce rate also in low-IC performing hospitals
- Hubs of the community have higher responsibility

Zorgregio's en zorgclusters in NL

Structuur:
7 zorgregio's
20 zorgclusters

20 regionale centra
45 lokale centra



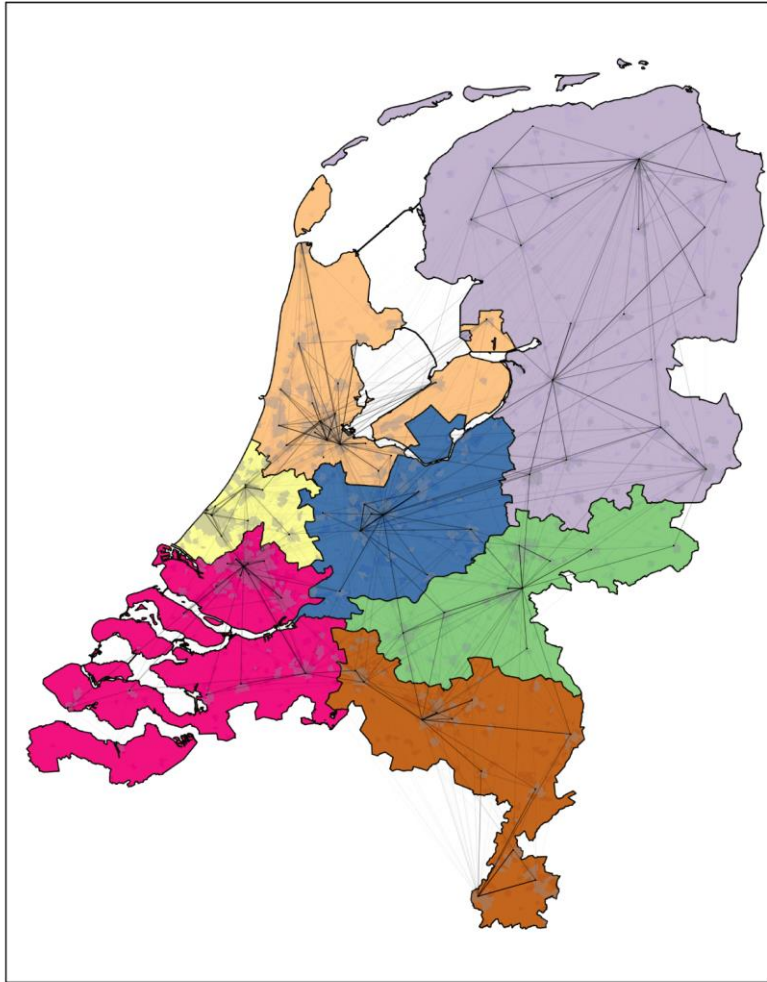
Interdependency

No benchmarking between
Institutions within one cluster

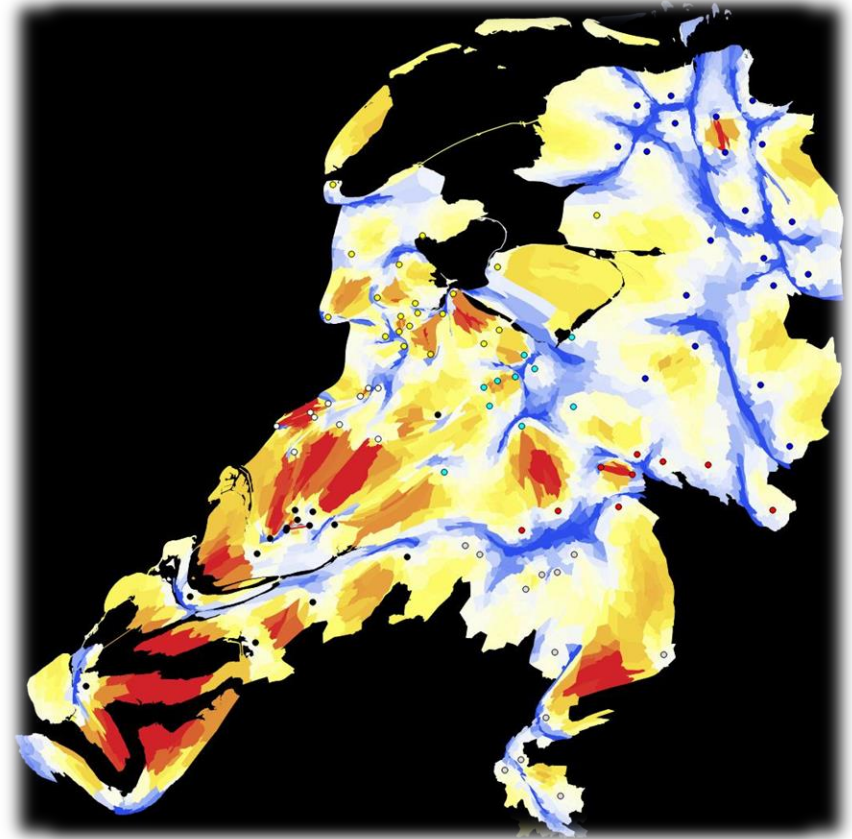
Regional quality

Regional prevention budget

Regional Healthcare Networks



Healthcare network map



Heat map of epi-distance
by geo-distance



SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

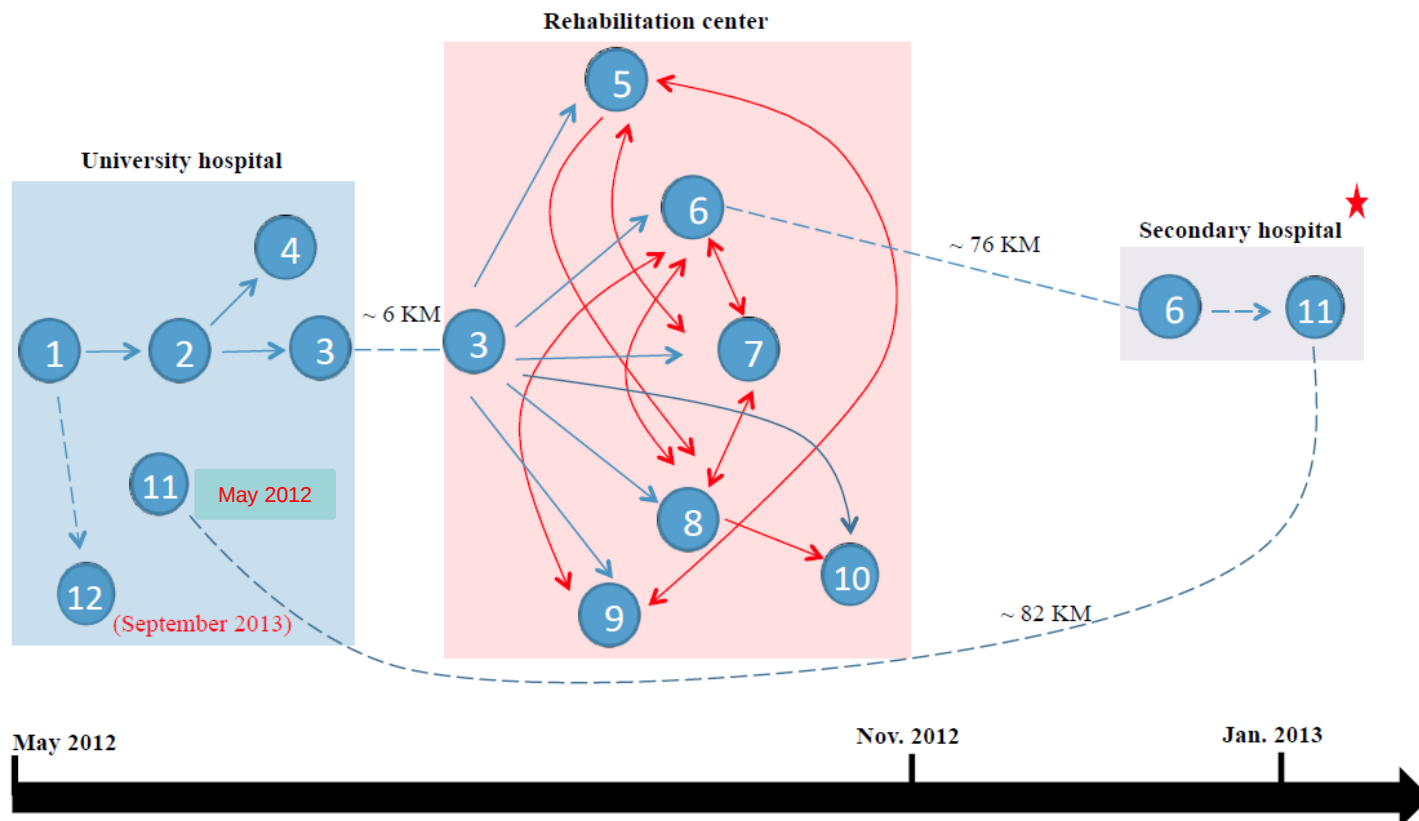
Use of whole-genome sequencing to trace, control and characterize the regional expansion of extended-spectrum β -lactamase producing ST15 *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

Received: 03 November 2015

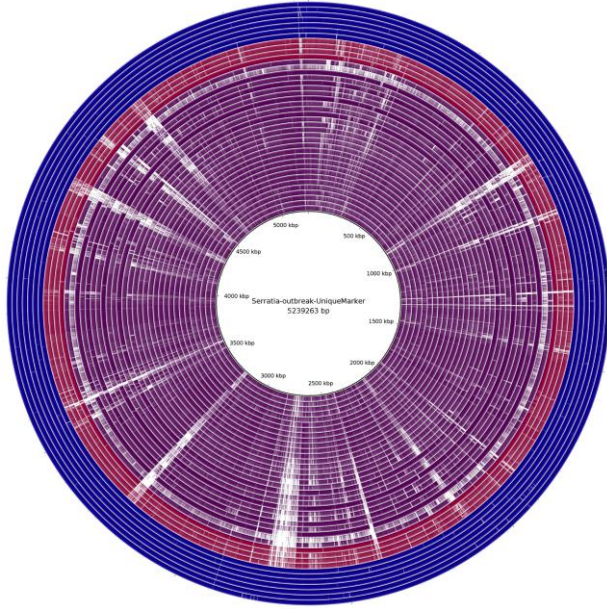
Accepted: 13 January 2016

Published: 11 February 2016

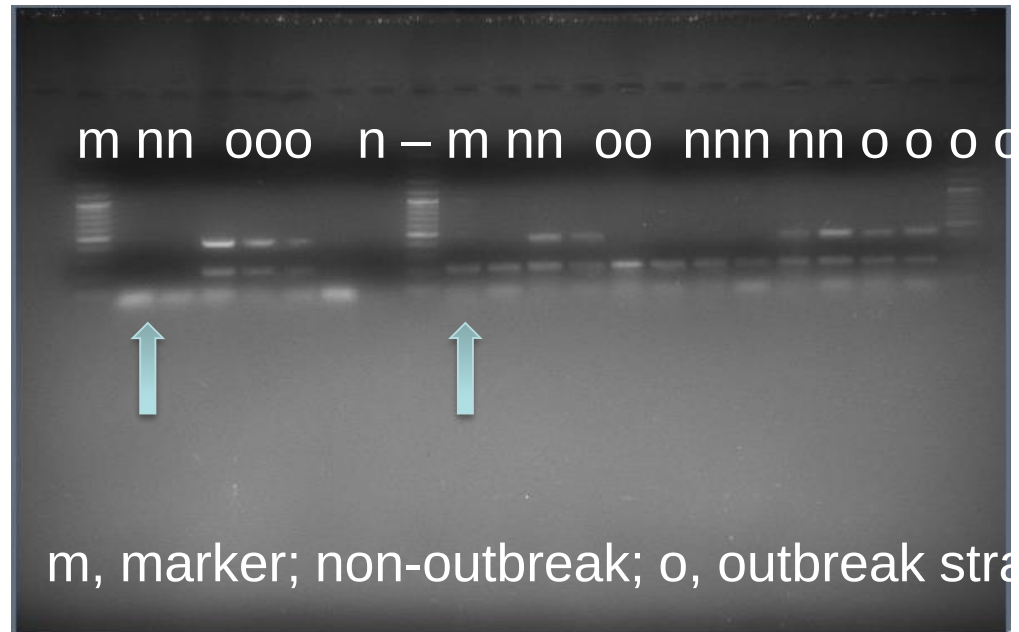
Kai Zhou^{1,3}, Mariette Lokate¹, Ruud H. Deurenberg¹, Marga Tepper², Jan P. Arends¹, Erwin G. C. Raangs¹, Jerome Lo-Ten-Foe¹, Hajo Grundmann¹, John W. A. Rossen^{1,*} & Alexander W. Friedrich^{1,*}



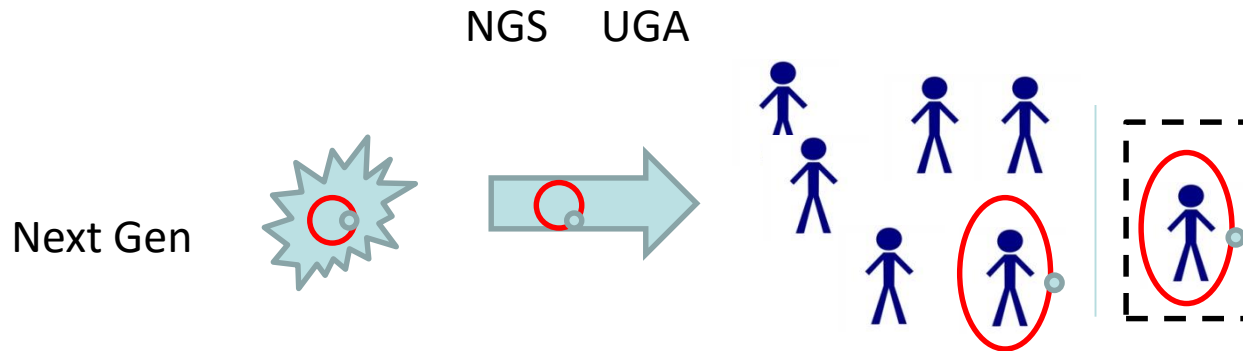
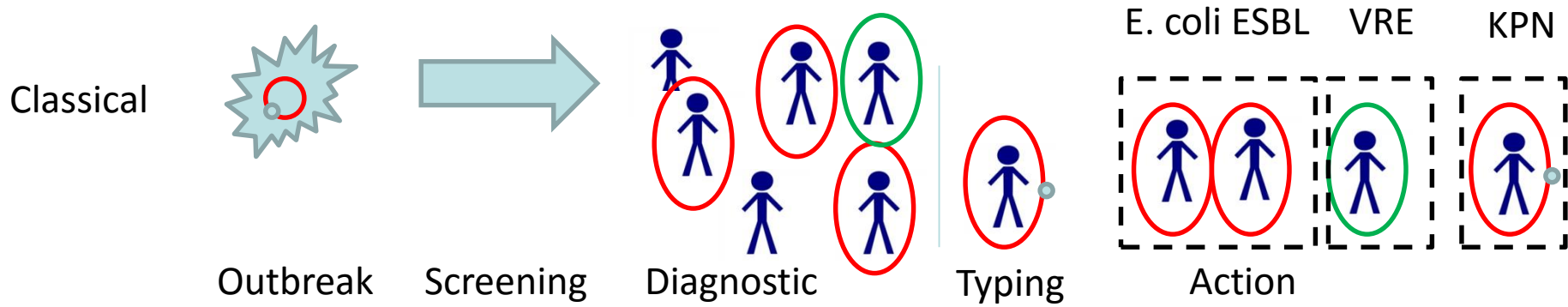
On demand Dgn-test



- Designing primers to amplify Unique marker(s)
 - CDS for hypothetical proteins
 - *luxS* gene: modulates virulence and antibiotic production via extracellular signaling
 - *irp2* gene: encoding the iron regulatory protein 2



Tailor-made diagnostics using unique gene signatures at the UMCG



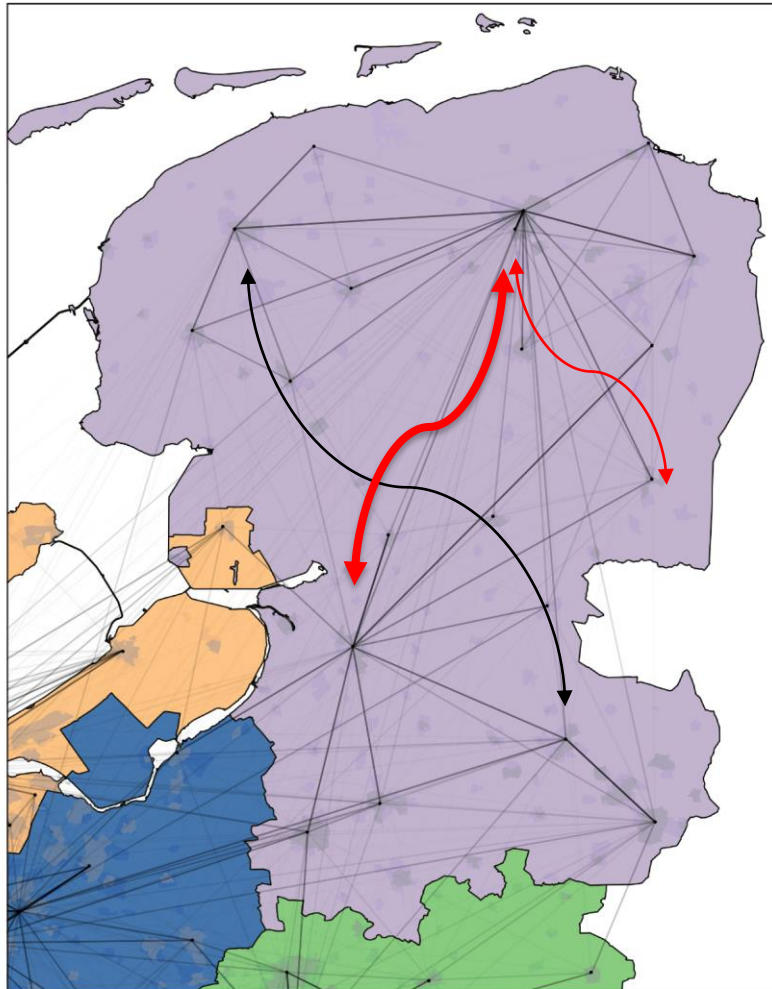
Type first and not afterwards

Interventional Microbiology



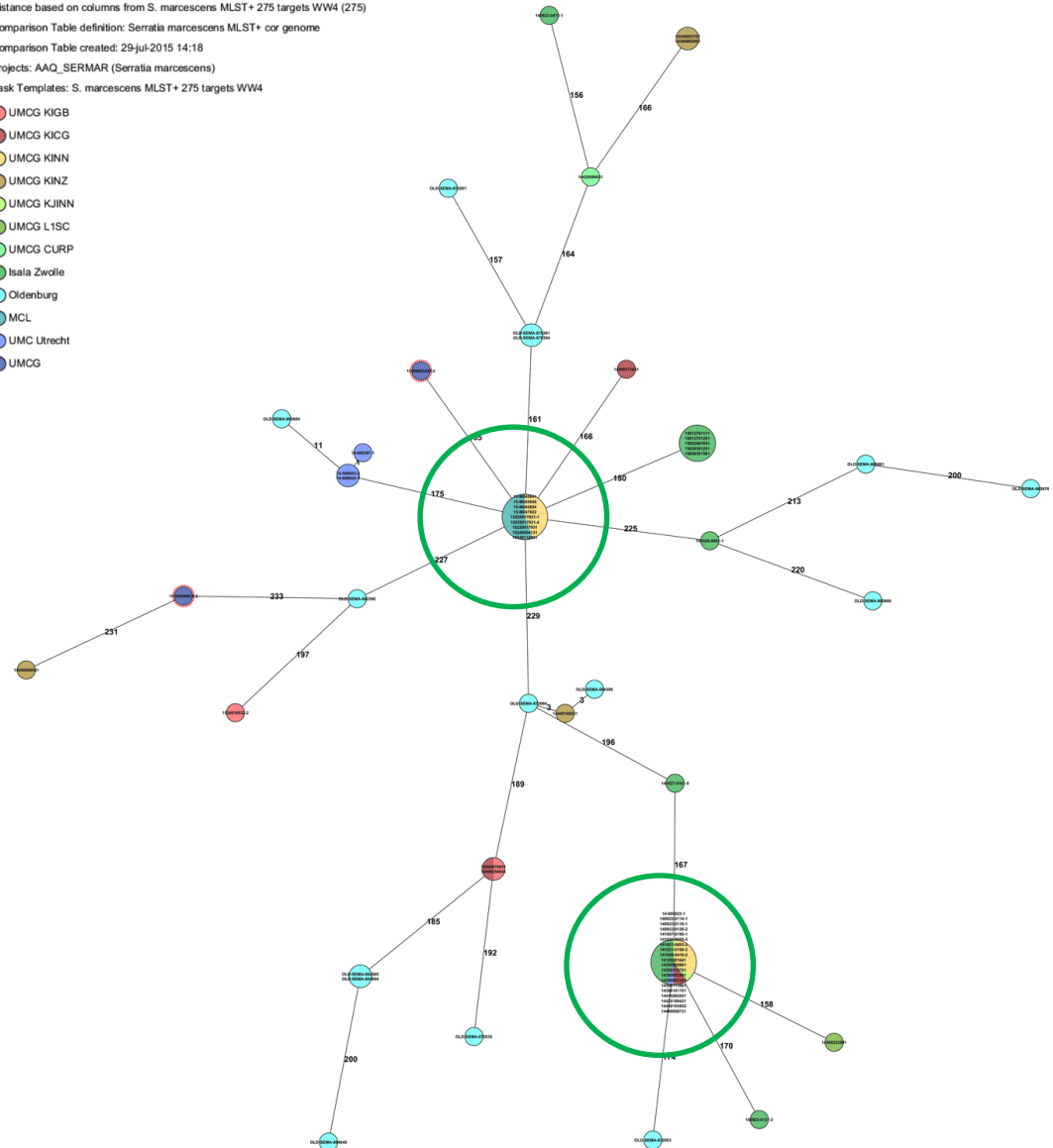
umcg

Isala



MST for 68 Samples based on 275 columns, pairwise ignoring missing values
Distance based on columns from *S. marcescens* MLST+ 275 targets WW4 (275)
Comparison Table definition: *Serratia marcescens* MLST+ cor genome
Comparison Table created: 29-jul-2015 14:18
Projects: AAQ_SERMAR (*Serratia marcescens*)
Task Templates: *S. marcescens* MLST+ 275 targets WW4

- UMCG KIGB
- UMCG KICG
- UMCG KINN
- UMCG KINZ
- UMCG KJINN
- UMCG LTSC
- UMCG CURP
- Isala Zwolle
- Oldenburg
- MCL
- UMC Utrecht
- UMCG



Crossborder healthcare in the the Dutch-German Euregio



12 Mio inhabitants
241 hospitals
10 universities



Kooperation Kinderherzen mit Groningen
12. Januar 2012



Ein erfolgreiches Fazit für eine medizinische grenzüberschreitende Kooperation zwischen Oldenburg und Groningen wurde am 12. Januar 2012 in der Kinderklinik gezogen. Auf dem Foto von rechts nach links:



Winterswijkse patiënten in Bocholt behandeld

23 februari 2014 | Laatste update: 23 februari, 15:28

1 REAGEREN (5)



SKB stuurt spoeddotters over de grens

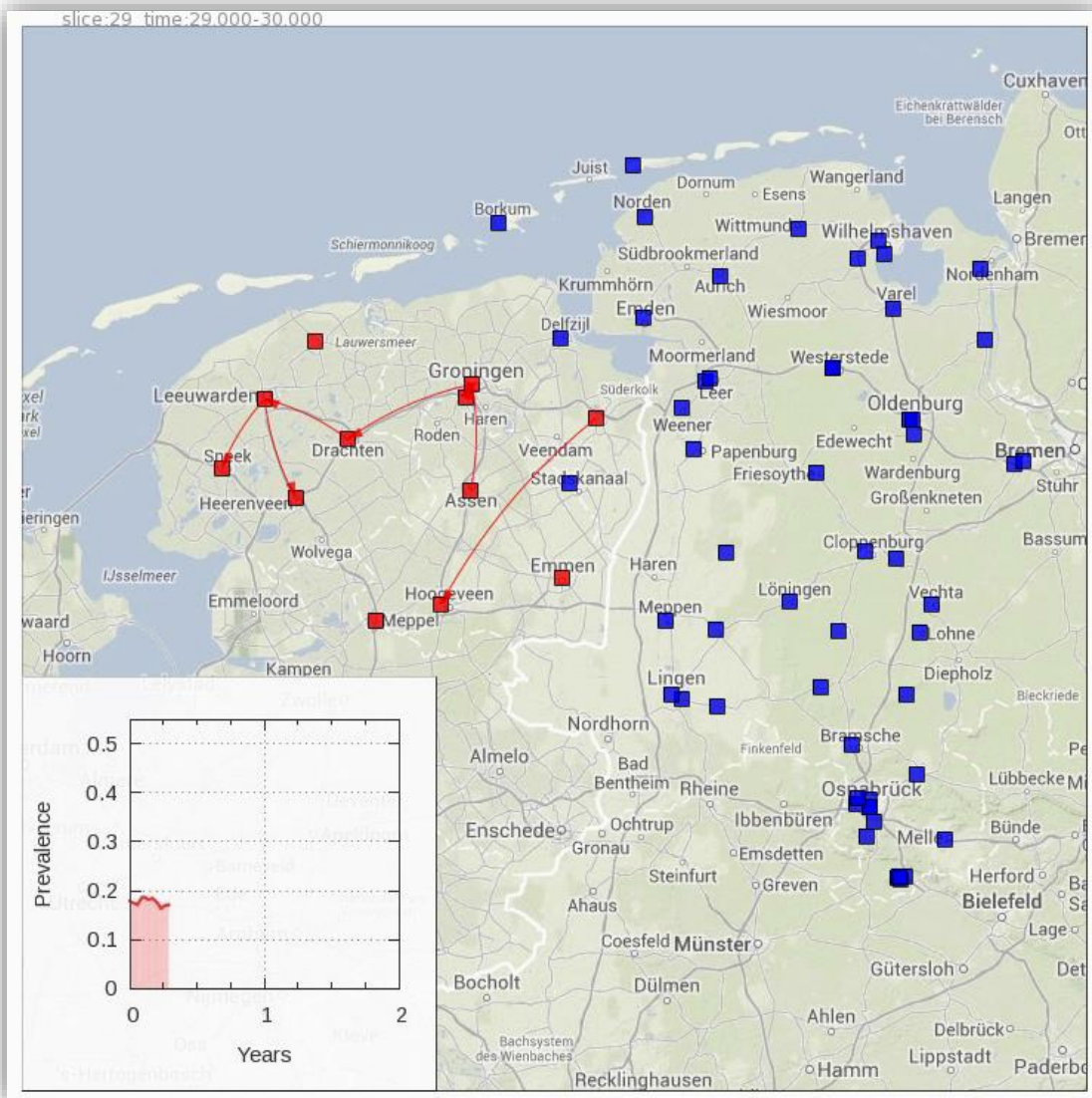
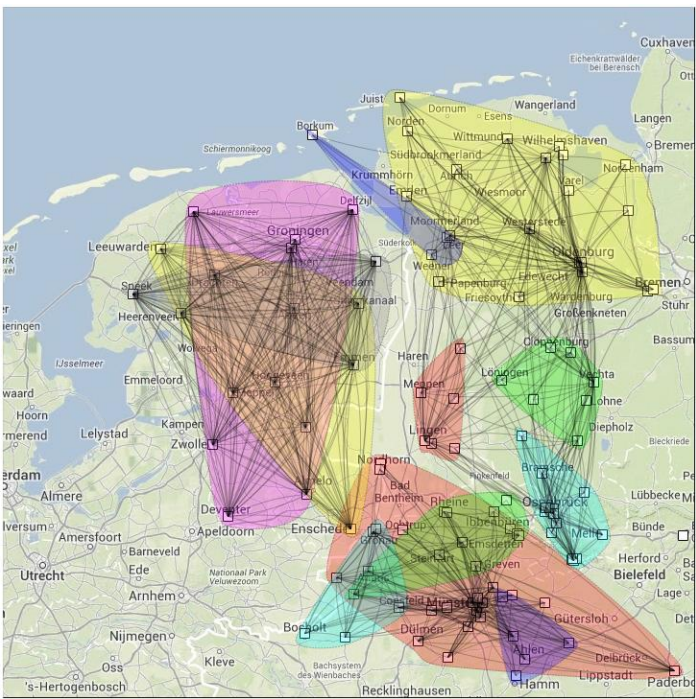


EUROPEAN MEDICAL SCHOOL



Outbreak simulation in the regio

24 Month- Transmission simulation under hub-conditions



Crossborder innovation

71 Partner

30 SME's

41 Universities, Health partners, authorities



EurHealth-1Health

Euregional Prevention Against Antibiotic Resistance and Infections



HEALTH *i* CARE



- **Sustainable and Smart antibiotics**

- **Infection- & Resistance prevention**

- **Personalized microbiology**

- **Regional Healthcare Networks**

- **Crossborder innovation**

