Antimicrobial resistance targets[i] -2024 update[ii]-

(2023 data)

Greece

Target achieved | Progress | Regress

Reduce by 27% the total consumption of antibiotics in humans Defined daily doses (DDDs) per 1 000 inhabitants per day	2019 baseline	34.1	-
	2023	28.5	-16.3%
	2030 TARGET	24.9	-27%
At least 65% of the total consumption of antibiotics in humans belongs to the 'Access' group of antibiotics As defined in the AWaRe classification of the WHO *Percentage point difference from 2019.	2019 baseline	46.8%	-
	2023	42.0%	-4.8%*
	2030 TARGET	65%	+18.2%*
Reduce by 10% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) Number per 100 000 population	2019 baseline	4.6	-
	2023	6.5	+41.8%
	2030 TARGET	4.1	-10%
Maintain at baseline level the total incidence of bloodstream infections with third-generation cephalosporin-resistant *Escherichia coli* Number per 100 000 population	2019 baseline	2.6	-
	2023	5.6	+117%
	2030 TARGET	2.6	-
Reduce by 5% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* Number per 100 000 population	2019 baseline	13.1	-
	2023	21.4	+64.3%
	2030 TARGET	12.4	-5%

i- Council Recommendation targets on stepping up EU actions to combat antimicrobial resistance in a One Health approach (2023/C 220/01)

ii- Full data available in ECDC Annual Epidemiological Reports on antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial consumption