

Antimicrobial resistance targets -2024 updateⁱⁱ-



Italy

	Target achieved Progress		Regress
Reduce by 18% the total consumption of antibiotics in humans Defined daily doses (DDDs) per 1 000 inhabitants per day	2019 baseline	21.7	-
	2023	23.1	+6.4%
	2030 TARGET	17.8	-18%
At least 65% of the total consumption of antibiotics in humans belongs to the 'Access' group of antibiotics	2019 baseline	48.9%	-
	2023	50.8%	+1.9%*
nt difference from 2019.	2030 TARGET	65%	+16.1%*
Reduce by 18% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with meticillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA)	2019 baseline	13.4	
	2023	10.2	-24.1%
Number per 100 000 population	2030 TARGET	11.0	-18%
Reduce by 12% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with third-generation cephalosporin-resistant Escherichia coli Number per 100 000 population	2019 baseline	23.0	-
	2023	19.6	-14.8%
	2030 TARGET	20.2	-12%
Reduce by 5% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae Number per 100 000 population	2019 baseline	8.4	
	2023	9.3	+10.2%
	2030 TARGET	8.0	-5%
	At least 65% of the total consumption of antibiotics in humans 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 at difference from 2019. Reduce by 18% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with meticillinresistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) Number per 100 000 population Reduce by 12% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with third-generation cephalosporin-resistant Escherichia coli Number per 100 000 population Reduce by 5% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae	Reduce by 18% the total consumption of antibiotics in humans Defined daily doses (DDDs) per 1 000 inhabitants per day 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 Reduce by 18% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with meticillinresistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) Number per 100 000 population Reduce by 12% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with third-generation cephalosporin-resistant Escherichia coli Number per 100 000 population Reduce by 5% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with third-generation cephalosporin-resistant Escherichia coli Number per 100 000 population Reduce by 5% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae Number per 100 000 population 2019 Daseline 2023 2030 TARGET 2019 Daseline 2023 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030 2030	Reduce by 18% the total consumption of antibiotics in humans Defined daily doses (DDDs) per 1 000 inhabitants per day 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 At difference from 2019. Reduce by 18% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) Number per 100 000 population Reduce by 12% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with third-generation cephalosporin-resistant Escherichia coli Number per 100 000 population Reduce by 5% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with third-generation cephalosporin-resistant Escherichia coli Number per 100 000 population Reduce by 5% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae Number per 100 000 population Number per 100 000 population

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