

AMR global challenges

- What role for social science in AMR research
- Experience from UC-Care project, University of Copenhagen – cross disciplinary project
- A one health project focusing both on the human and the veterinarian perspectives.

Table 6.1 Consumption of antimicrobials in selected OECD countries, 2013, expressed as DDD per 1000 inhabitants and per day

Chile	9.4
Germany	15.8
Korea	16.2
Denmark	16.4
OECD-average (29)	20.7
UK	21.7
Australia	22.8
Italy	28.6
France	30.1
Greece	32.2
Turkey	42.2

Source: OECD (2015, p. 138)

Risking Antimicrobial Resistance

Table 6.2 Consumption of antimicrobials by food-producing animals expressed as milligrams consumed per kilogram biomass in selected EU countries, 2012

	Total livestock biomass in 1000 tons	Milligrams antimicrobials per kilogram biomass
Sweden	783	13.5
Finland	511	23.8
Denmark	2.424	44.1
UK	6.749	66.3
France	7.618	99.1
Poland	3.908	132.2
EU mean (with population weight)	55.421	144.0
Portugal	996	157.1
Germany	8.338	204.8
Spain	6.996	242.0
Italy	4.500	341.0

Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control et al. (2015, p. 29)

Antibiotics in a social science context

- Two perspectives in the UC-care social science part.
- 1) Between users and prescribers – How antibiotics are used in Human and Veterinarian context.
- 2) Using Antibiotics – Governance and national regulation in a comparative perspective (in Human and Veterinarian context).

Antibiotics in social science context

- 1) Between users and prescribers – How antibiotics are used in Human and Veterinary context.
- Project focused on relations and interactions between users of antibiotics (patients/farmers) and prescribers of antibiotics (doctors/veterinarians)
- Focus on how prescription is contextualised. What types of practices is developed and why?

Antibiotics in social science context

- What type of communication can be observed between the users and the prescribers and how does the contextualisation and communication influence the ways antibiotics is used.
- What types of expectations have users and prescribers to each other?
- Different theoretical perspectives.

Antibiotics in social science context

- 2) Using Antibiotics – Governance and national regulation in a comparative perspective (in Human and Veterinarian context).
- This project focused on the national (and international) forms of regulation of use of antibiotics and the implications for the actual usage among patients and livestock.

Antibiotics in social science context

- General question: How does legislation, technology, science, economy and organisational structures influence the the usage of antibiotics on the Human and Veterinarian area?
- Intention: to identify types of regulation/governance 'regimes' in EU member states and how different types of regimes have different outcomes in relation to usage of antibiotics.
- Identifying a 'Danish model for using antimicrobials'.