Antibiotic resistance is one of our most serious health threats. Antibiotic use in both humans and animals contributes to that threat. Antibiotic-resistant bacteria from poultry and livestock production contribute to rising rates of antibiotic resistance in humans in a number of ways.

“Scientists around the world have provided strong evidence that antibiotic use in food-producing animals can harm public health.”

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

**RESISTANT BACTERIA ON FOOD THREATEN OUR HEALTH**

Scientists and governmental agencies routinely find antibiotic-resistant bacteria on animals at slaughter and on raw meat in grocery stores. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the CDC have implicated antibiotic use in food animals as a contributor to the emerging threat of antibiotic-resistant infections and have deemed antibiotic-resistant infections from food pathogens a serious threat. Preliminary research indicates that poultry may be contaminated with resistant bacteria that cause urinary tract infections.

**RESISTANT BACTERIA FROM ANIMAL FACILITIES SPREAD THROUGH AIR, WATER, AND SOIL**

Resistant bacteria can travel via air or water and can wind up in the soil when manure is applied to crops, allowing them to end up on fruits and vegetables. Even insects and rats can carry resistant bacteria away from farms.

**RESISTANT BACTERIA SPREAD TO AND THREATEN WORKERS AND THEIR COMMUNITIES**

People who work in the meat industry are more likely to carry resistant bacteria on their bodies and into their communities. In addition, they are more likely to get sick from bacterial infections than the general public, putting them at higher risk from antibiotic-resistant bacteria. Similarly, communities near livestock facilities or fields treated with livestock manure, are more likely to be exposed to and infected by Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), an antibiotic-resistant bacterium.

**RESISTANT BACTERIA CAN PASS ON RESISTANCE TRAITS TO OTHER BACTERIA**

Resistant bacteria can pass their resistance genes onto other bacteria. Some of these genes can confer resistance to other antibiotics that were not used on the animals. Researchers have shown that resistance genes can be passed from bacteria in soil (including manure) to pathogenic bacteria in the community, and that ingested resistant bacteria can share resistance genes with other bacteria inside the human gut. More than ever scientists refer to a growing “reservoir” of antibiotic resistance in our communities and environment.
Endnotes


