S3 Appendix

Contents

1 - Intervention impacts

The impact of the different interventions on the resistant BSI projections is shown in the following Figures A1 - A38 for each bacteria-antibiotic combination.

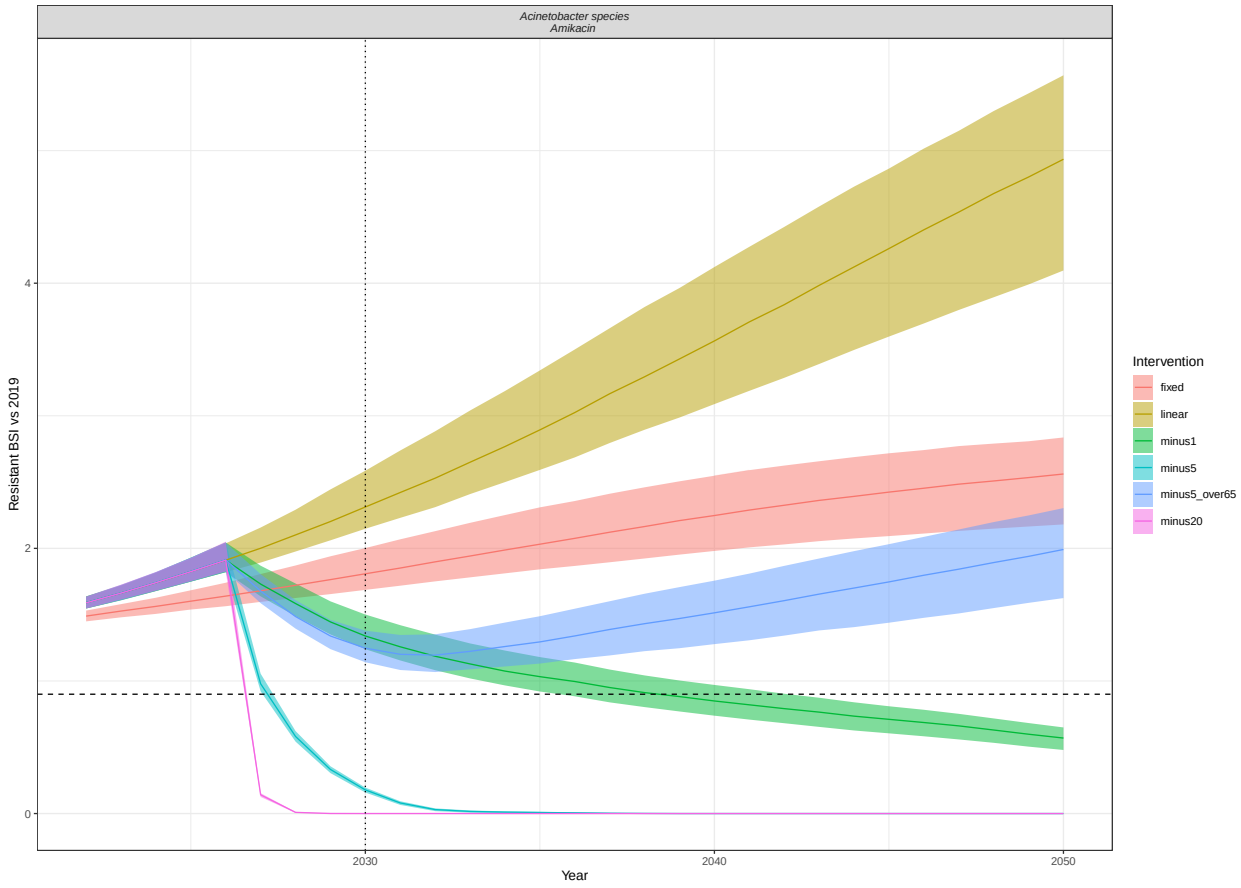

Figure A1: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1, 5 or 20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those older than 65 (minus5over65).Acinetobacter species Amikacin .

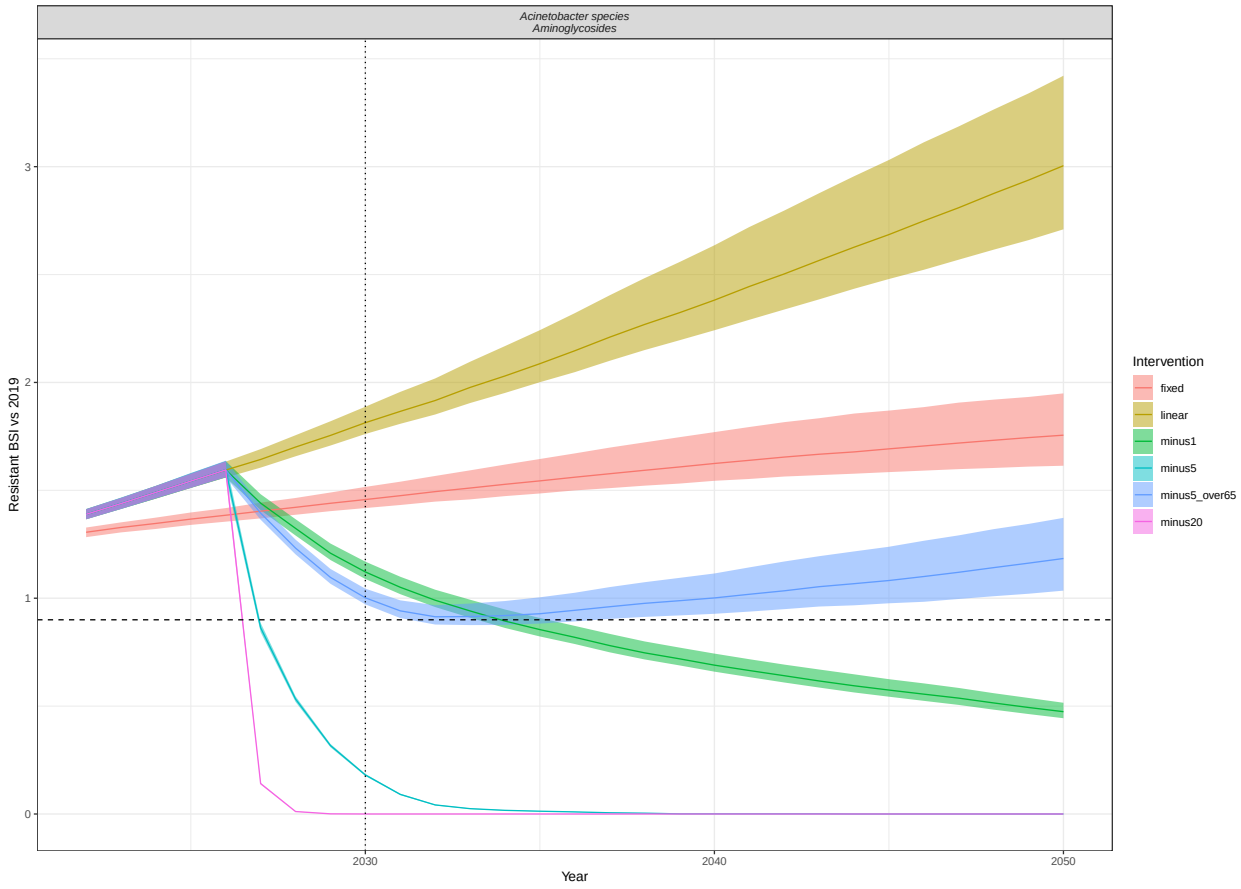

Figure A2: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Acinetobacter species Aminoglycosides.

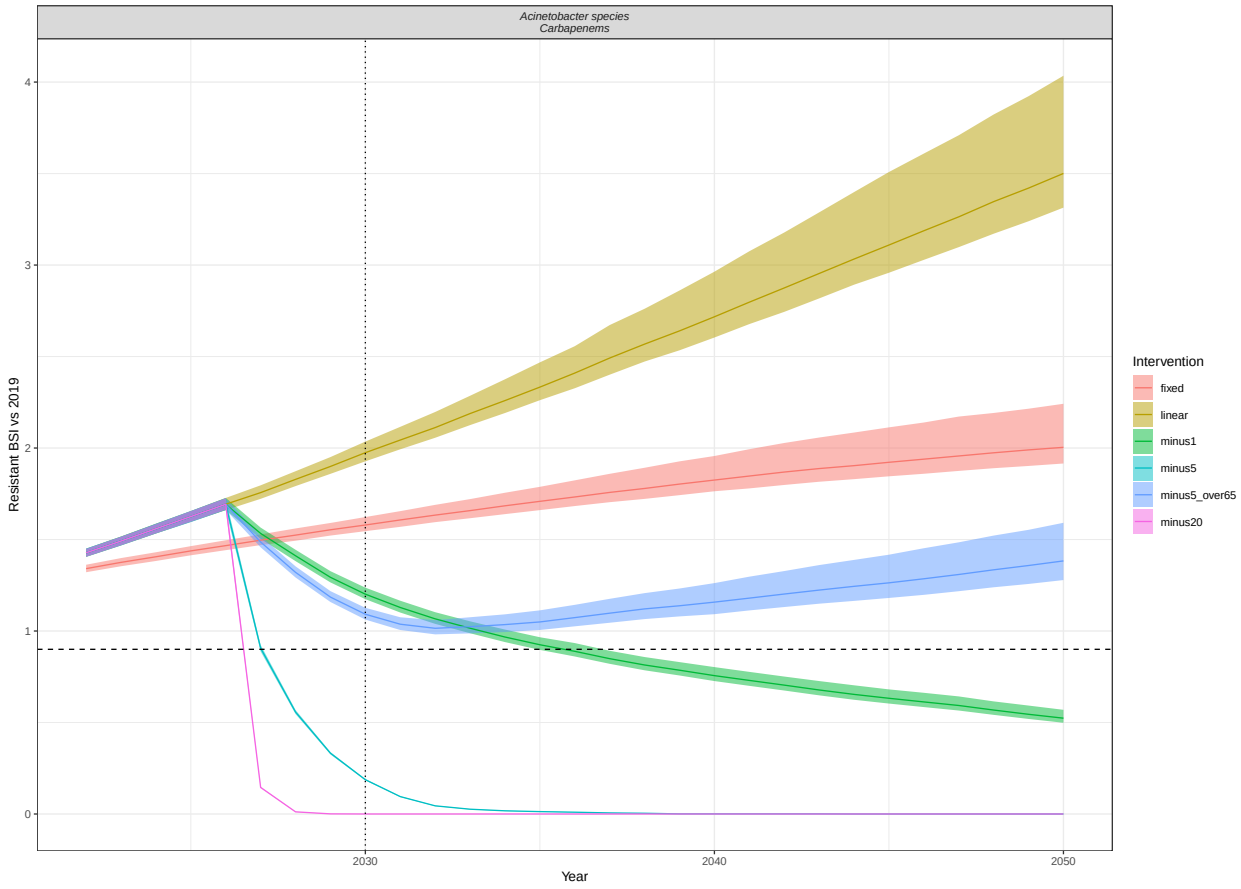

Figure A3: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Acinetobacter species Carbapenems.

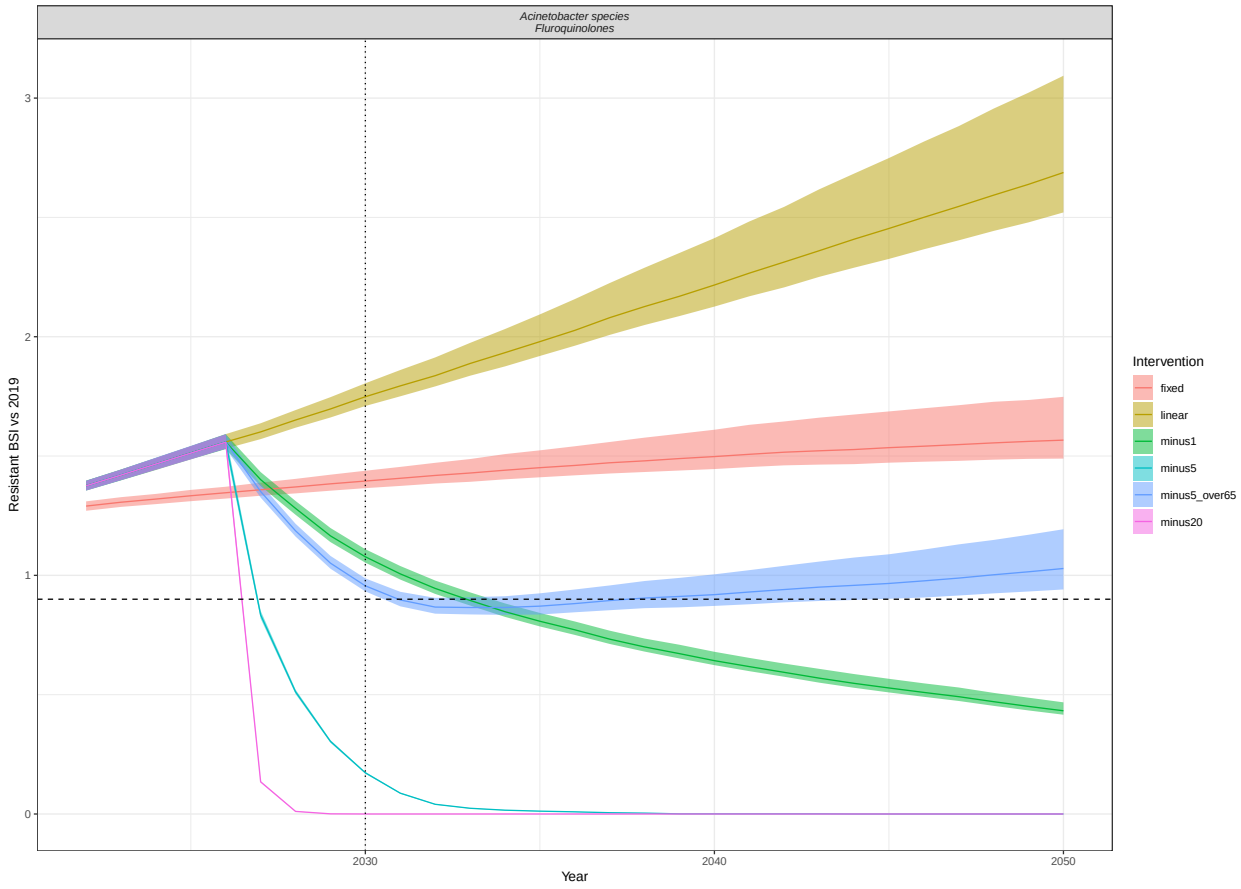

Figure A4: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Acinetobacter species Fluroquinolones.

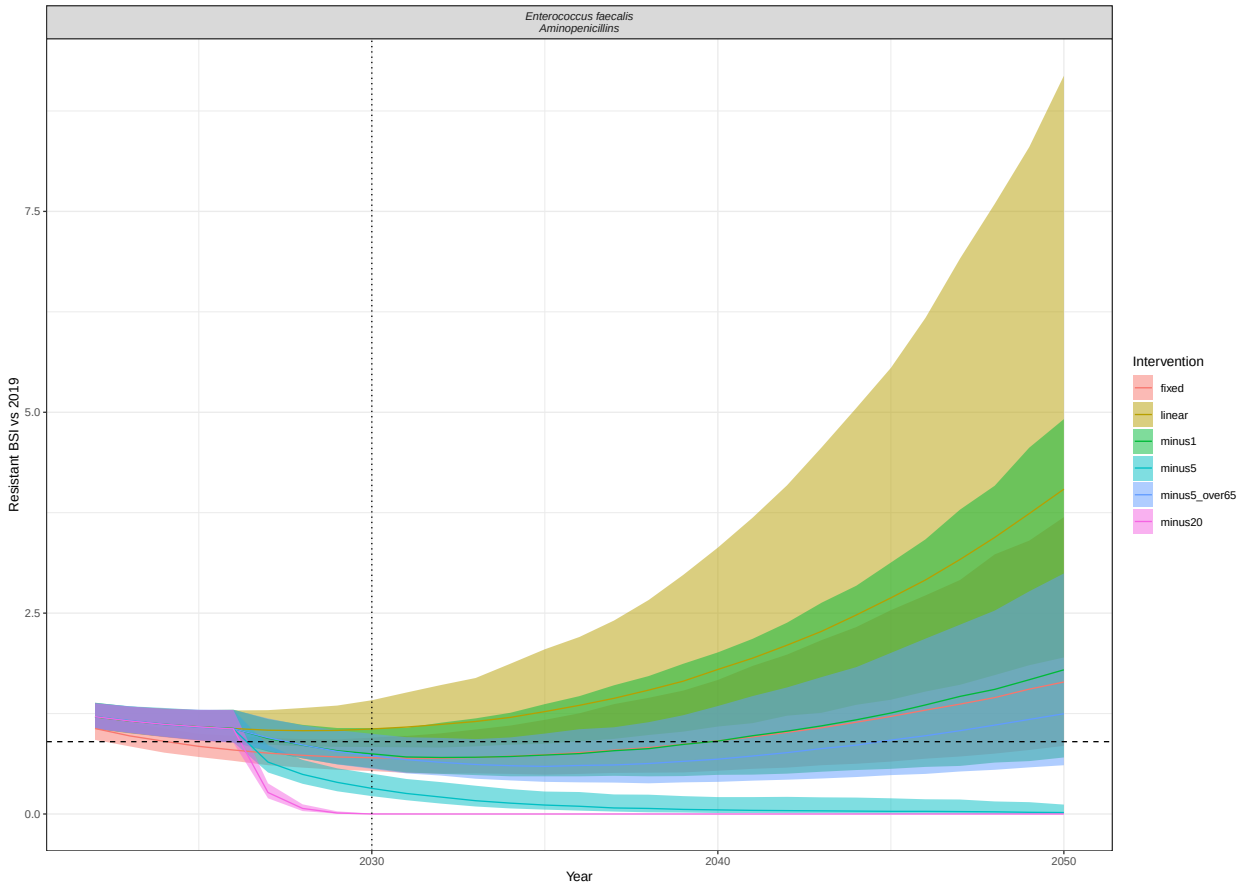

Figure A5: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Enterococcus faecalis Aminopenicillins.

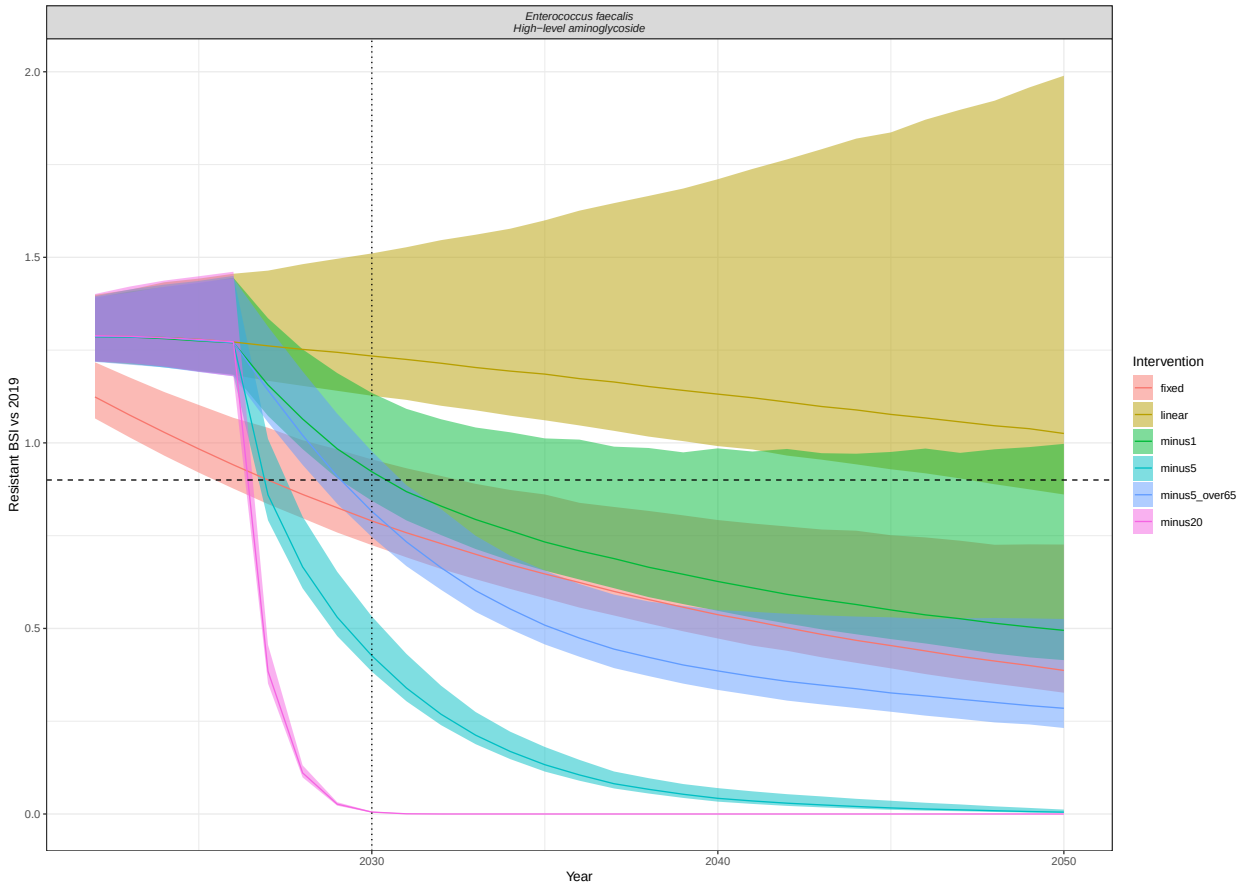

Figure A6: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Enterococcus faecalis High-level aminoglycoside .

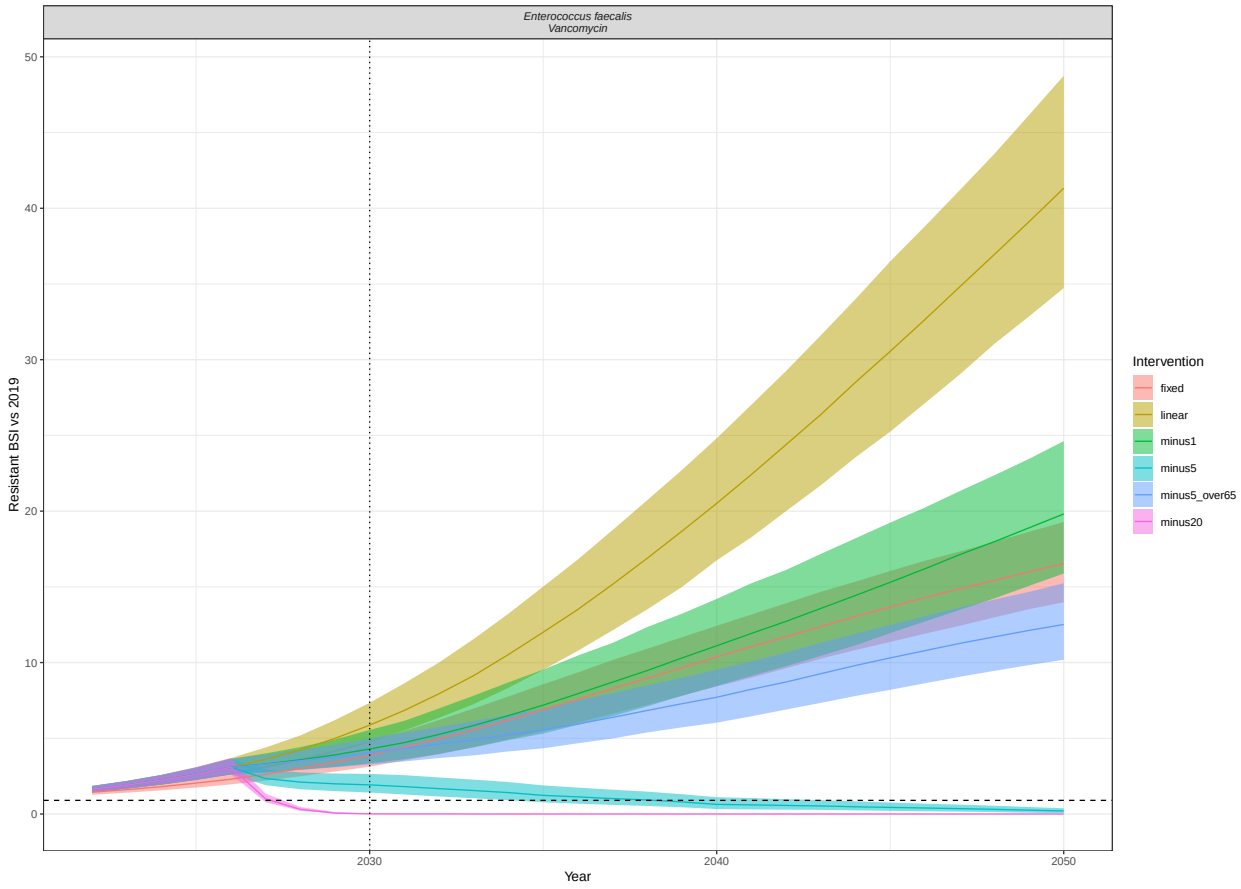

Figure A7: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Enterococcus faecalis Vancomycin.

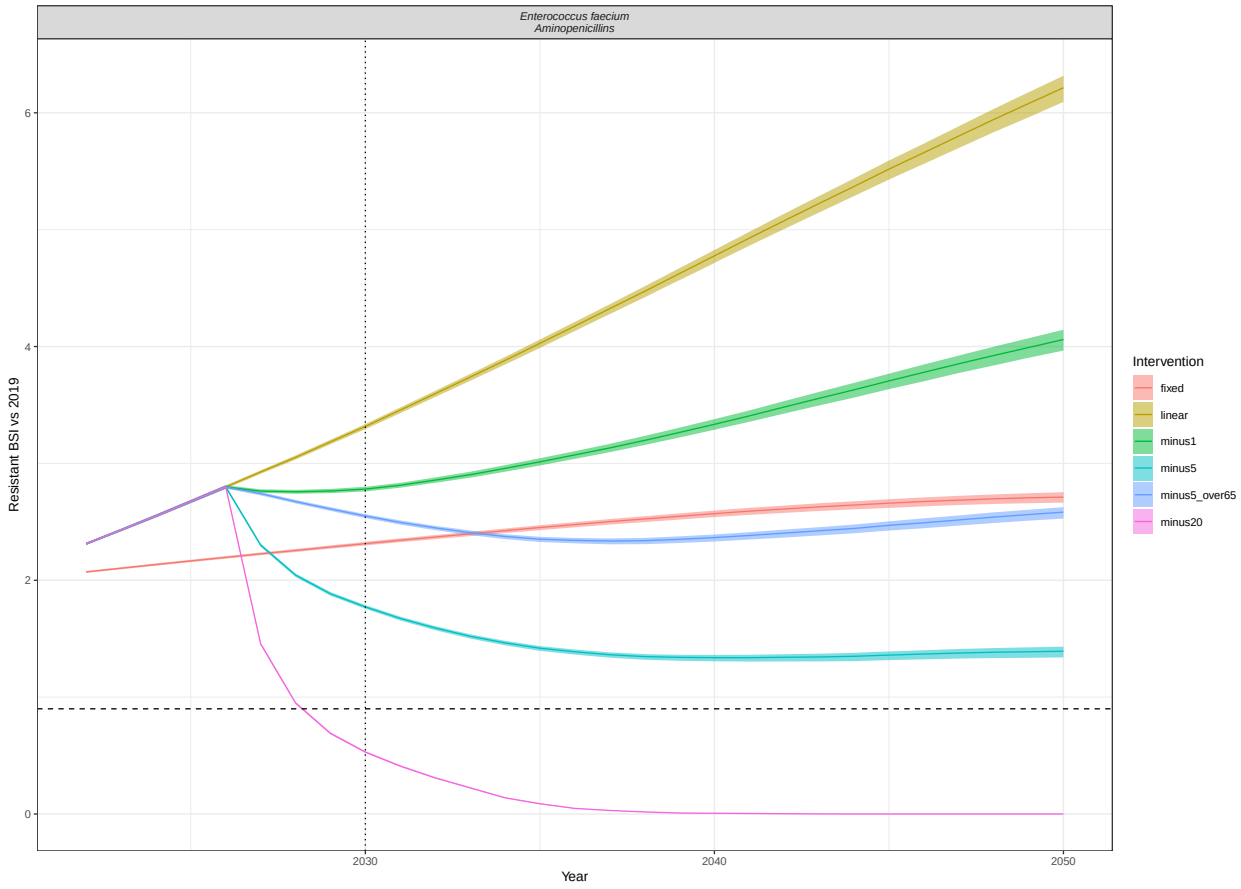

Figure A8: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Enterococcus faecium Aminopenicillins.

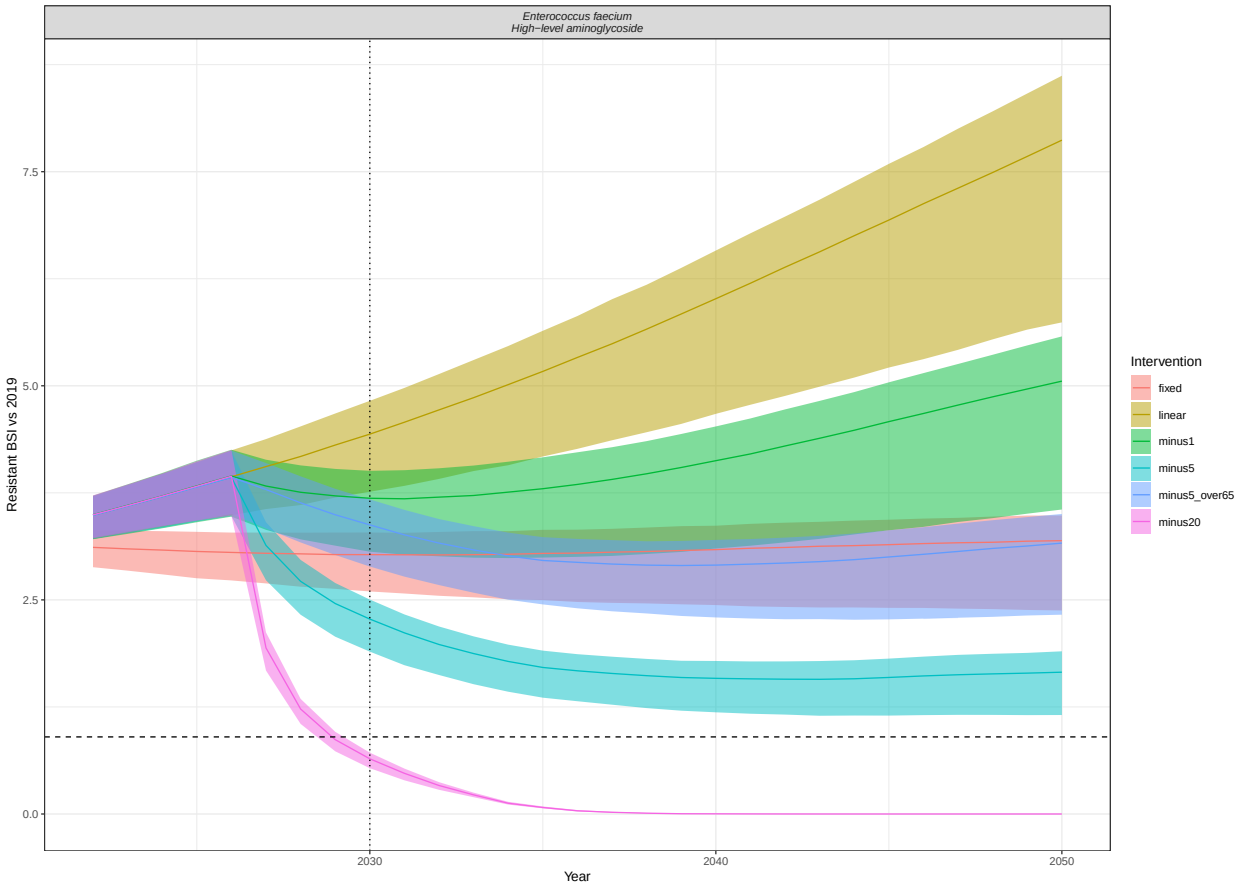

Figure A9: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Enterococcus faecium High-level aminoglycoside .

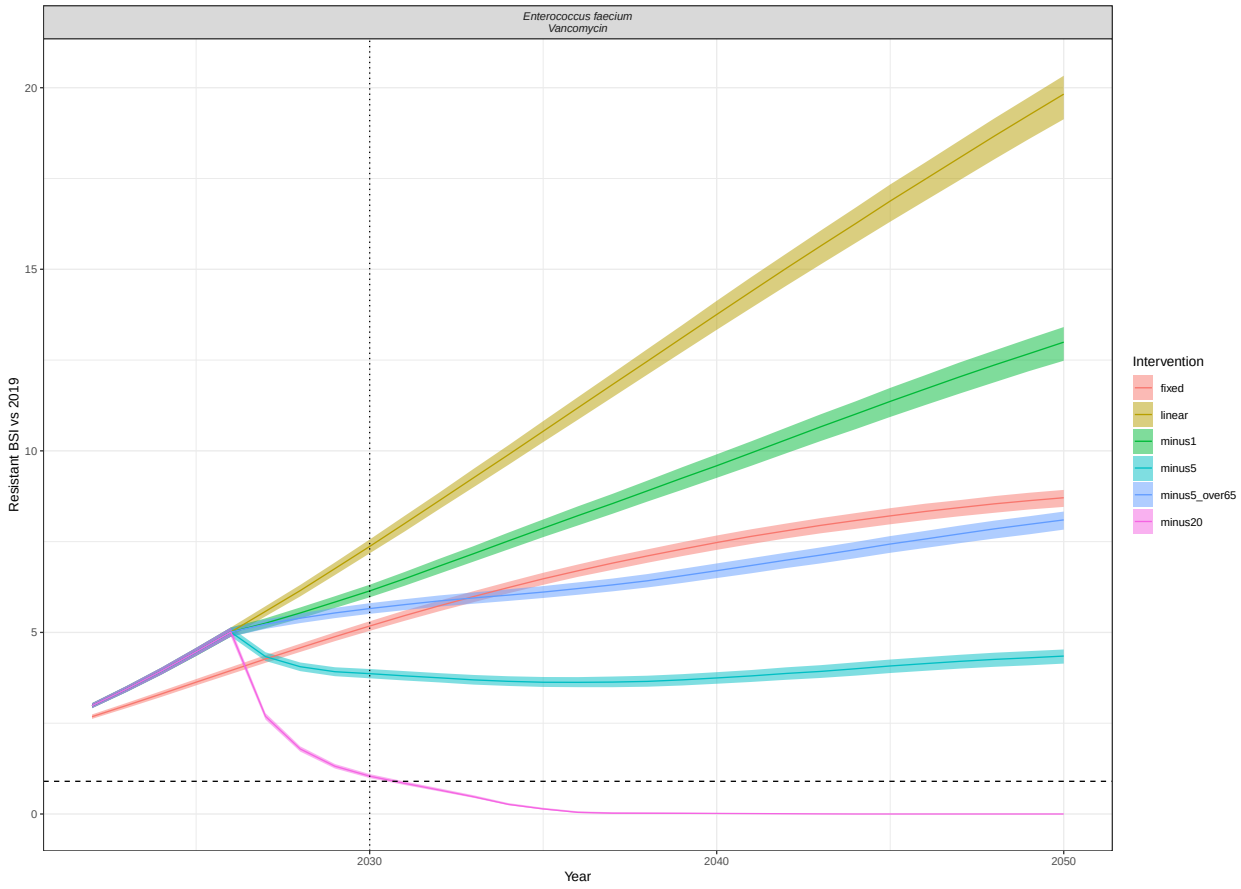

Figure A10: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Enterococcus faecium Vancomycin.

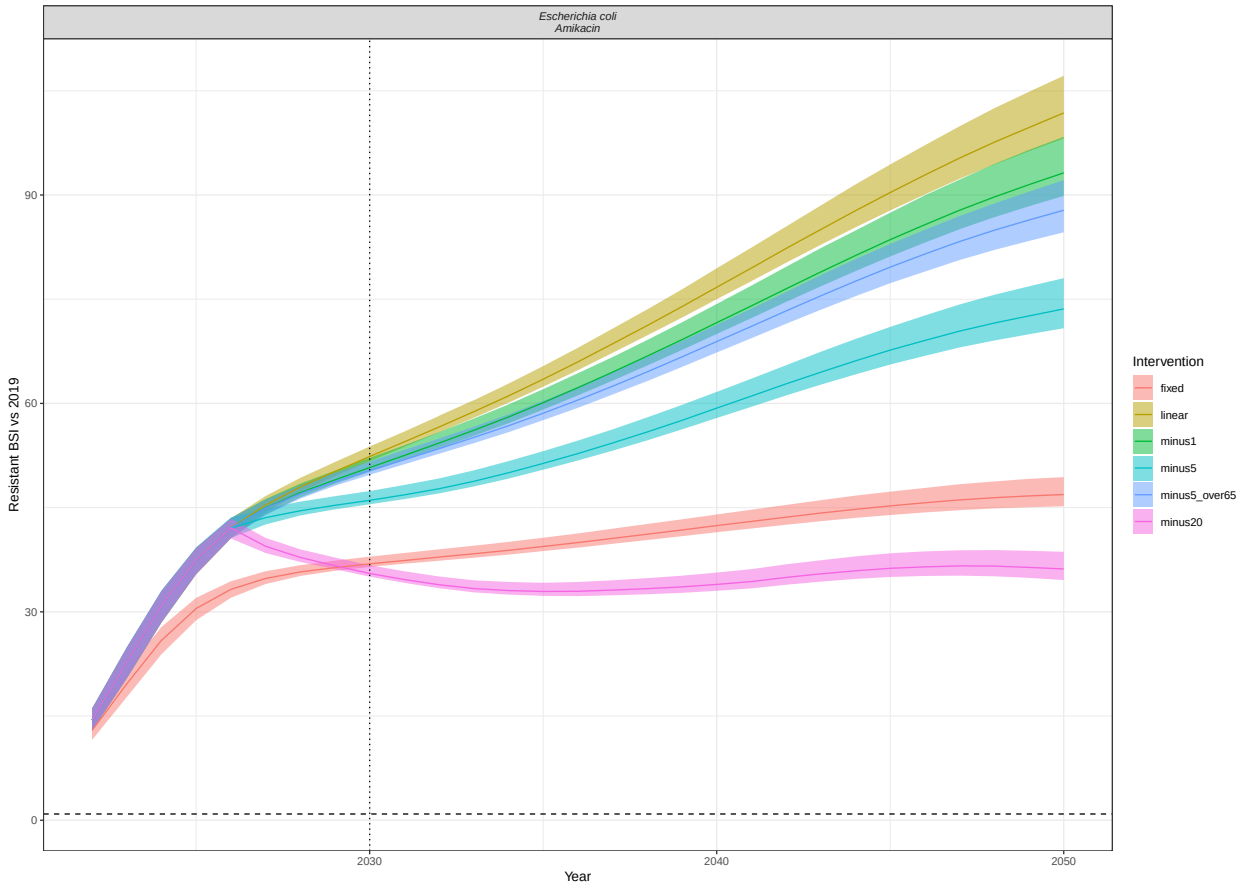

Figure A11: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Escherichia coli Amikacin.

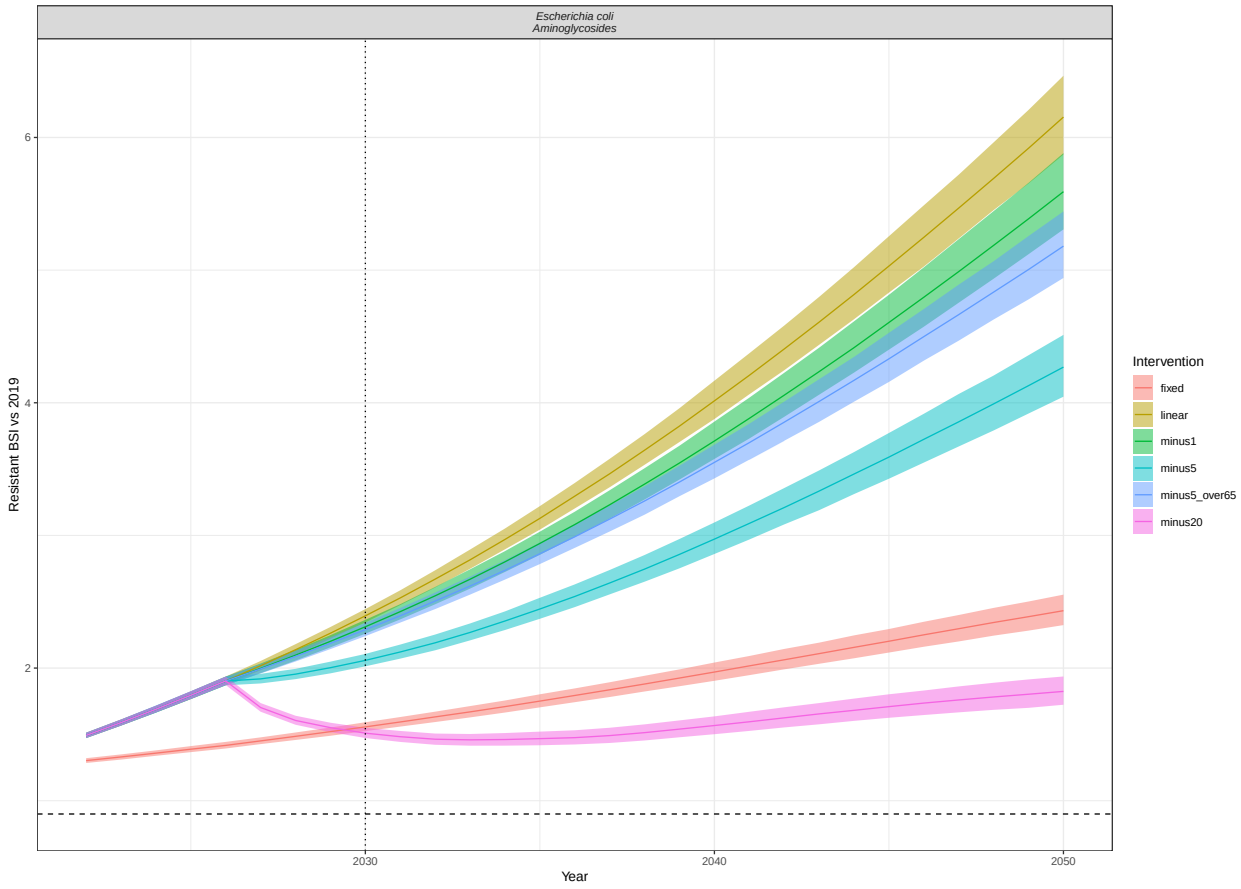

Figure A12: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Escherichia coli Aminoglycosides.

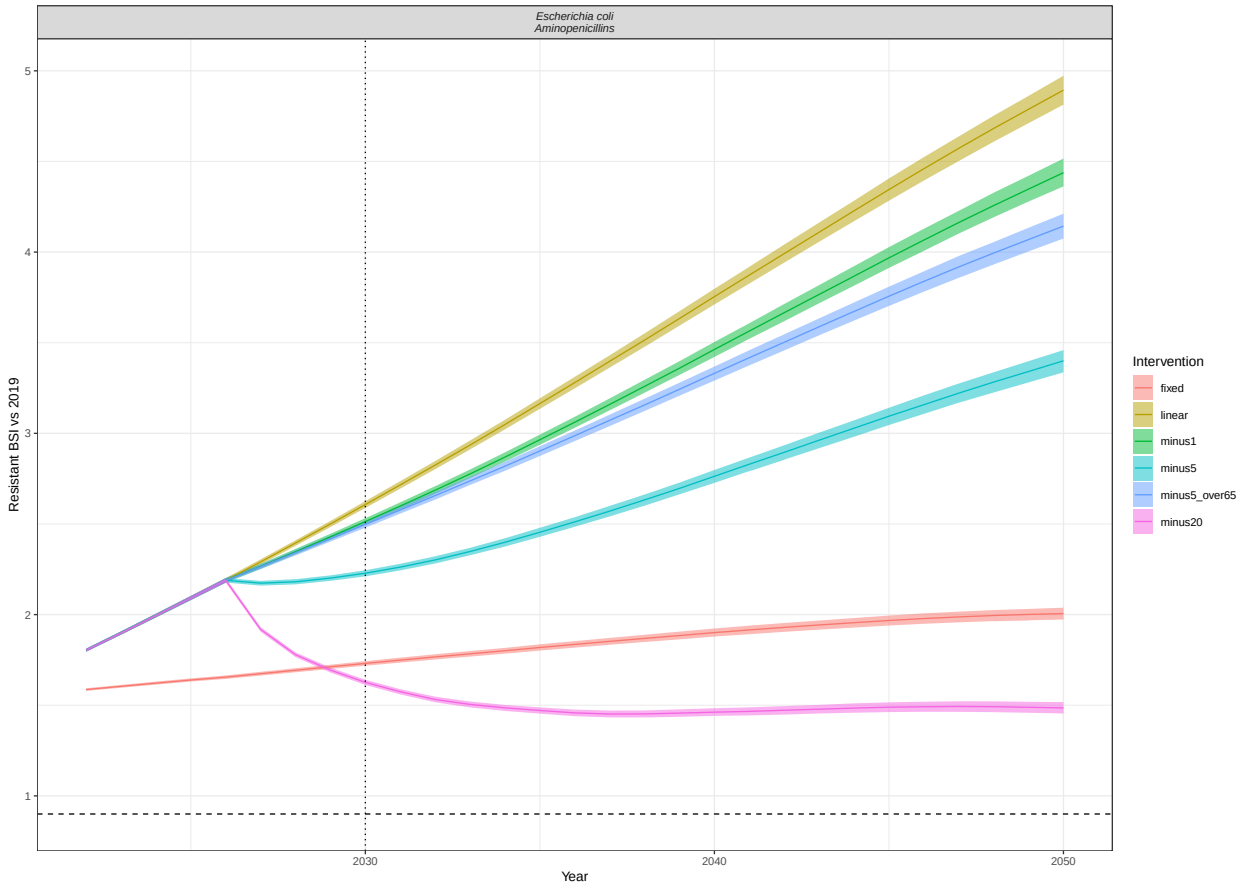

Figure A13: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Escherichia coli Aminopenicillins.

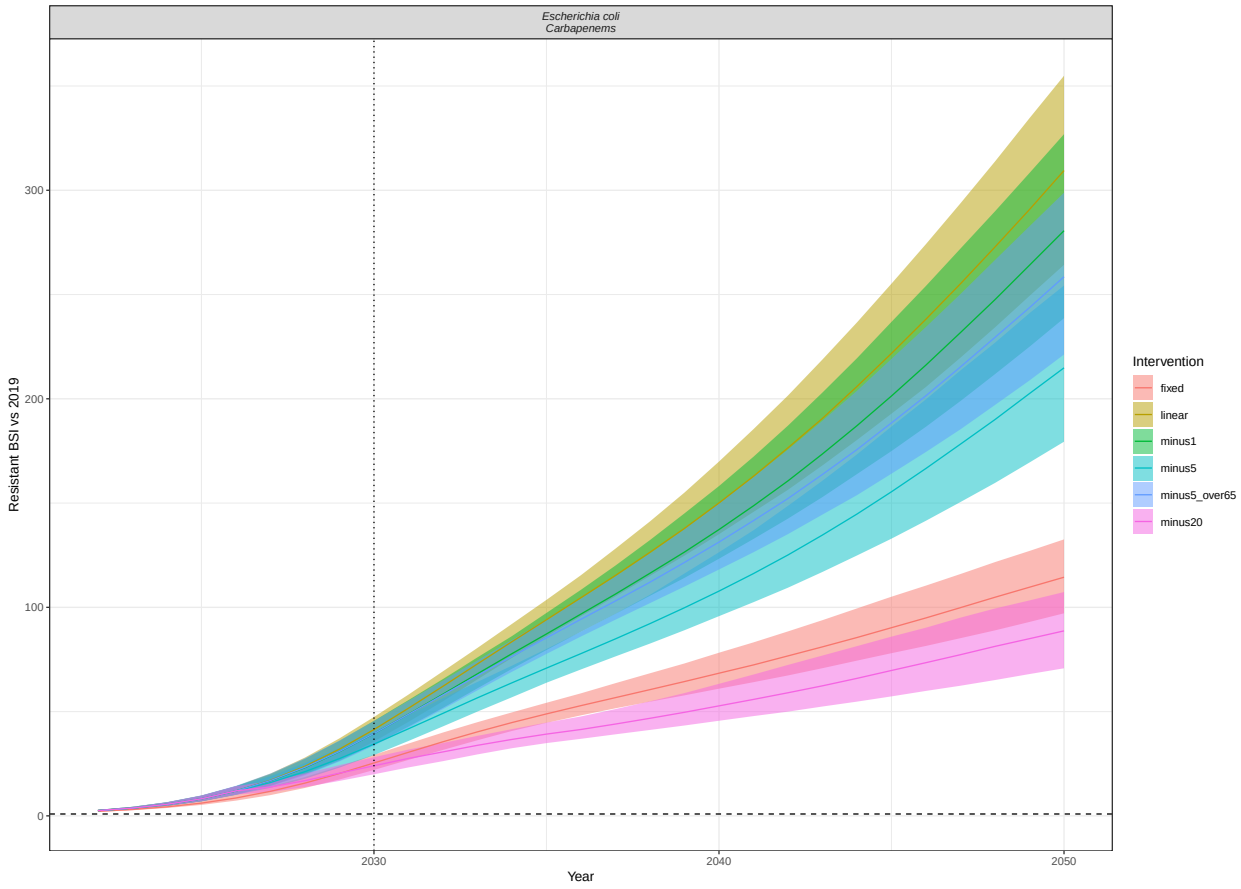

Figure A14: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Escherichia coli Carbapenems.

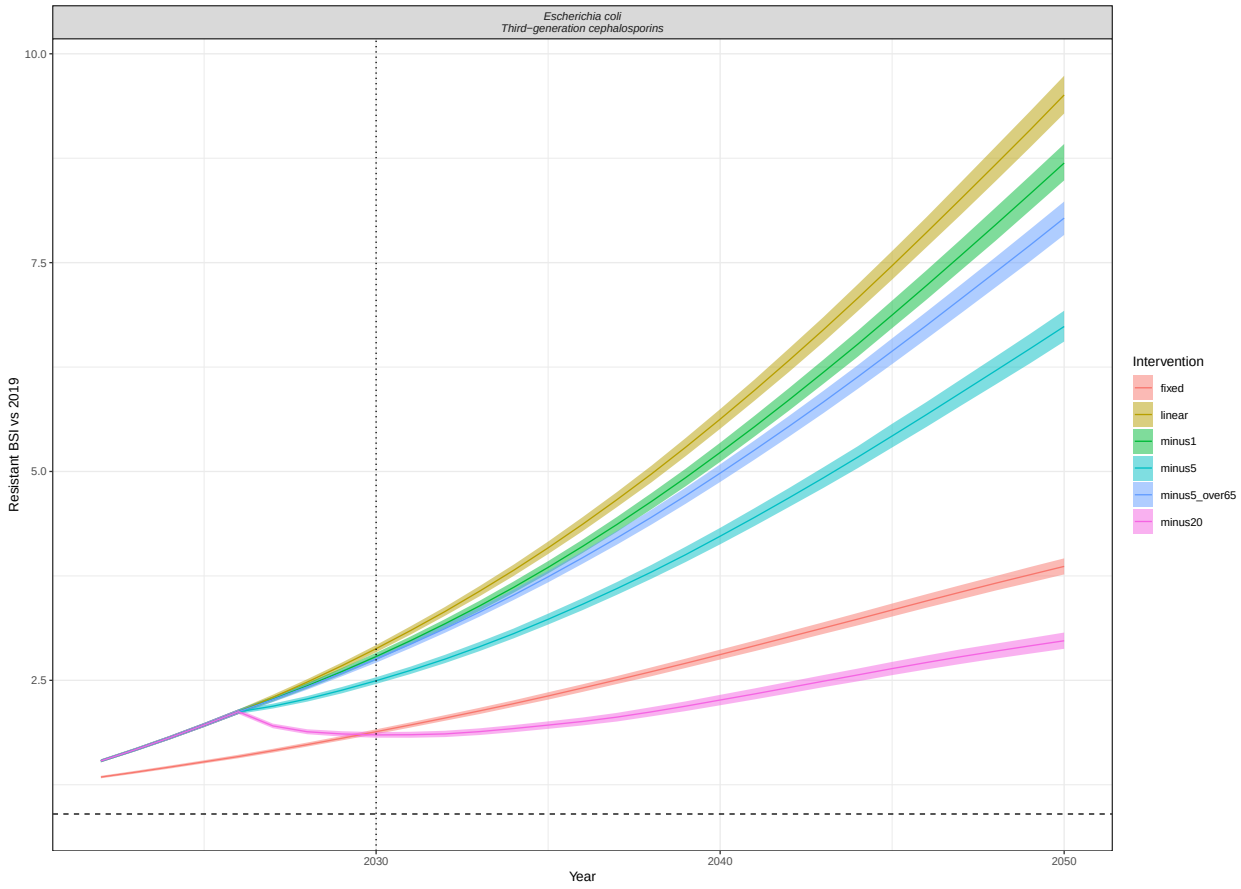

Figure A15: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Escherichia coli Third-generation cephalosporins.

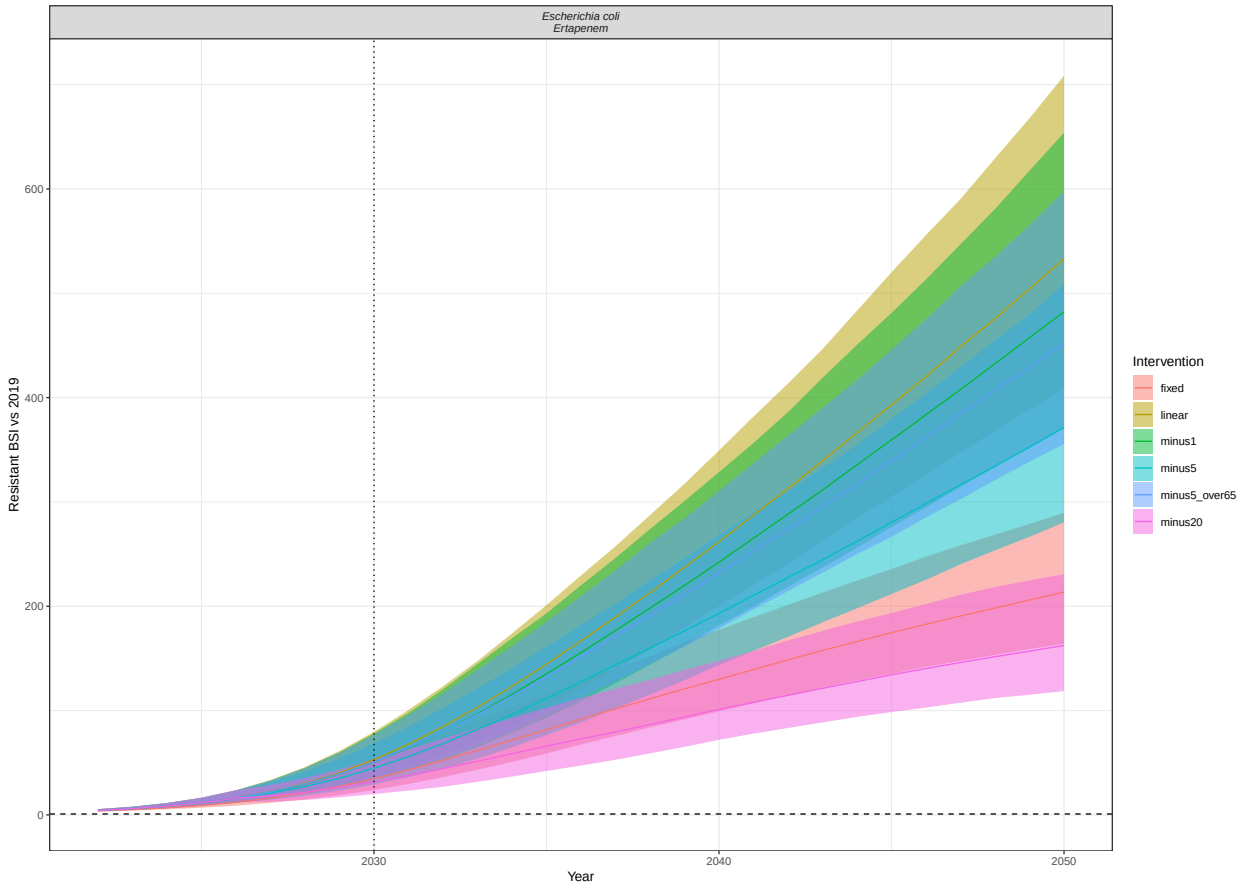

Figure A16: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Escherichia coli Ertapenem.

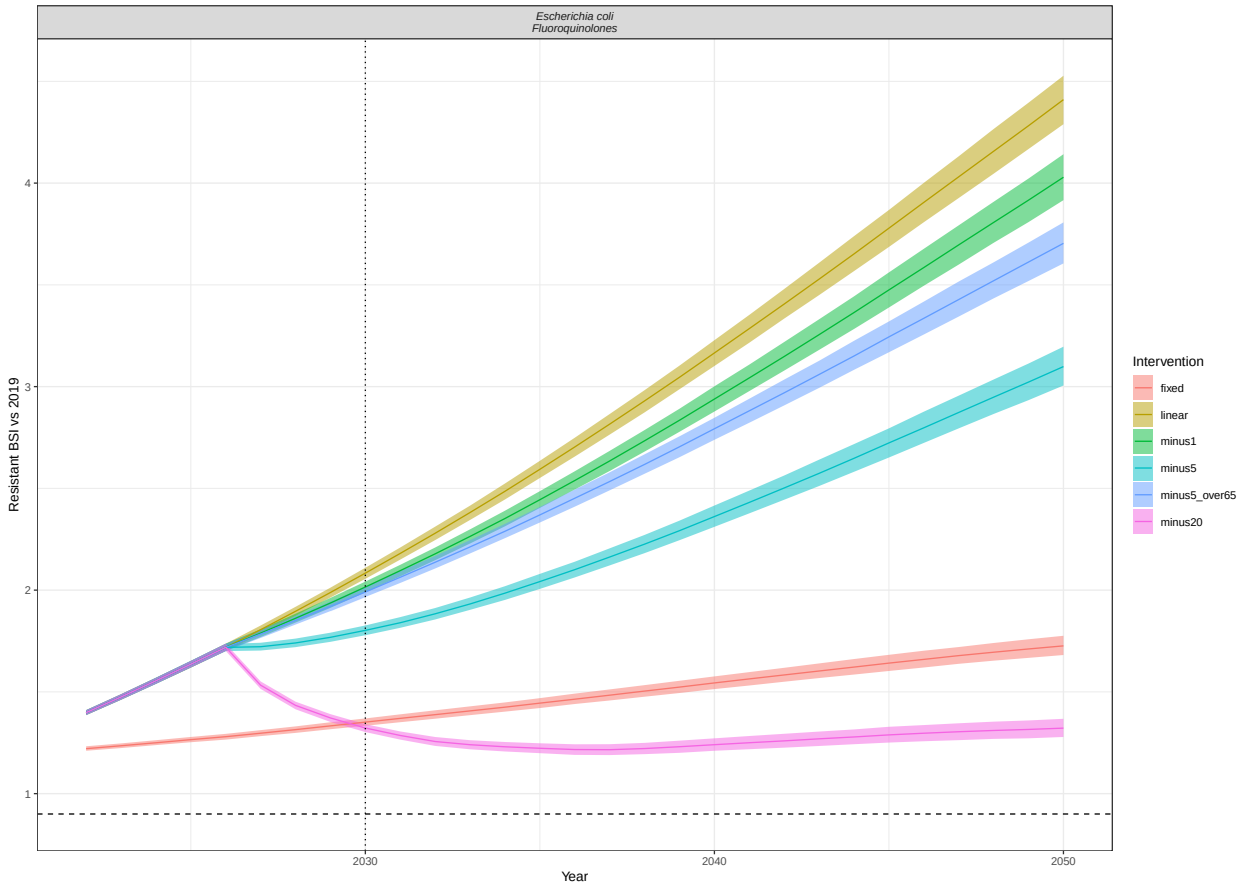

Figure A17: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Escherichia coli Fluoroquinolones.

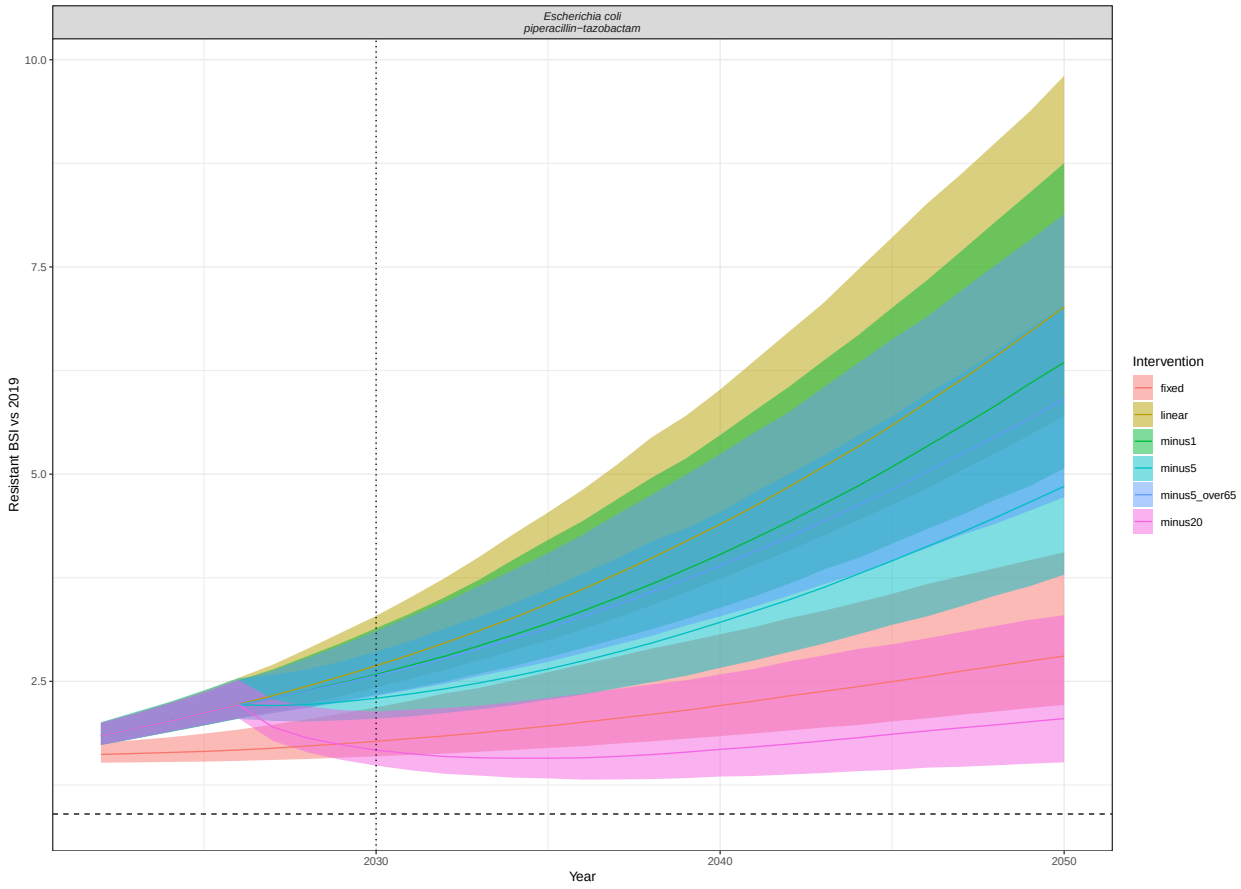

Figure A18: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Escherichia coli piperacillin-tazobactam.

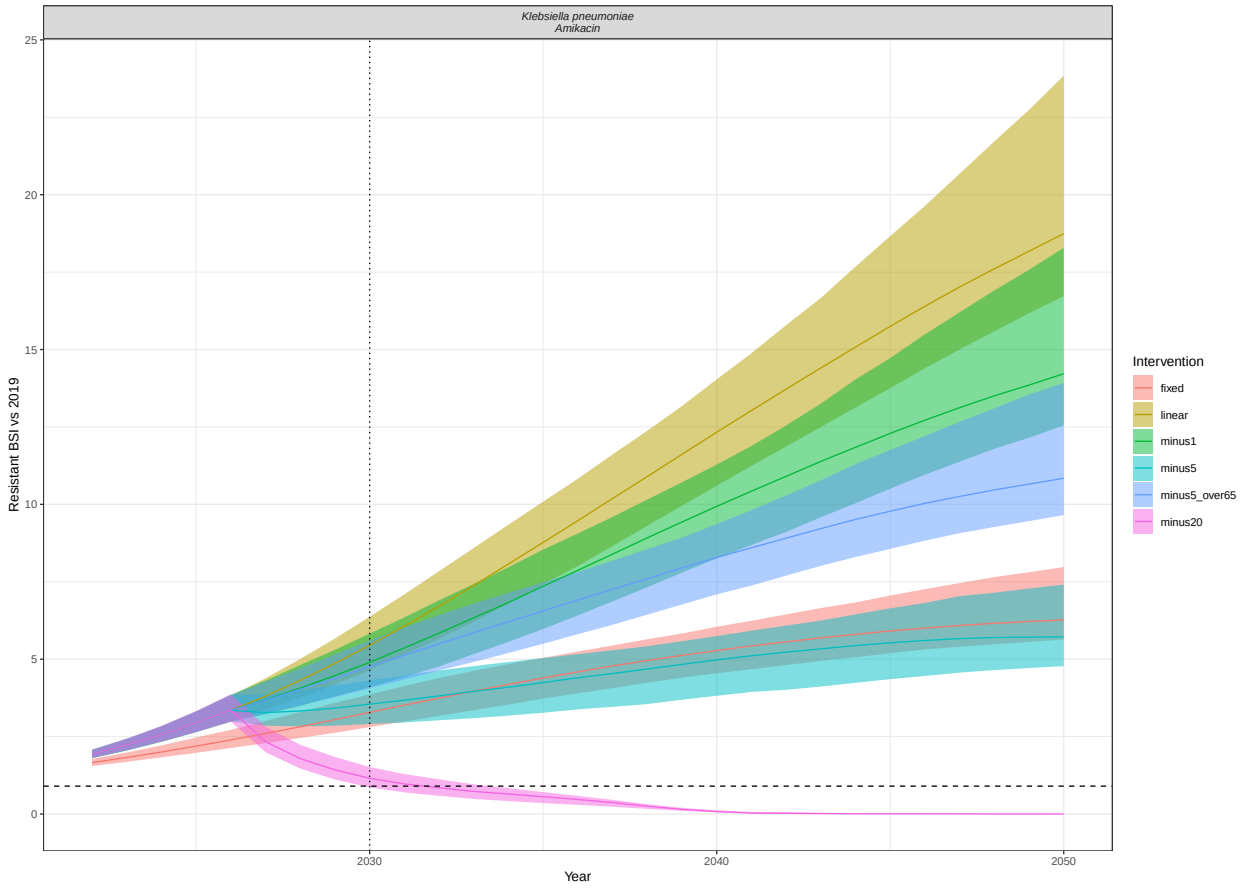

Figure A19: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Klebsiella pneumoniae Amikacin.

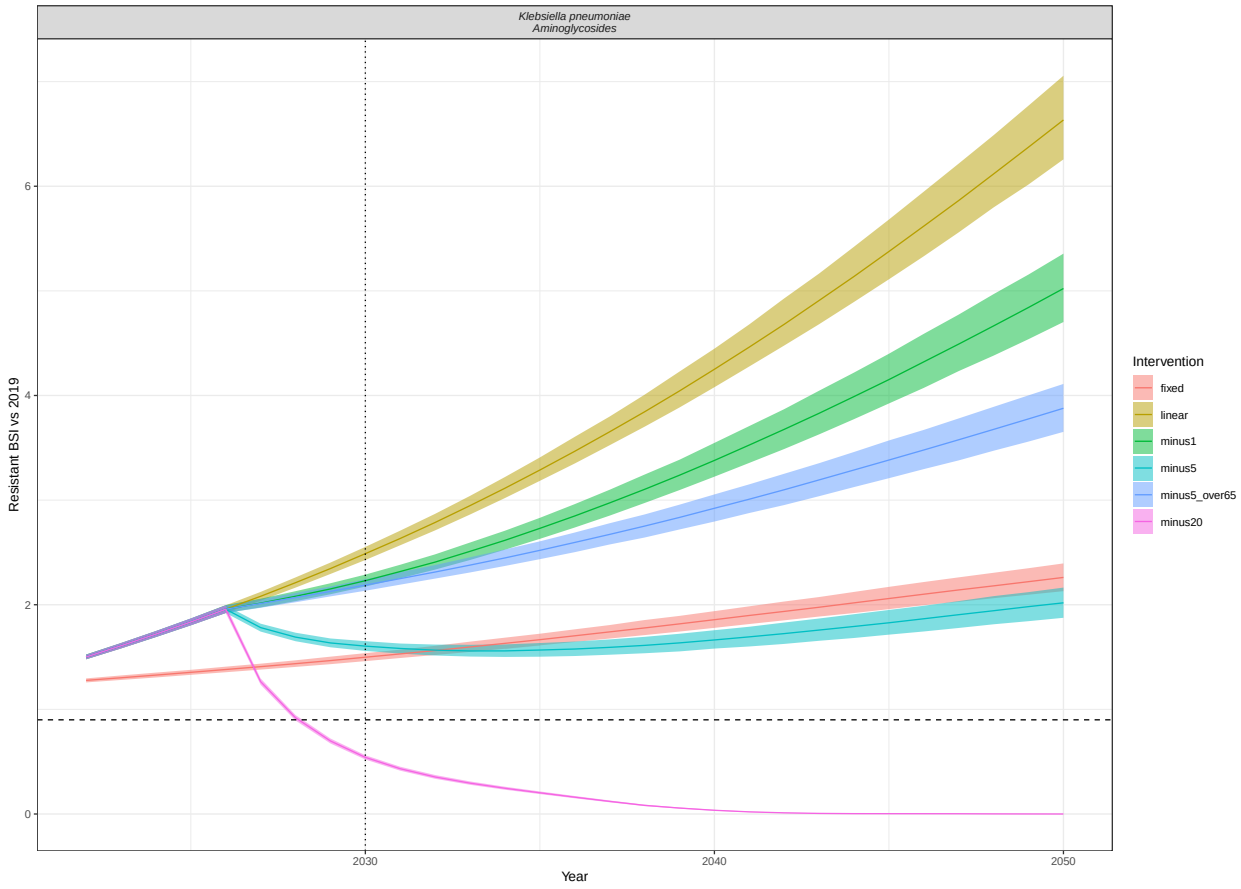

Figure A20: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Klebsiella pneumoniae Aminoglycosides.

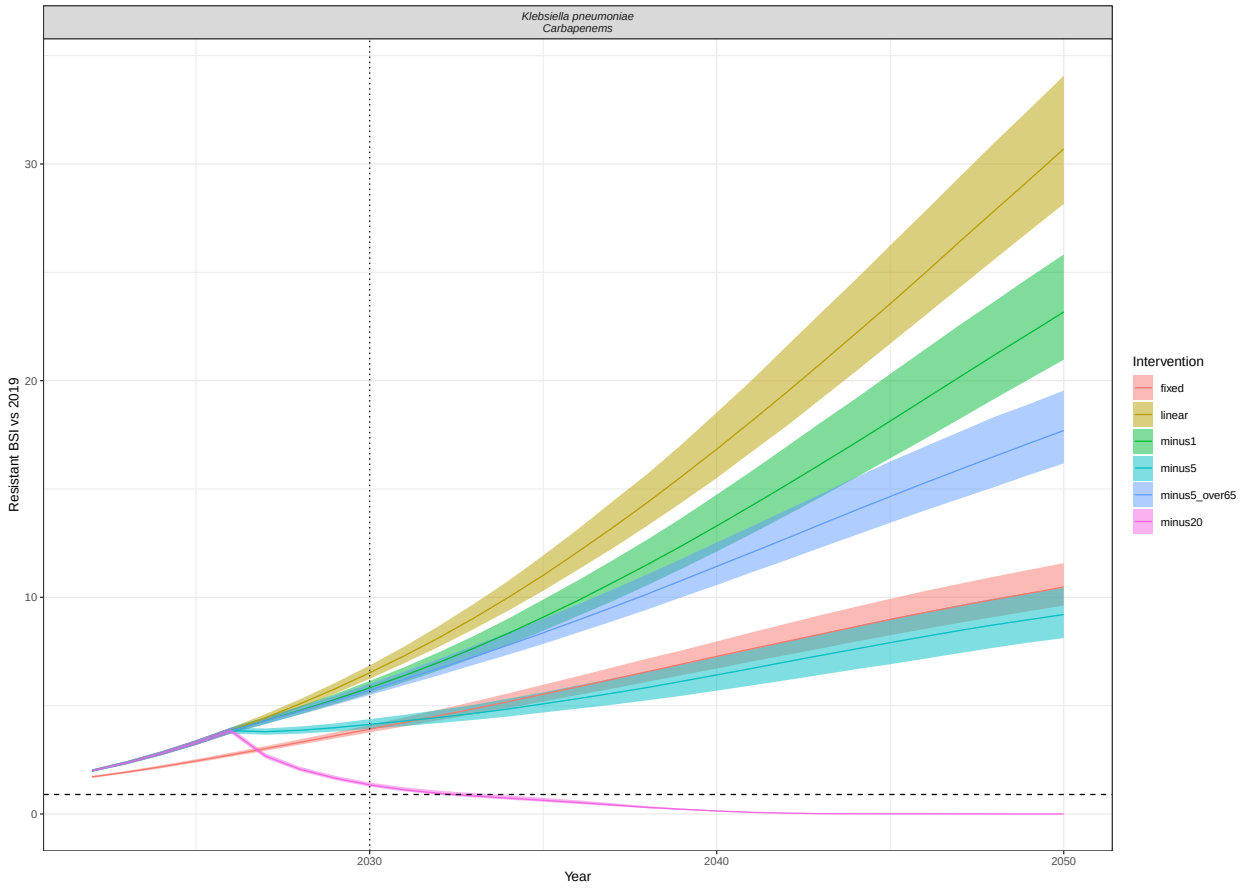

Figure A21: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Klebsiella pneumoniae Carbapenems.

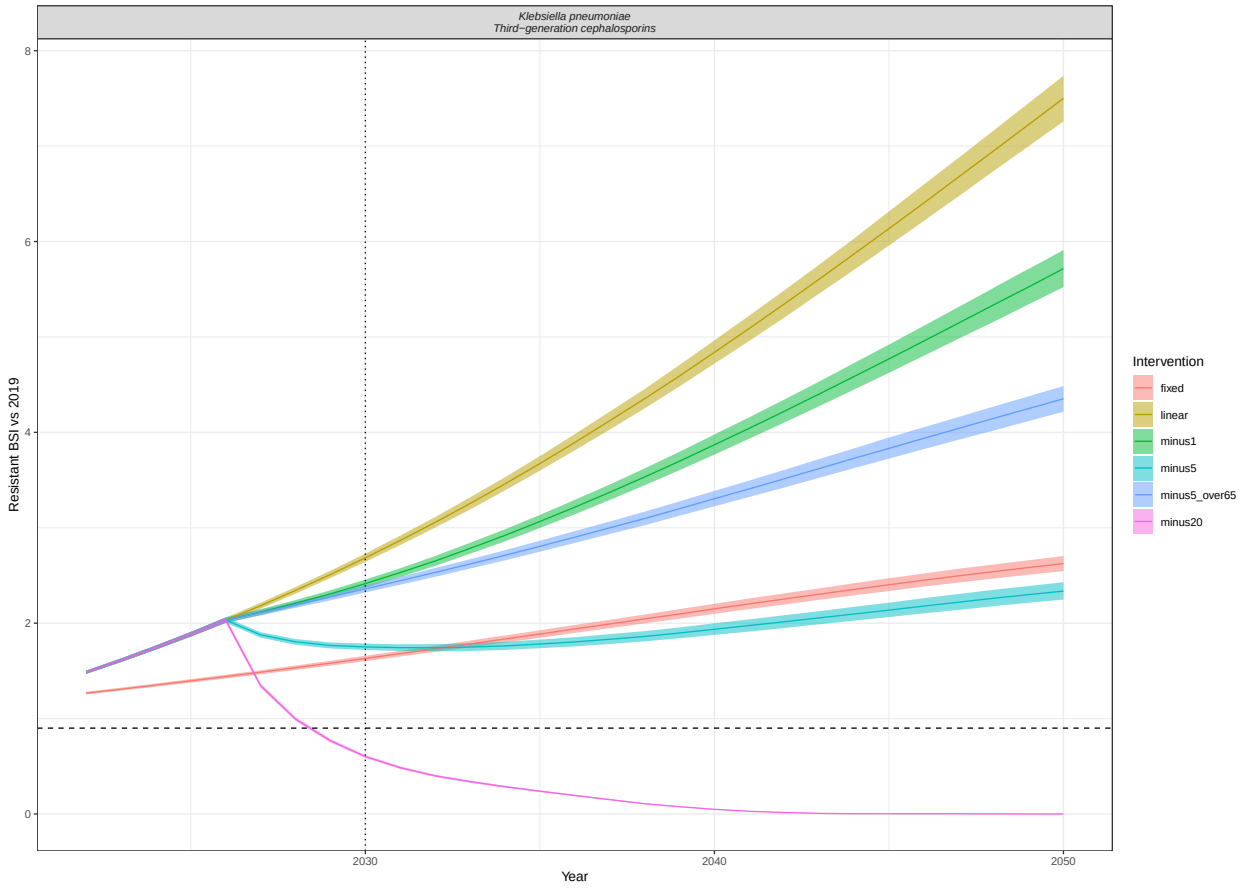

Figure A22: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Klebsiella pneumoniae Third-generation cephalosporins.

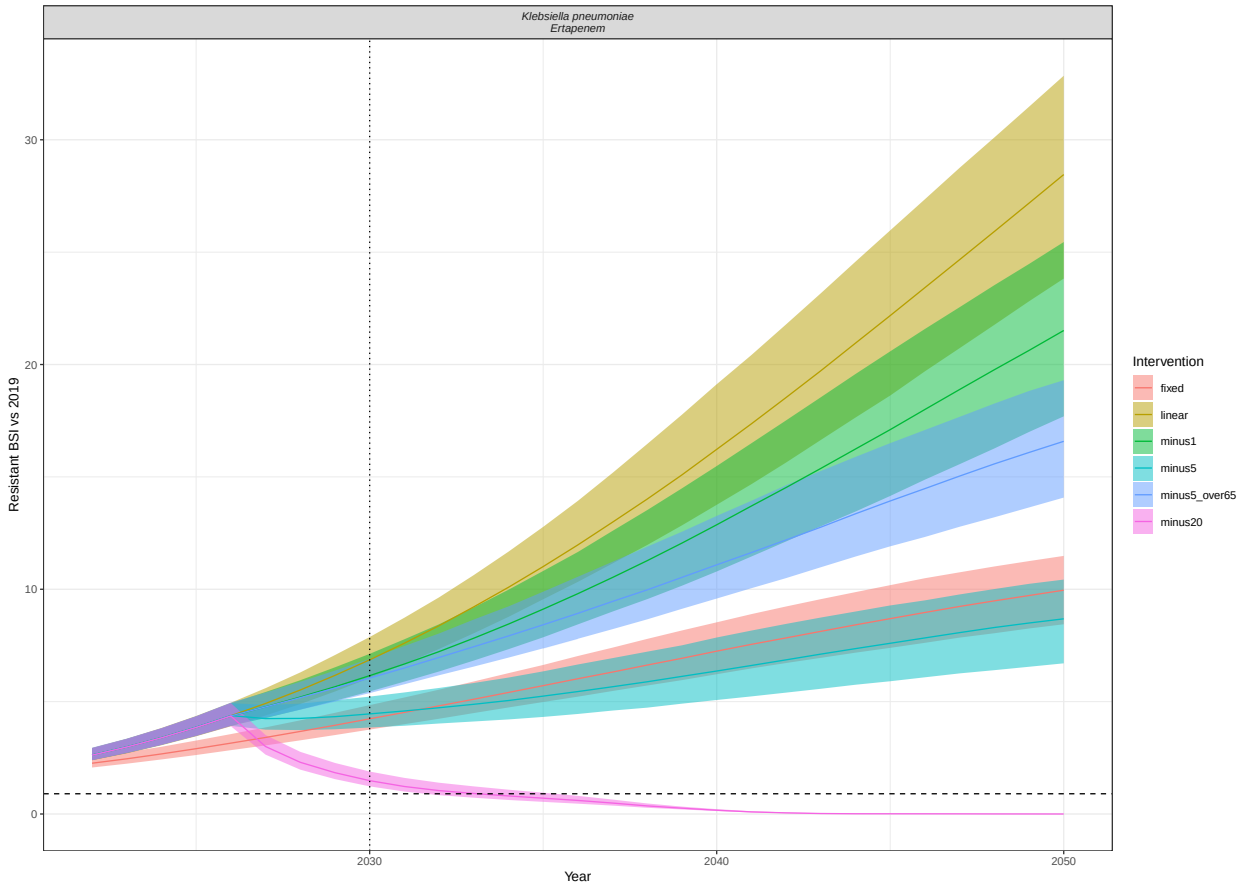

Figure A23: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Klebsiella pneumoniae Ertapenem.

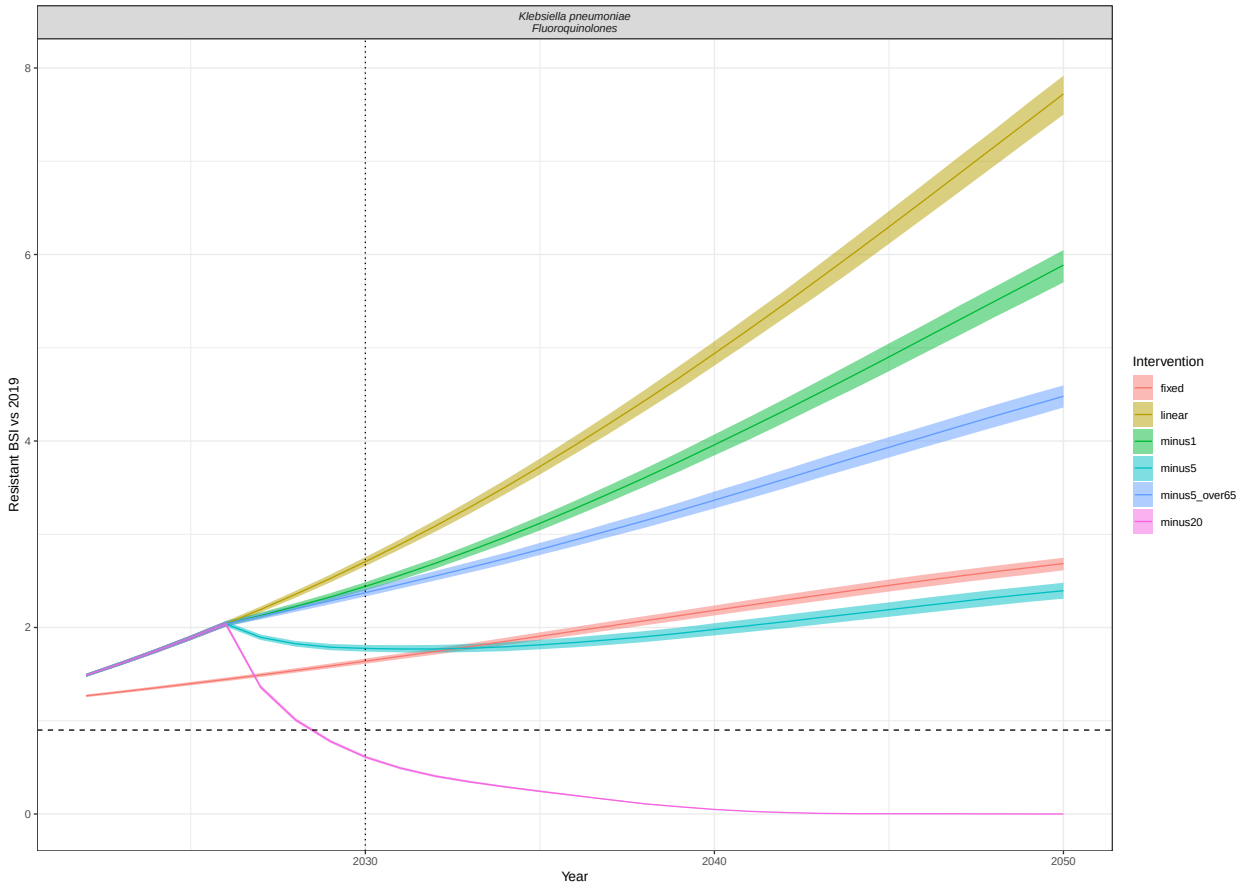

Figure A24: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Klebsiella pneumoniae Fluoroquinolones.

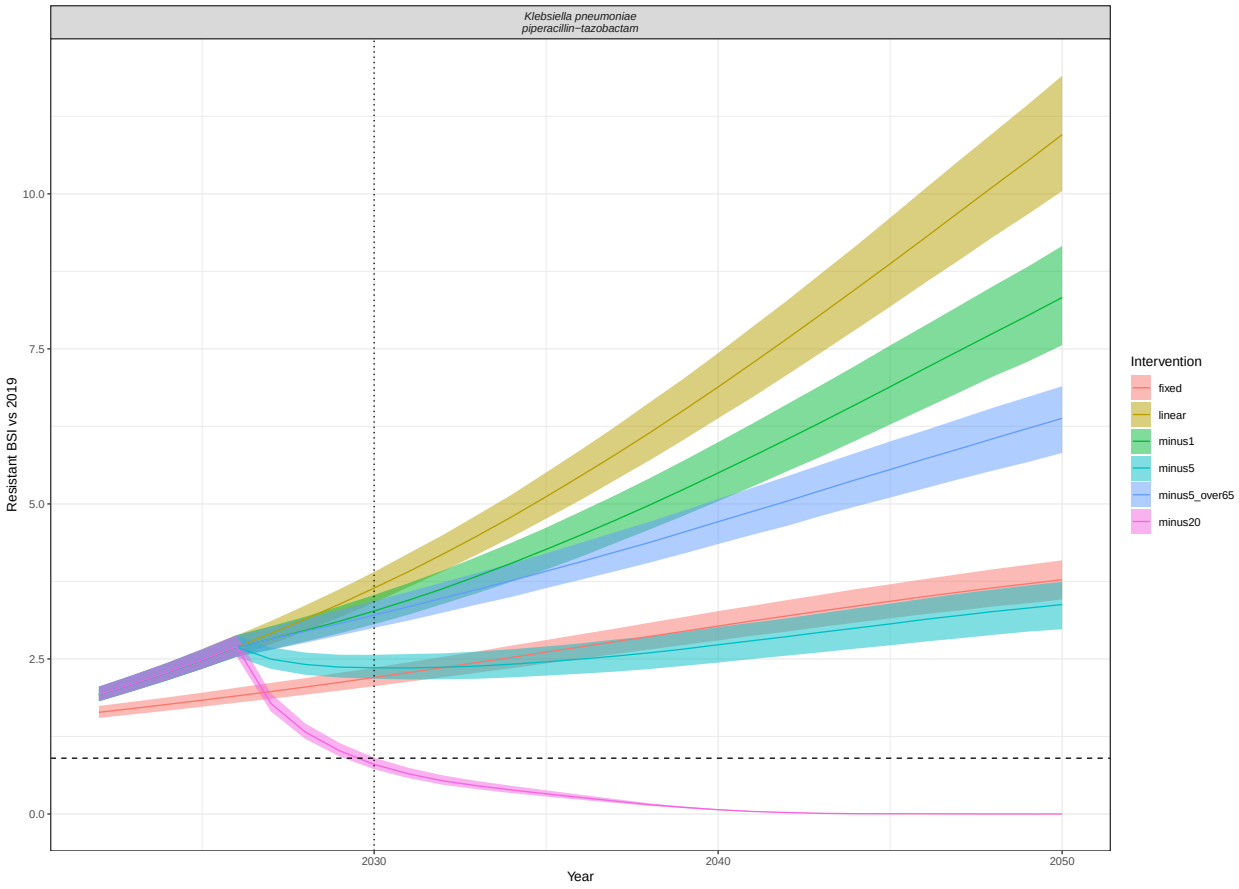

Figure A25: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Klebsiella pneumoniae piperacillin-tazobactam.

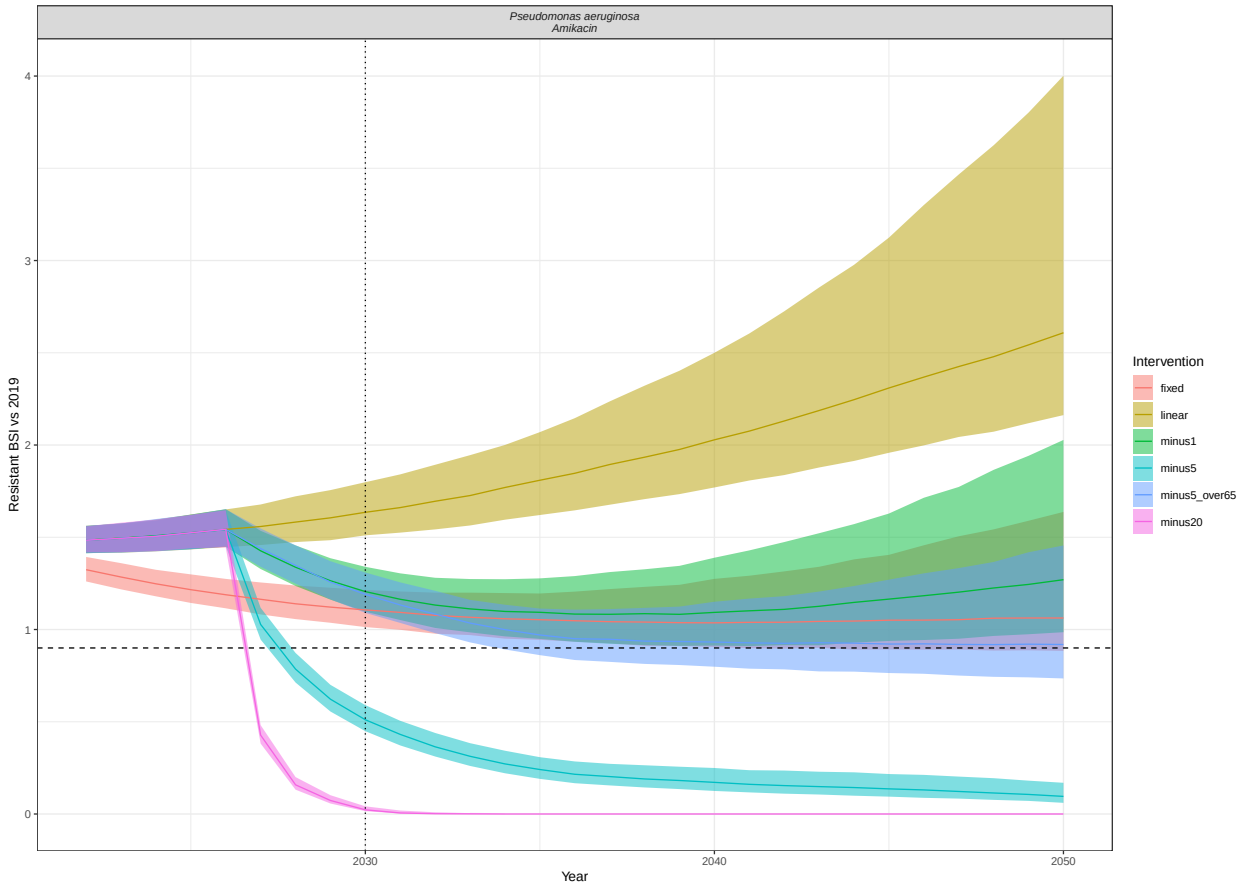

Figure A26: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Pseudomonas aeruginosa Amikacin.

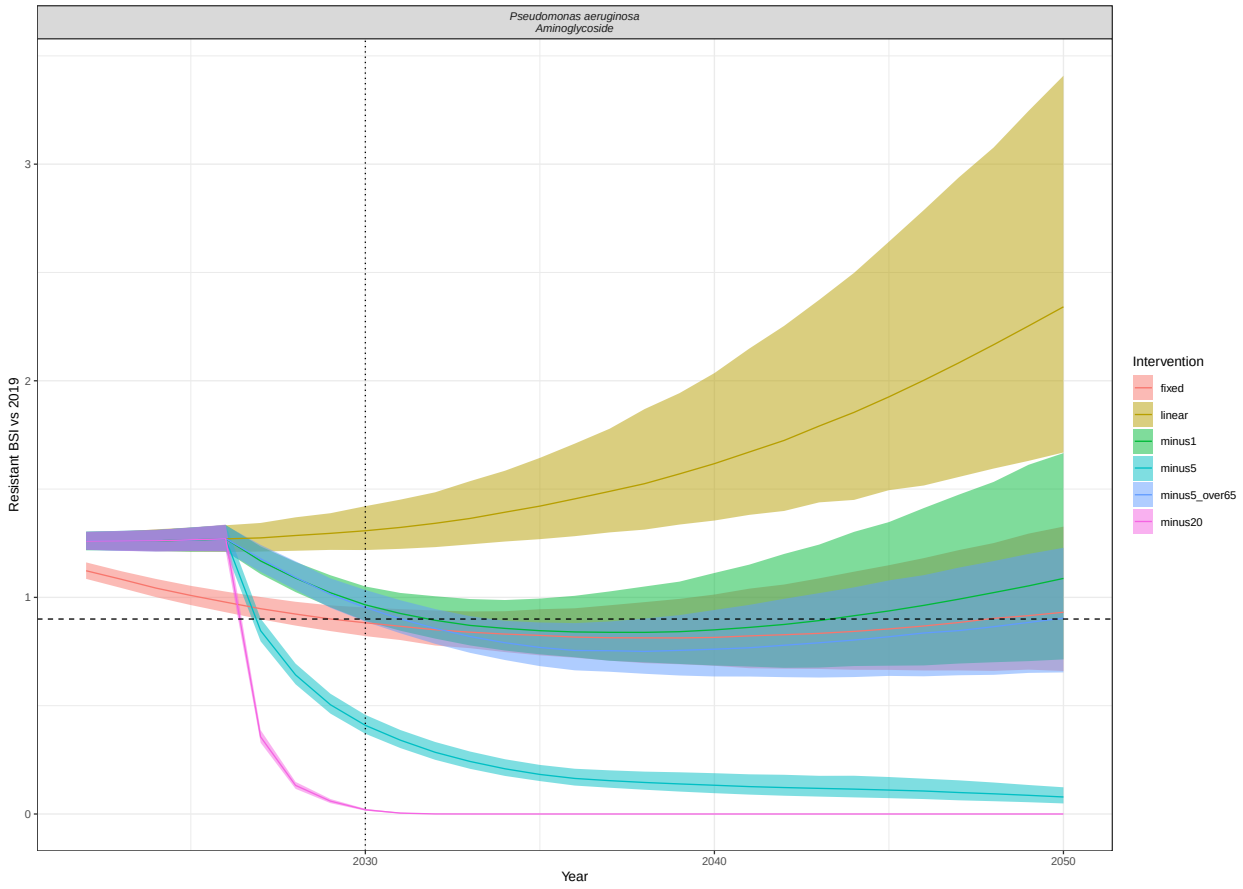

Figure A27: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Pseudomonas aeruginosa Aminoglycoside.

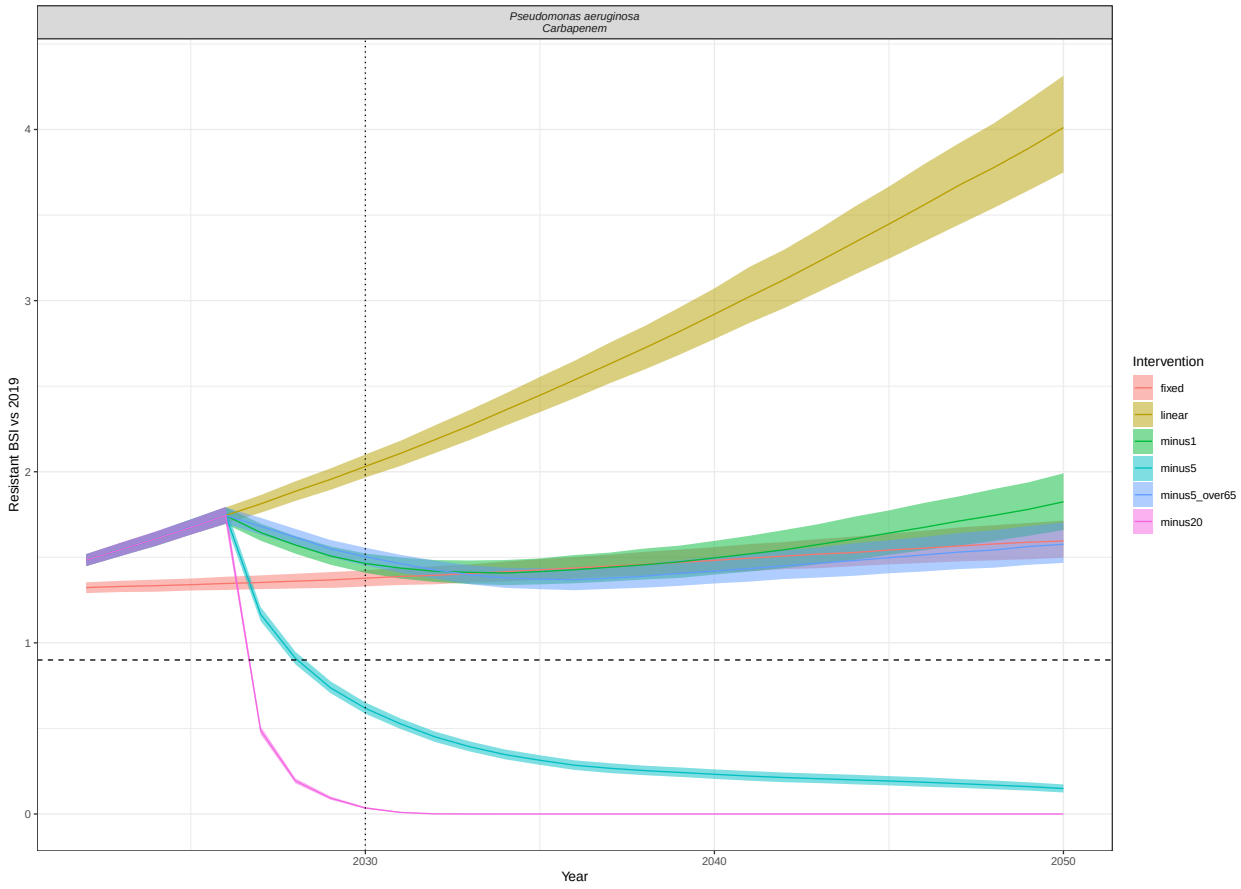

Figure A28: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Pseudomonas aeruginosa Carbapenem.

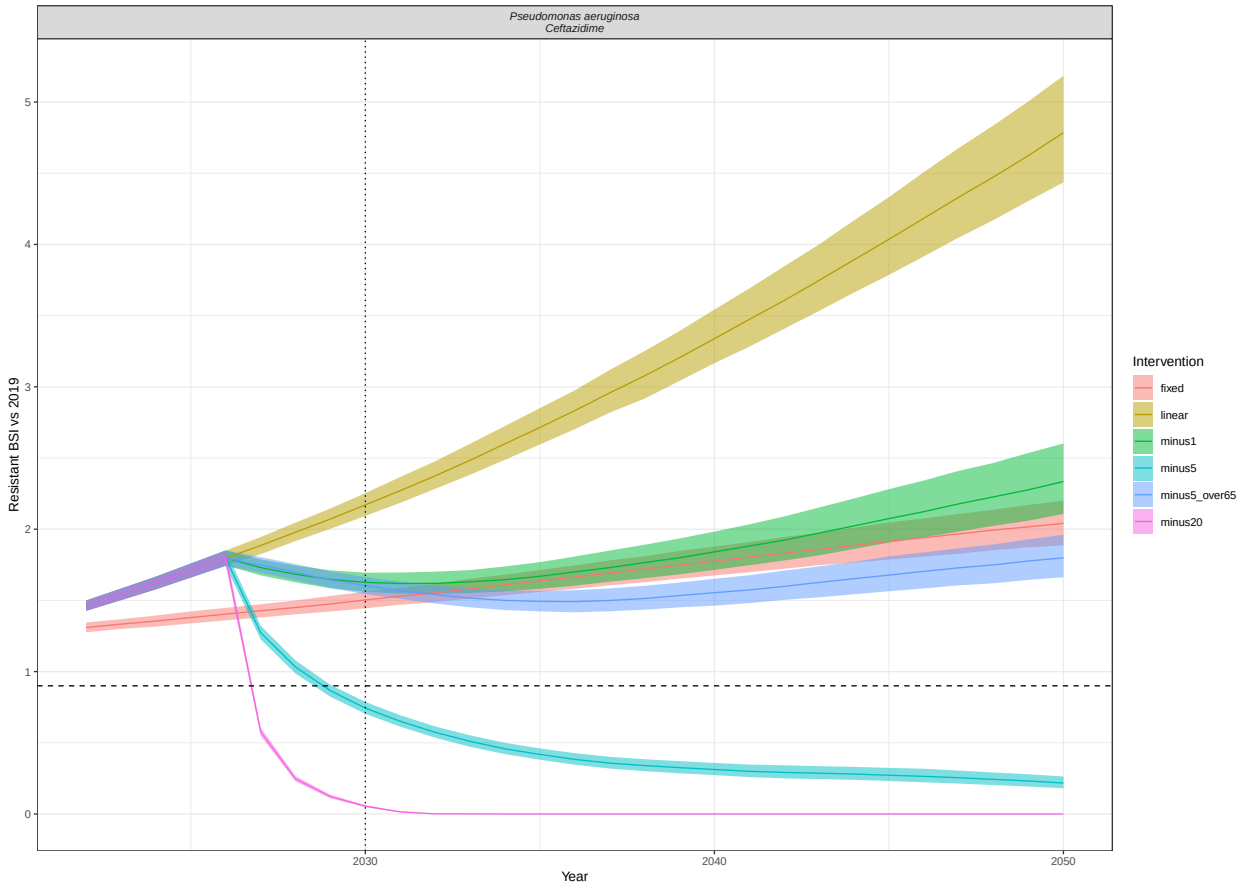

Figure A29: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Pseudomonas aeruginosa Ceftazidime.

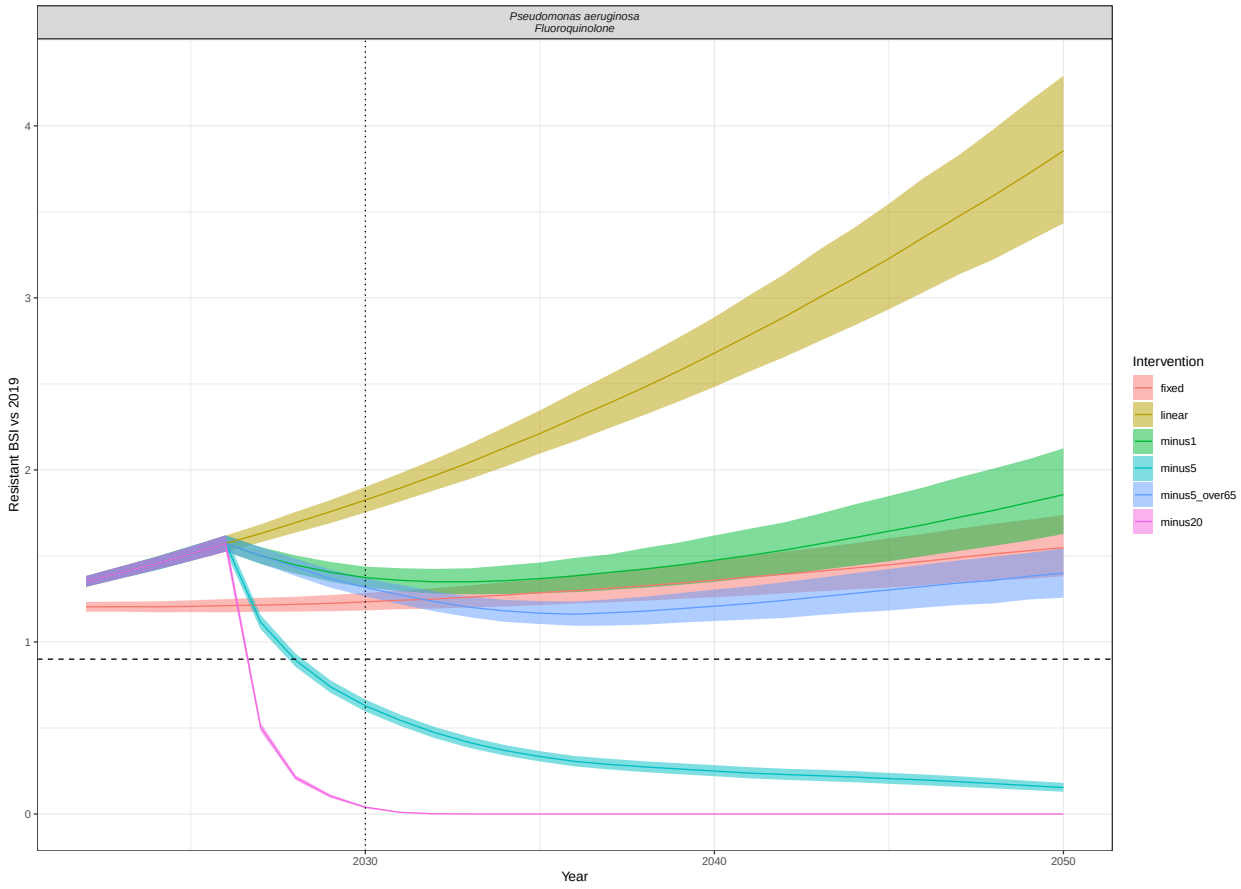

Figure A30: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Pseudomonas aeruginosa Fluoroquinolone.

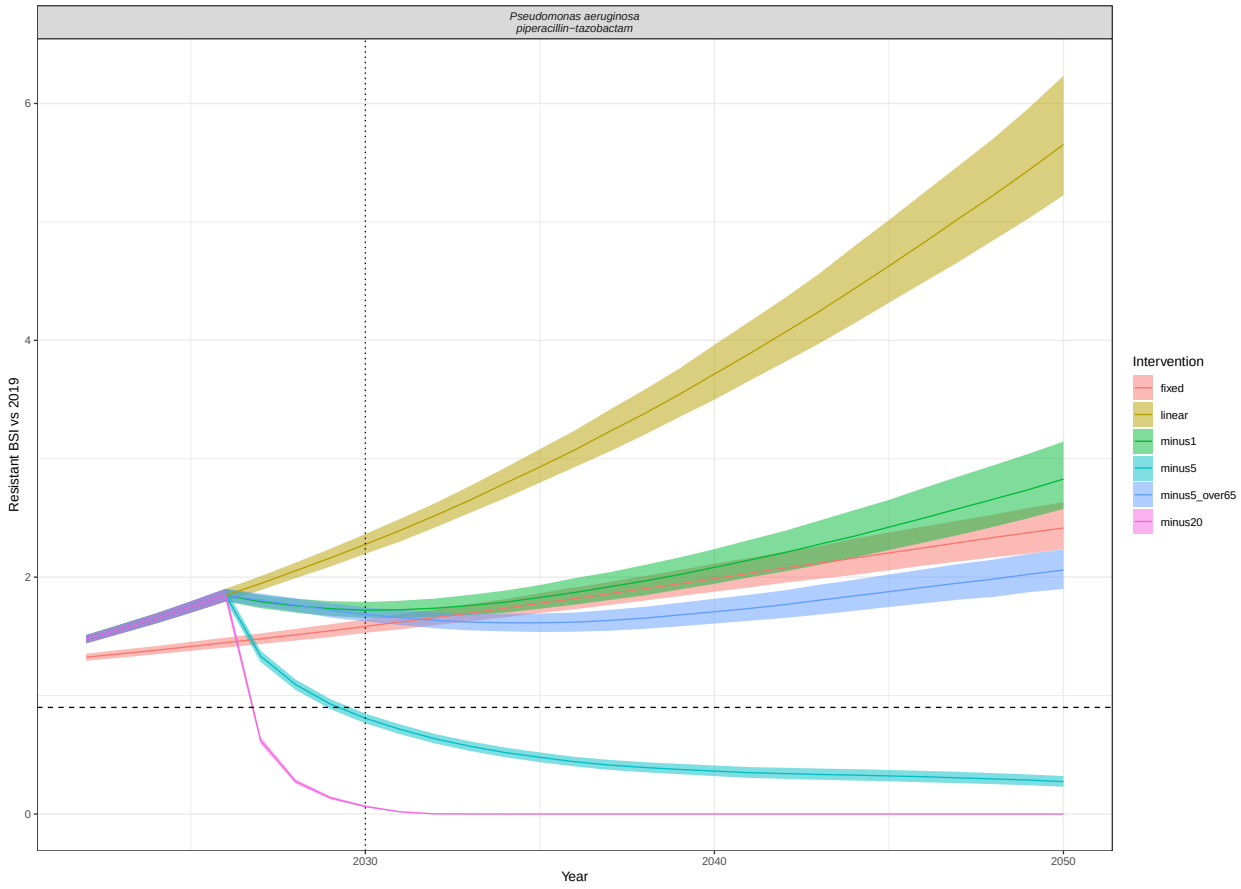

Figure A31: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Pseudomonas aeruginosa piperacillin-tazobactam.

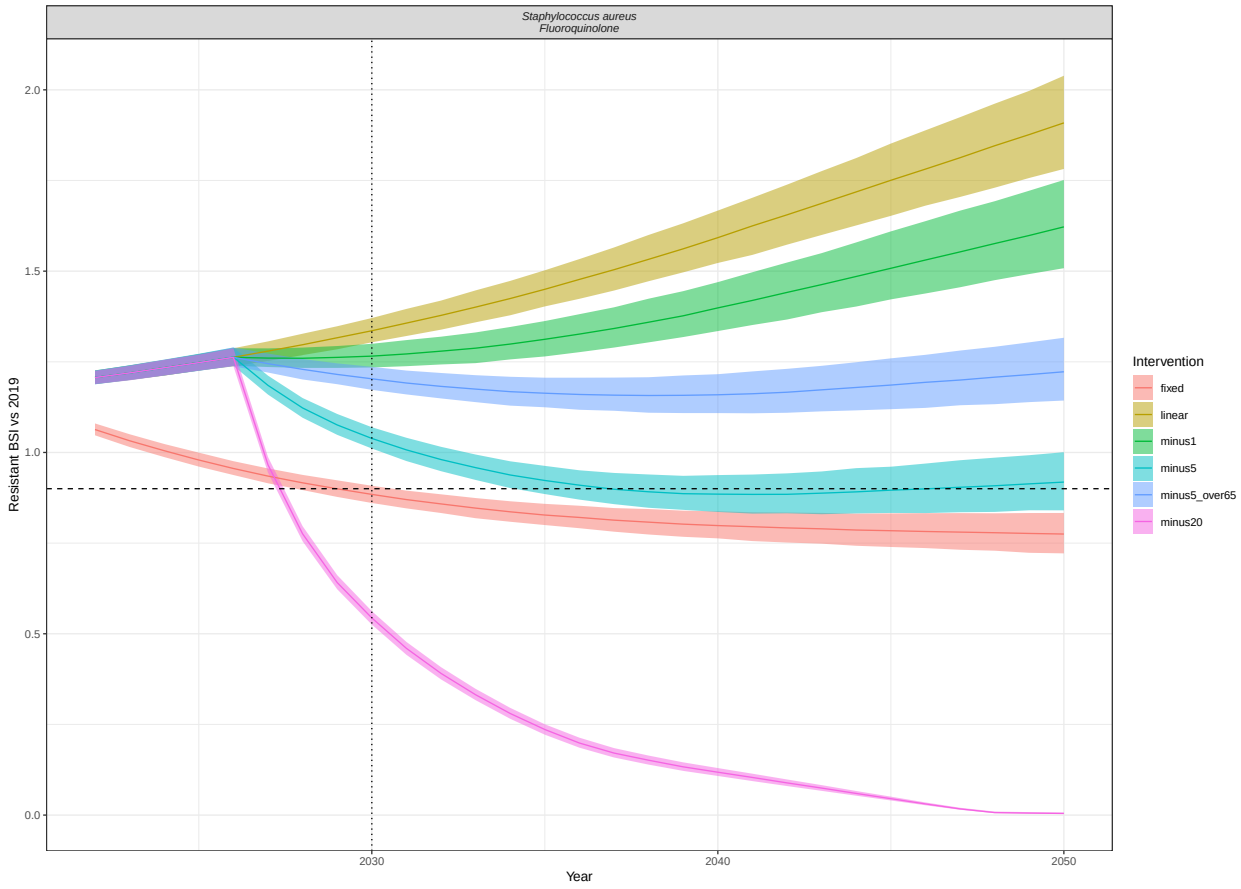

Figure A32: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Staphylococcus aureus Fluoroquinolone.

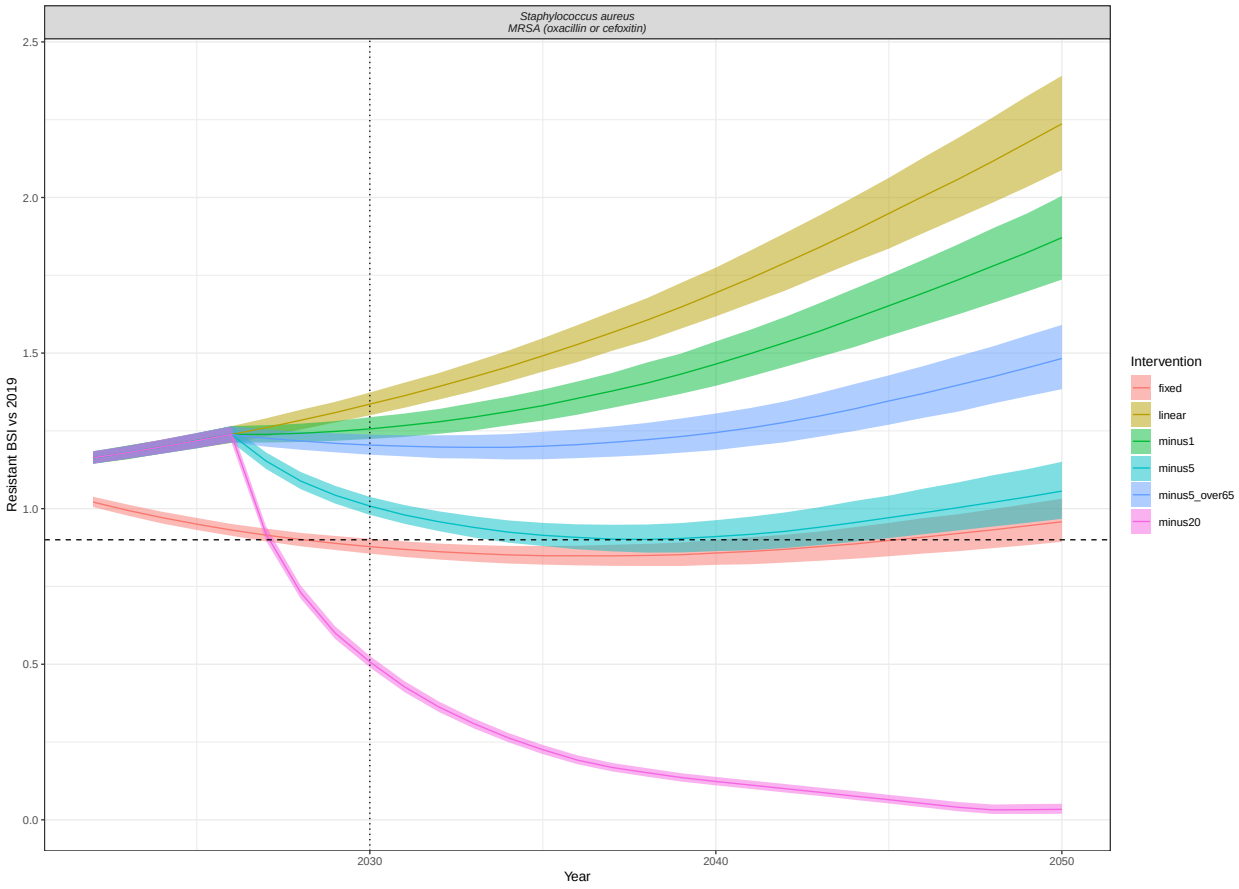

Figure A33: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Staphylococcus aureus MRSA (oxacillin or cefoxitin).

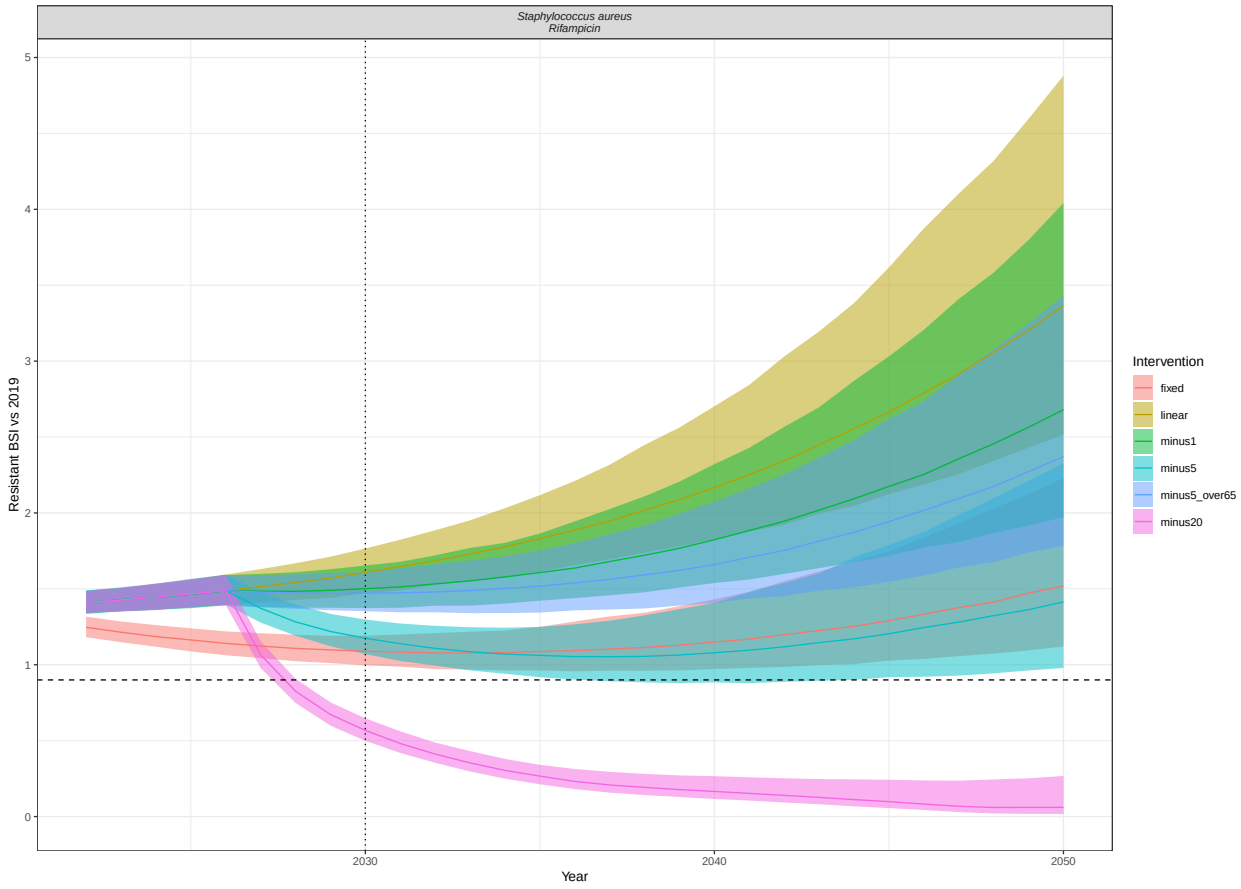

Figure A34: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Staphylococcus aureus Rifampicin.

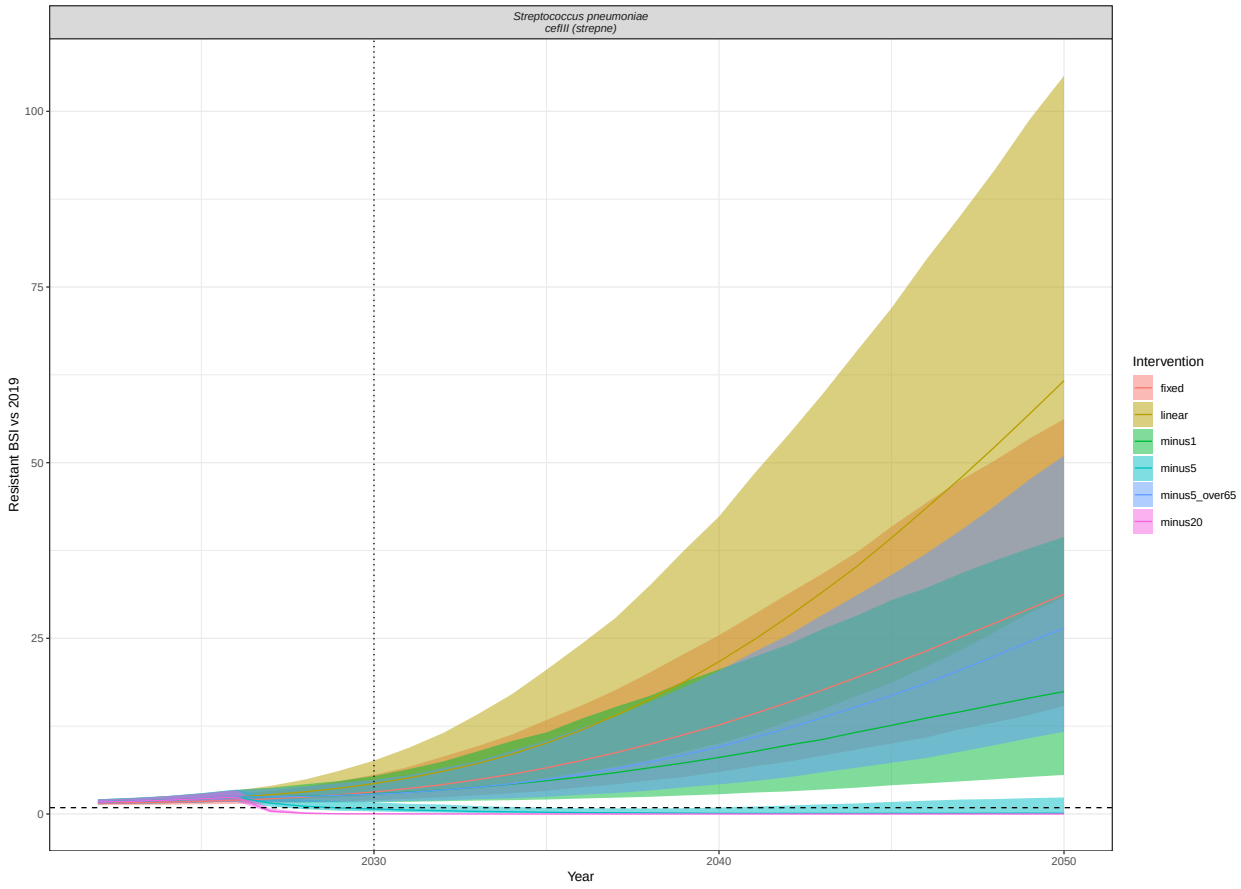

Figure A35: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Streptococcus pneumoniae cefIII (strepne).

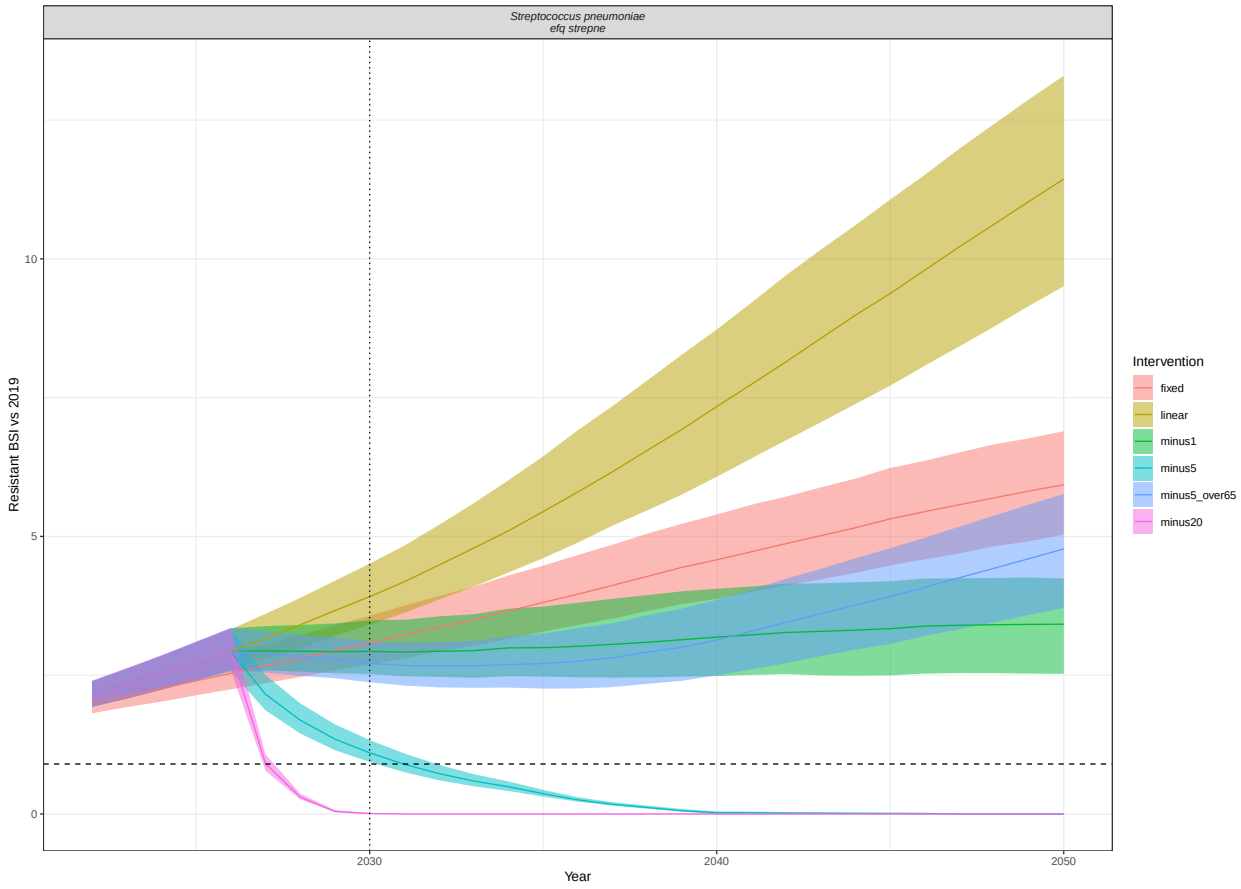

Figure A36: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Streptococcus pneumoniae efq strepne.

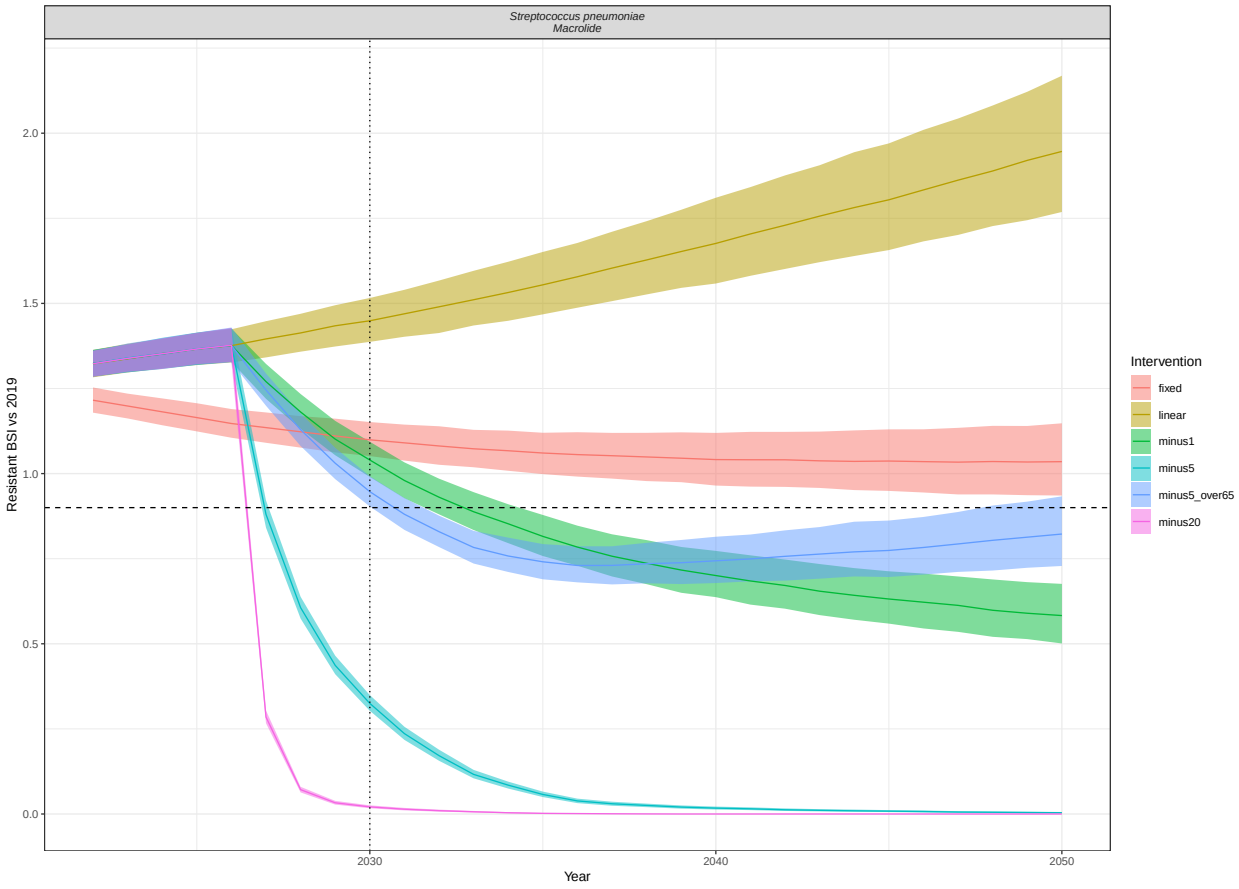

Figure A37: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Streptococcus pneumoniae Macrolide.

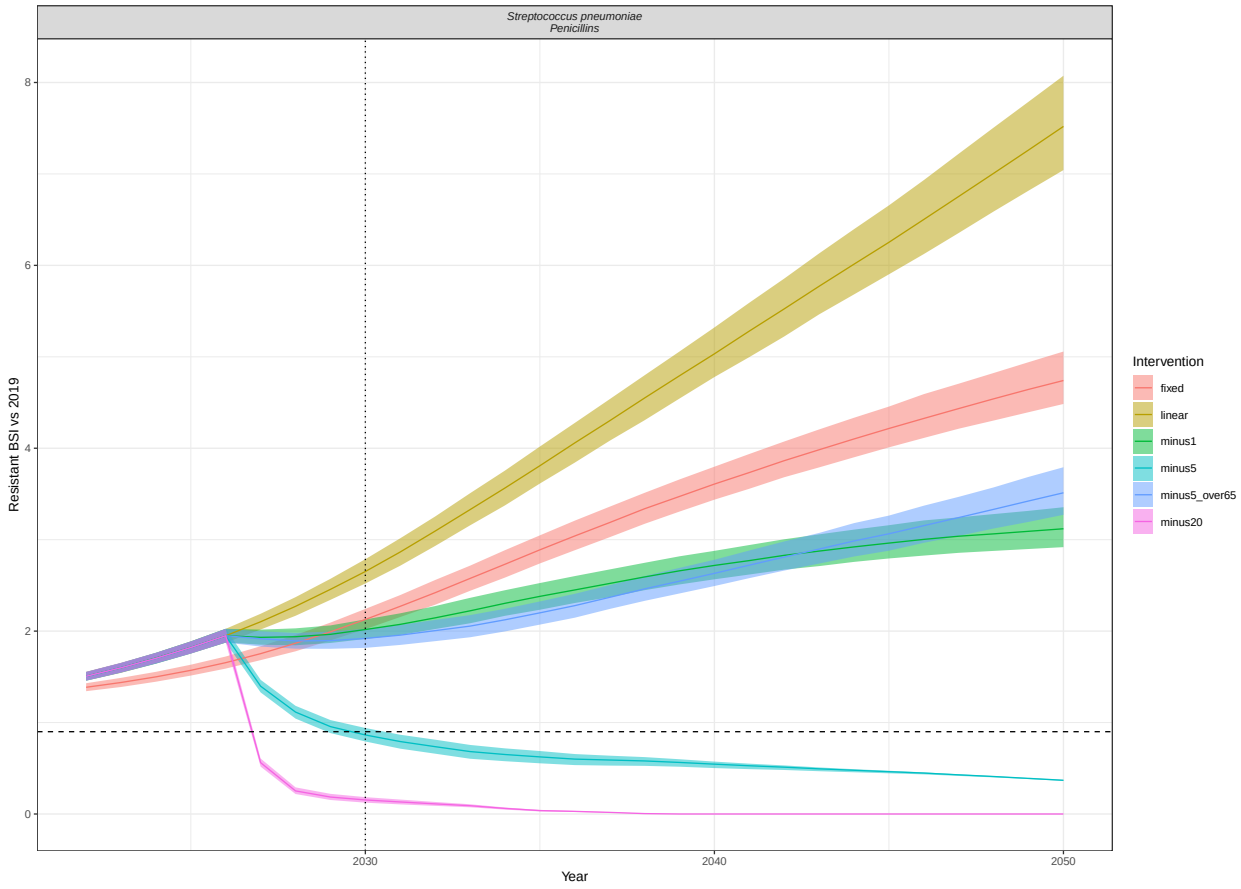

Figure A38: Resistant BSI projections relative to 2019 cases, for each of the intervention scenarios (colour) as in Figure 5. The dashed line is at 0.9 (indicating a 10% relative reduction), and the dotted line at 2030, indicating the UN targets. The line depicts the median and the ribbon the 95% quantiles. The interventions reduce the annual rate of change of BSI incidence by minus 1/5/20 per 100,000 in all ages or in only those aged 65+ (minus5over65). Streptococcus pneumoniae Penicillins.