



Treatment of Infection:

Antibiotic Use and Antimicrobial Resistance

Introductory lesson to antibiotics and their use. This lesson introduces pupils to the growing global public health threat of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) through an agar plate experiment.

Northern Ireland Curriculum Links

Curriculum Skills

- Communication
- Problem-solving
- Working with others

Areas of Learning

Learning for life and work (Personal development statutory content)

- Develop an understanding of how to maximise and sustain their own health and wellbeing
- Recognise, assess and manage risk in a range of real-life contexts

Science and Technology (including relevant CCEA qualifications)

- GCSE Biology
- GCSE Science Single Award
- GCSE Science Double Award

@ Weblink

e-bug.eu/eng/KS4/lesson/Antibiotic-Antimicrobial-Resistance

Learning Intentions

All pupils will:

- Understand that antibiotics do not work on viruses, as bacteria and viruses have different structures.
- Understand that bacteria are continually adapting to develop ways of not being killed by antibiotics, this is called antibiotic resistance.
- Understand that taking antibiotics also affects your useful bacteria, not just the ones causing an infection.
- Understand that antibiotic resistant bacteria can be carried by healthy or ill people and passed onto others without knowing.
- Understand that antibiotic resistance spreads between different bacteria within our body.
- Understand that controlling antibiotic resistance is everyone's responsibility including you.

Resources Required

Main Activity: Agar Experiment

Per pupil

- Copy of SW1
- Copy of SW2
- Copy of SW3
- Gloves

Per class/group

- Copy of TS2
- Petri dishes
- Base Agar
- Hot plate
- Phenol Red*
- Wax Crayon/marker
- Disposable droppers
- Hydrochloric acid
- Cork borer
- Test tubes
- Test tube rack

Activity 2: Antibiotics 'Right' or 'Wrong'?

Per pupil

- Copy of SW4

Additional Supporting Materials:

- Copy of TS1
- Copy of SH1

Advance Preparation

1. Follow instructions in TS1 to prepare for the Agar experiment
2. Print off SW1 and SW2 or SW3 (differentiated version adaptable for pupils of different abilities) for each pupil in advance
3. Antibiotic videos:
Introduction to Antibiotics
antibioticguardian.com OR
<https://youtu.be/HN5ultN7JaM>
4. Antibiotics Animation
e-bug.eu/eng/KS4/lesson/Antibiotic-Antimicrobial-Resistance

Key Words

Antibiotic, Antimicrobial resistance, Immune system, Infection, Medicine, Natural selection, Stewardship



Supporting Materials

TS1 - Agar Experiment Advanced Preparation

Advance Preparation

The following preparation is for a group of 5 pupils. For a visual of workbench set up visit www.ie-bug.eu

Materials Required

<input type="checkbox"/> Petri dishes	<input type="checkbox"/> 20 Test tubes	<input type="checkbox"/> 5 Test tube racks
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrochloric acid	<input type="checkbox"/> Disposable droppers	<input type="checkbox"/> Cork borer
<input type="checkbox"/> Wisk Crystal marker	<input type="checkbox"/> Hot plate	<input type="checkbox"/> Phenol Red
<input type="checkbox"/> Base Agar		

Agar Plate Preparation

- Make up 200ml of base agar following the manufacturer's instructions.
- When cooled slightly, but not solid, pour 1 agar plate (to demonstrate no growth). When complete add enough (100 drops) 2 - 4% Phenol Red to turn the agar a deep red/dark orange and mix well.
- Pour approx 20ml into each petri dish and leave to cool.
- When solidified, make 9 evenly spaced bore holes in each agar plate.
- Label each Petri dish with Patient A, B, C and D.

TS1 Agar experiment Advanced Preparation

SW3 - Differentiated Agar Experiment Conclusions Worksheet

Conclusions

- Antibiotics don't cure the cold or flu. What should the doctor recommend or prescribe to patient A to get better?
 - Antibiotics can be used to treat viral infections, the doctor should prescribe antibiotics.
 - Antibiotics can only be used to treat bacterial infections; the cold or flu is caused by a virus. The doctor should prescribe medicines to help with the symptoms.
 - The doctor should prescribe antifungals.
- Methicillin used to be used for to treat a Staphylococcal infection, what would happen to Patient C's infection if they had been prescribed Methicillin?
 - Nothing, MRSA is resistant to antibiotics.
 - Patient C would have gotten better; their infection would have gone away.
- If you had some amoxicillin left over in your cupboard from a previous chest infection, would you take them later to treat a cut on your leg that got infected?

SW3 Differentiated Agar Experiment Conclusions

TS2 - Agar Experiment Teacher Answer Sheet

Agar Experiment Teacher Answer Sheet

Plate Results

Patient	Organism sensitivity to antibiotics					Diagnosis
	Penicillin	Methicillin	Erythromycin	Vancomycin	Ampicillin	
A	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	Influenza
B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Strep throat
D	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	Staphylococcal wound infection
C	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	MRSA

Plate Results Explained

Patient A: Influenza is caused by a virus and as such none of the antibiotics will have an effect as antibiotics can only be used on bacterial infections.

TS2 Teacher Answer Sheet

SW4 - Antibiotics Right or Wrong?

Antibiotics Right or Wrong?

Discuss which of these statements are right or wrong.

- He was coughing and sneezing everywhere. You would have thought the doctor would have given him antibiotics.
- My doctor told me to take my antibiotics for 5 days so that is what I did.
- When my friend was ill, I gave her my old antibiotics. I like helping my friends.
- Antibiotics don't help coughs and colds; you just need bed rest, lots of fluids and eat healthily.

SW4 Antibiotics Right or Wrong

Antibiotic Sensitivity Test Results

SH1 Antibiotic Sensitivity Test Results

SW1 - Agar Experiment Worksheet - Section A

Agar Experiment Worksheet: Results

Eva is on a summer work placement at the local hospital laboratory. It is her job to read the test results and fill in the paperwork. Eva has mixed up some of the test results. Her results sheet shows the following:

Patient	Organism sensitivity to antibiotics					Diagnosis
	Penicillin	Methicillin	Erythromycin	Vancomycin	Ampicillin	
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	Influenza
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Strep throat

SW1 Agar Experiment worksheet

SW1 - Agar Experiment Worksheet - Section B

Agar Experiment Pupil Worksheet: Results

In the results section below, record the results of your sensitivity test and identify which antibiotic you would recommend the doctor to prescribe.

Patient A		Patient B	
Flu (Influenza virus)	Zone of Inhibition Size (mm)	Strep Throat (Streptococcus)	Zone of Inhibition Size (mm)
Penicillin		Penicillin	
Methicillin		Methicillin	
Erythromycin		Erythromycin	
Vancomycin		Vancomycin	
Amoxicillin		Amoxicillin	

SW2 - Agar Experiment Conclusions Worksheet

Agar Experiment Pupil Worksheet: Conclusions

- Antibiotics don't cure the cold or flu. What should the doctor recommend or prescribe to patient A to get better?

- Methicillin used to be used to treat a Staphylococcal infection, what would happen to Patient C's infection if they had been prescribed Methicillin?

SW2 Agar Experiment Conclusions

Lesson Plan



Introduction

1. Explain that pupils are going to learn about how antibiotics work to kill bacteria and how the bacteria are fighting back and becoming resistant to the antibiotics. Antibiotic resistance is becoming a global health threat and it can affect everyone – antibiotic resistant bacteria can easily spread from person to person. It is everyone's responsibility to ensure antibiotics are used correctly.
2. Show the pupils the 2-minute Introduction to Antibiotics Video.
3. Next, watch the e-Bug animation. Throughout the animation there are choice points to allow teachers to pause and discuss the content with the pupils.
4. Highlight that the discovery of new antibiotics has slowed down and explain that many pharmaceutical companies are no longer spending money to develop new antibiotics, despite the increasing problem of resistance.

≡ Main Activity: Agar Experiment

What antibiotics should be prescribed to each patient?

- 1 Place each agar plate on a sheet of white paper and label the boreholes (one per antibiotic)
- 2 Carefully and slowly use the pipette to drop antibiotics into the appropriately labelled hole until it is filled
- 3 Replace the lid on the Petri dish and leave for 5 minutes
- 4 Measure the size of the decolourised zone (if present)
- 5 Record your findings



Agar Experiment

1. This activity should be carried out in small groups (3 - 5 pupils).
2. A workbench should be set up for each group containing:
 - a. 4 agar culture plates with indicator, each labelled with a patient's name.
 - b. 4 test tube racks, each containing 5 antibiotic solutions (refer to guidance in TS1), each next to its corresponding agar plate.
3. Provide pupils with a copy of SW1 and SW2 or SW3 (differentiated version) to record their results.
4. Explain that Eva is working in a hospital lab and it is her job to grow microbial cultures from swabs taken from patients at a doctor's surgery. Eva then tests whether the microbes are killed by a range of antibiotics. The results help the doctor decide what microbe is causing the illness and which antibiotics, if any, to prescribe.
5. Highlight that the red colour represents the microbes growing in the agar; it may help here to show them an agar plate with no indicator (yellow), i.e. no growth.
6. Place plates on a sheet of white paper. Pupils should label each bore hole and drop antibiotics, one drop at a time, into the appropriately labelled hole until the hole is filled with the antibiotic.
7. Replace the lid of the Petri dish and leave for 5 minutes.
8. After 5 minutes, pupils should measure the size of the decolourised zone (inhibition) if present. You may wish to show pupils SH1 for an illustration of the expected results.
9. Pupils should complete their worksheets (SW1, 2 or 3) in groups and discuss with the teacher.

Activity 2 - Antibiotics 'Right' or 'Wrong'?

Use the 'right or wrong' worksheet provided to learn about how to take antibiotics correctly. Provide each pupil a copy of the worksheet (SW4). For each statement, discuss with the group whether they are right or wrong and reasons why, as provided below.

Statement 1: Wrong

Most common infections that cause coughing and sneezing are caused by viruses, and will get better by themselves with bed rest and fluid intake. Antibiotics are not effective against viruses.

Statement 2: Right

Antibiotics should be taken exactly as advised by your healthcare professional.

Statement 3: Wrong

You must not use other people's or any leftover antibiotics.

Statement 4: Right

Most common infections that cause coughing and sneezing are caused by viruses, and will get better by themselves with bed rest and fluid intake. Antibiotics are not effective against viruses.

Statement 5: Wrong

Antibiotics can help severe bacterial infections such as pneumonia or kidney/urine infections.

Statement 6: Wrong

Antibiotics should be taken exactly as advised by your healthcare professional.

Statement 7: Wrong

Antibiotics are not effective against headaches or viruses, such as the one that causes flu.

Statement 8: Right

If you over use antibiotics they might not work when you really need them for a severe infection.

Extension Activity

Essay writing

1. Ask the pupils to write an essay based on the message from the e-Bug antibiotics animation and the common misconceptions they have learnt about during the lesson.
2. They should consider the following points:
 - a. What are the most common misconceptions around antibiotics and why might there be such widespread misunderstanding?
 - b. How would tackling common misconceptions around antibiotics help to slow or prevent the rise of resistance?
 - c. What methods or approaches should be used to tackle misconceptions?
 - d. Personal, family or friends' experiences of antibiotics can also be included, such as why antibiotics were taken and if the user thought they may have been unnecessary. What would have helped in this situation?

Learning Consolidation

Check for understanding by asking pupils if the following statements are true or false.

1. Antibiotics do not work on viruses, as bacteria and viruses have different structures.

Answer: True

2. Bacteria are continually adapting to develop ways of not being killed by antibiotics, this is called antibiotic adaptation.

Answer: False, it is called antibiotic resistance

3. Antibiotic resistant bacteria can be carried by healthy or ill people and can be passed on silently to others.

Answer: True

Discussion Activity 1

Antibiotics don't cure the cold or flu, what should the doctor recommend or prescribe to a patient to get better?

Antibiotics can only treat bacterial infections and the flu is caused by a virus. Coughs and colds are caused by viruses and in many cases the body's own natural defences will fight these infections. Other medicines from the pharmacist help with the symptoms of coughs and colds. Doctors can prescribe pain killers to help reduce the pain and fever associated with the infection.

Differentiated answer: b

Discuss the questions on the pupil's worksheet (SW2/3) with the class:

What would happen if a patient was prescribed an antibiotic to treat a bacterial infection, but the bacteria was resistant to that antibiotic?

Nothing, the antibiotic would not be able to kill the bacteria causing the illness therefore the patient would not get any better.

Differentiated answer: a

If you had some Penicillin left over in your cupboard from a previous sore throat, would you take them later to treat a cut on your leg that got infected? Explain your answer.

No, you should never use other people's antibiotics or antibiotics which have been prescribed for a previous infection. There are many different types of antibiotics which treat different bacterial infections. Doctors prescribe specific antibiotics for specific illnesses and at a dose suitable for that patient. Taking someone else's antibiotics may mean your infection does not get better.

Differentiated answer: a

A patient doesn't want to take the prescribed antibiotic for their wound infection.

'I took more than half of those pills the doc gave me before and the infection went away for a while but came back worse!'

Can you explain why this happened?

It is very important to finish a course of prescribed antibiotics, not just stop half way through.

Failure to finish the course may result in not all the bacteria being killed and possibly becoming resistant to that antibiotic in future.

Differentiated answer: c

Discussion activity 2

1. Their understanding of antibiotic resistance.
2. Ask what resistant bacteria they have heard of? Describe Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and tuberculosis as two examples:

Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) is a bacterial strain that is resistant to beta-lactam antibiotics, flucloxacillin and cephalosporins. MRSA infections can be very difficult to treat. MRSA infections are more common in people in hospitals or care settings, but they can also occur in the community. MRSA rates have fallen in the last few years, due to increased awareness, efforts to tackle infection control in hospitals e.g. thorough hand washing and swabbing patients, and reduction of broad-spectrum antibiotic use. In 2006, 1.8% of hospital patients were reported to have MRSA and this fell to 0.1% in 2012.

Discuss with the class...

Some antibiotic resistant strains of tuberculosis (TB) are known as Multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB). These strains are resistant to the two most commonly used antibiotics to treat TB. As of 2013, 3.6% of new tuberculosis cases are caused by MDR-TB. The WHO estimates that there were almost 0.5 million new MDR-TB cases in the world in 2012. MDR-TB can have a mortality rate of up to 80% and the drugs used to treat MDR-TB are more expensive than those used to treat TB and they can have more adverse side effects. To treat TB well you need to take 2, 3 or 4 antibiotics at once. Not taking them correctly (due to lack of funding for treatment or counterfeit antibiotics) has led to increased resistance, so it has now become a major problem.

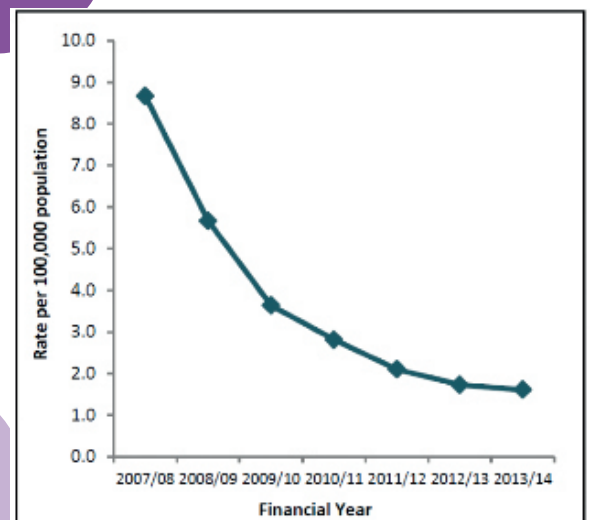


Figure 1. Trend in rates of MRSA bacteraemia (bacteria in the blood) between 2007 and 2014. Data taken from the Public Health England Annual Epidemiology Commentary 2013/14



Advance Preparation

The following preparation is for 1 group of 5 pupils
For a visual of workbench set up visit www.e-bug.eu

Materials Required

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Petri dishes | <input type="checkbox"/> 20 Test tubes | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Test tube racks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrochloric acid | <input type="checkbox"/> Disposable droppers | <input type="checkbox"/> Cork borer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wax Crayon/marker | <input type="checkbox"/> Hot plate | <input type="checkbox"/> Phenol Red |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Base Agar | | |

Agar Plate Preparation

1. Make up 100ml of base agar following the manufacturer's instructions.
2. When cooled slightly, but not solid, pour 1 agar plate (to demonstrate no growth). When complete add enough (~10 drops) 2 – 4% Phenol Red to turn the agar a deep red/dark orange and mix well.
3. Pour approx 20ml into each petri dish and leave to cool.
4. When solidified, make 5 evenly spaced bore holes in each agar plate.
5. Label each Petri dish with Patient A, B, C and D

Antibiotic (test-tube) Preparation

1. Set up a test tube rack of 5 test tubes for each patient. Label each test tube with one of the following labels
 - a. Penicillin
 - b. Meticillin
 - c. Oxacillin
 - d. Vancomycin
 - e. Amoxicillin
2. Transfer 5ml of the following solutions into the appropriately labelled test tube

Patient	Penicillin	Meticillin	Erythromycin	Vancomycin	Amoxicillin
A	Water	Water	Water	Water	Water
B	10% HCl	5% HCl	1% HCl	0.05% HCl	5% HCl
C	Water	Water	1% HCl	0.05% HCl	Water
D	Water	0.05% HCl	0.05% HCl	0.05% HCl	Water

NB: It is extremely important to have the correct concentrations of HCl (antibiotics) for each patient.

3. Set up a work bench for the group as follows:
 - a. Place the appropriate patient's agar plate next to each corresponding rack of test tubes at 4 stations across the bench
 - b. A dropper for each test tube
 - c. A ruler with mm markings
 - d. It may be easier for pupils if they place each patient's agar plate on a piece of white paper and label the paper next to each bore hole with the antibiotic name.



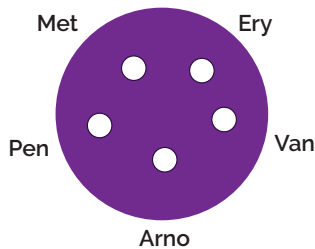


Agar Experiment Teacher Answer Sheet

Plate Results

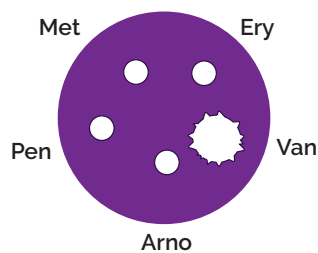
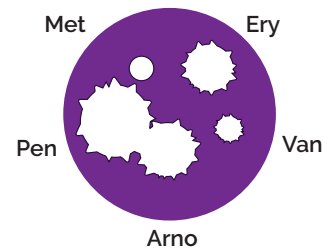
Patient	Organism sensitivity to antibiotics					Diagnosis
	Penicillin	Methicillin	Erythromycin	Vancomycin	Ampicillin	
A	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	Influenza
B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Strep throat
D	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	Staphylococcus wound infection
C	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	MRSA

Plate Results Explained



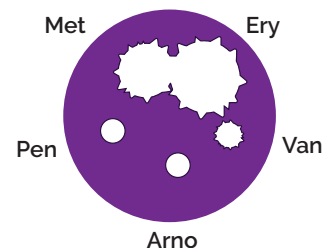
Patient A:
Influenza is caused by a virus and as such none of the antibiotics will have an effect as antibiotics can only be used on bacterial infections.

Patient B:
Sore throat infections are quite common and generally get better on their own. In severe cases, most antibiotics will treat this infection. Penicillin is the antibiotic of choice for this infection as the group of bacteria responsible (*Streptococcus*) have yet to develop a mechanism of resistance. Antibiotics should not be given unnecessarily for mild sore throats as 80% of sore throats are due to viruses and other bacteria can develop resistance during treatment.



Patient C:
Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) infections are becoming increasingly difficult to treat. These *S. aureus* bacteria have developed resistance to Methicillin, the previous antibiotic of choice. Vancomycin is one of the last lines of defence against these potentially fatal bacteria however some organisms have been detected which also show resistance to this antibiotic.

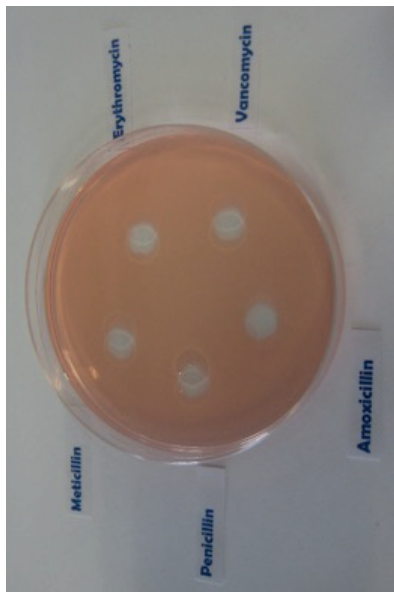
Patient D:
Penicillin was the first antibiotic discovered and produced, unfortunately many people viewed it as a 'wonder drug' and used it to treat many common infections. This resulted in the majority of *Staphylococcal* bacteria quickly developing resistance to this antibiotic. As Ampicillin is a derivative of penicillin, *Staphylococcus* bacteria are resistant to it as well. Methicillin is the drug of choice for this sensitive *Staphylococcus* infection.



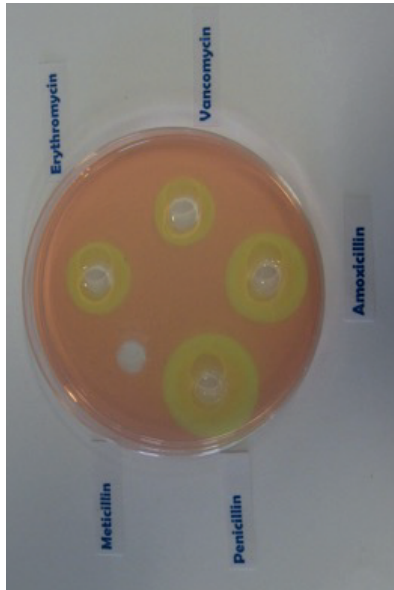


Antibiotic Sensitivity Test Results

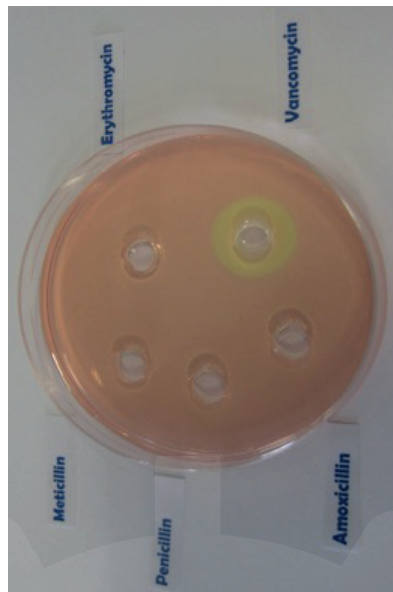
Patient A



Patient B



Patient C



Patient D





Agar Experiment Worksheet: Results

Eva is on a summer work placement at the local hospital laboratory. It is her job to read the test results and fill in the paperwork. Eva has mixed up some of the test results.

Her results sheet shows the following:

Patient	Organism sensitivity to antibiotics					Diagnosis
	Penicillin	Mehticillin	Erythromycin	Vancomycin	Ampicillin	
	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	Influenza
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Strep throat
	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	Staphylococcus wound infection
	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	MRSA

(✓ sensitive – zone of no growth visible, ✗ not sensitive – no zone visible)

She has cultured the infectious organism isolated from each of the patients on agar plates and identified the diagnosis.

Can you repeat the antibiotic sensitivity test and match the patient to the results?





Agar Experiment Pupil Worksheet: Results

In the results section below, record the results of your sensitivity test and identify which antibiotic you would recommend the doctor to prescribe.

Patient A _____

Flu <i>(Influenza virus)</i>	Zone of Inhibition Size (mm)
Penicillin	
Meticillin	
Erythromycin	
Vancomycin	
Amoxicillin	

Recommended antibiotic _____

Patient B _____

Strep Throat <i>(Streptococcus)</i>	Zone of Inhibition Size (mm)
Penicillin	
Meticillin	
Erythromycin	
Vancomycin	
Amoxicillin	

Recommended antibiotic _____

Patient C _____

MRSA <i>(Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus)</i>	Zone of Inhibition Size (mm)
Penicillin	
Meticillin	
Erythromycin	
Vancomycin	
Amoxicillin	

Recommended antibiotic _____

Patient D _____

Staph Wound Infection <i>(Staphylococcus aureus)</i>	Zone of Inhibition Size (mm)
Penicillin	
Meticillin	
Erythromycin	
Vancomycin	
Amoxicillin	

Recommended antibiotic _____





Agar Experiment Pupil Worksheet: Conclusions

1. Antibiotics don't cure the cold or flu, what should the doctor recommend or prescribe to patient A to get better?

2. Methicillin used to be used to treat a *Staphylococcal* infection, what would happen to Patient C's infection if they had been prescribed Methicillin?

3. If you had some amoxicillin left over in your cupboard from a previous chest infection, would you take them later to treat a cut on your leg that got infected? Explain your answer.

4. Patient D doesn't want to take the prescribed flucloxacillin for their wound infection.

"I took more than half of those pills the doc gave me before and it went away for a while but came back worse."

Can you explain why this happened?





Conclusions

1. Antibiotics don't cure the cold or flu. What should the doctor recommend or prescribe to patient A to get better?
 - a) Antibiotics can be used to treat viral infections, the doctor should prescribe antibiotics.
 - b) Antibiotics can only be used to treat bacterial infections; the cold or flu is caused by a virus. The doctor should prescribe medicines to help with the symptoms.
 - c) The doctor should prescribe antifungals.
2. Methicillin used to be used for to treat a Staphylococcal infection, what would happen to Patient C's infection if they had been prescribed Methicillin?
 - a) Nothing. MRSA is resistant to antibiotics.
 - b) Patient C would have gotten better; their infection would have gone away.
3. If you had some amoxicillin left over in your cupboard from a previous chest infection, would you take them later to treat a cut on your leg that got infected? Explain your answer.
 - a) No, you should never use other people's antibiotics or antibiotics which have been prescribed for a previous infection. There are many different types of antibiotics which treat different bacterial infections. Doctors prescribe specific antibiotics for specific illnesses and at a dose suitable for that patient. Taking someone else's antibiotics may mean your infection does not get better.
 - b) No, you should get some new medicine.
 - c) Yes.
4. Patient D doesn't want to take the prescribed flucloxacillin for their wound infection.

"I took more than half of those pills the doc gave me before and it went away for a while but came back worse."

Can you explain why this happened?

 - a) Patient D should not have taken their medicine.
 - b) Patient D should only have taken one pill.
 - c) It is very important to finish a course of prescribed antibiotics, not just stop halfway through. Failure to finish the course may result in not all the bacteria being killed and possibly becoming resistant to that antibiotic in future.





Antibiotics Right or Wrong?

Discuss which of these statements are right or wrong.

1 He was coughing and sneezing everywhere. You would have thought the doctor would have given him antibiotics!

2 My doctor told me to take my antibiotics for 5 days so that is what I did.

3 When my friend was ill, I gave her my old antibiotics. I like helping my friends.

4 Antibiotics don't help coughs and colds; you just need bed rest, lots of fluids and eat healthily.

5 All drugs are bad for you. I can't see the point in taking antibiotics.

6 My doctor gave me antibiotics to take for 10 days but I feel better after 3 days so I'm going to stop taking them.

7 My headache and flu symptoms are really getting me down. I think I need antibiotics!

8 I don't take antibiotics unless I really need them as they might not work in the future.

