

# ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN AOTEAROA: OCCURRENCE AND TRANSPORT THROUGH WASTEWATER

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**water**  
NEW ZEALAND  
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# Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

What is it?



# Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

Why do we care?

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Emerging Contaminants

The role of emerging organic contaminants in the development of antimicrobial resistance

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Check for updates



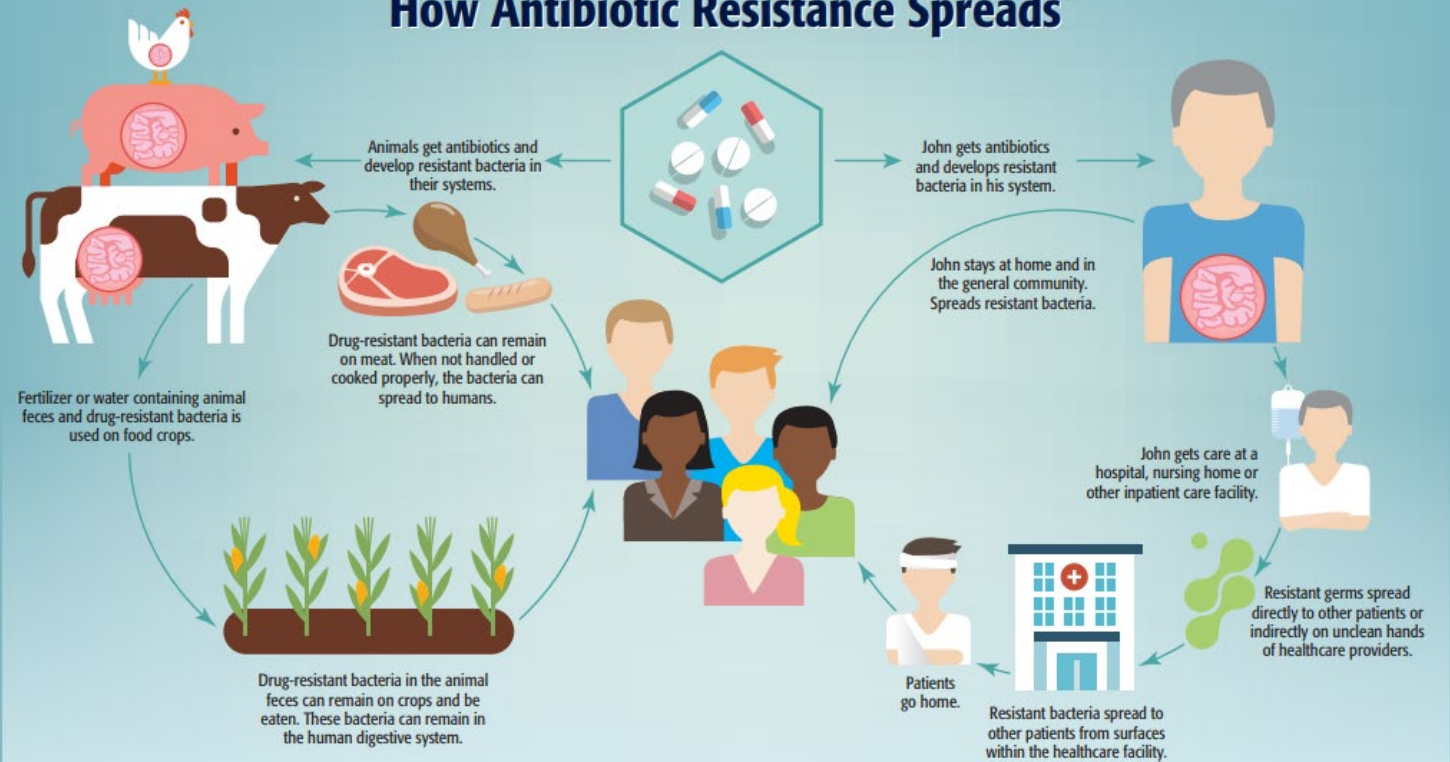
Figure 1. Schematic of potential transmission pathways of AMR bacteria between human, environmental and animal reservoirs.

# Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

## How does it happen?

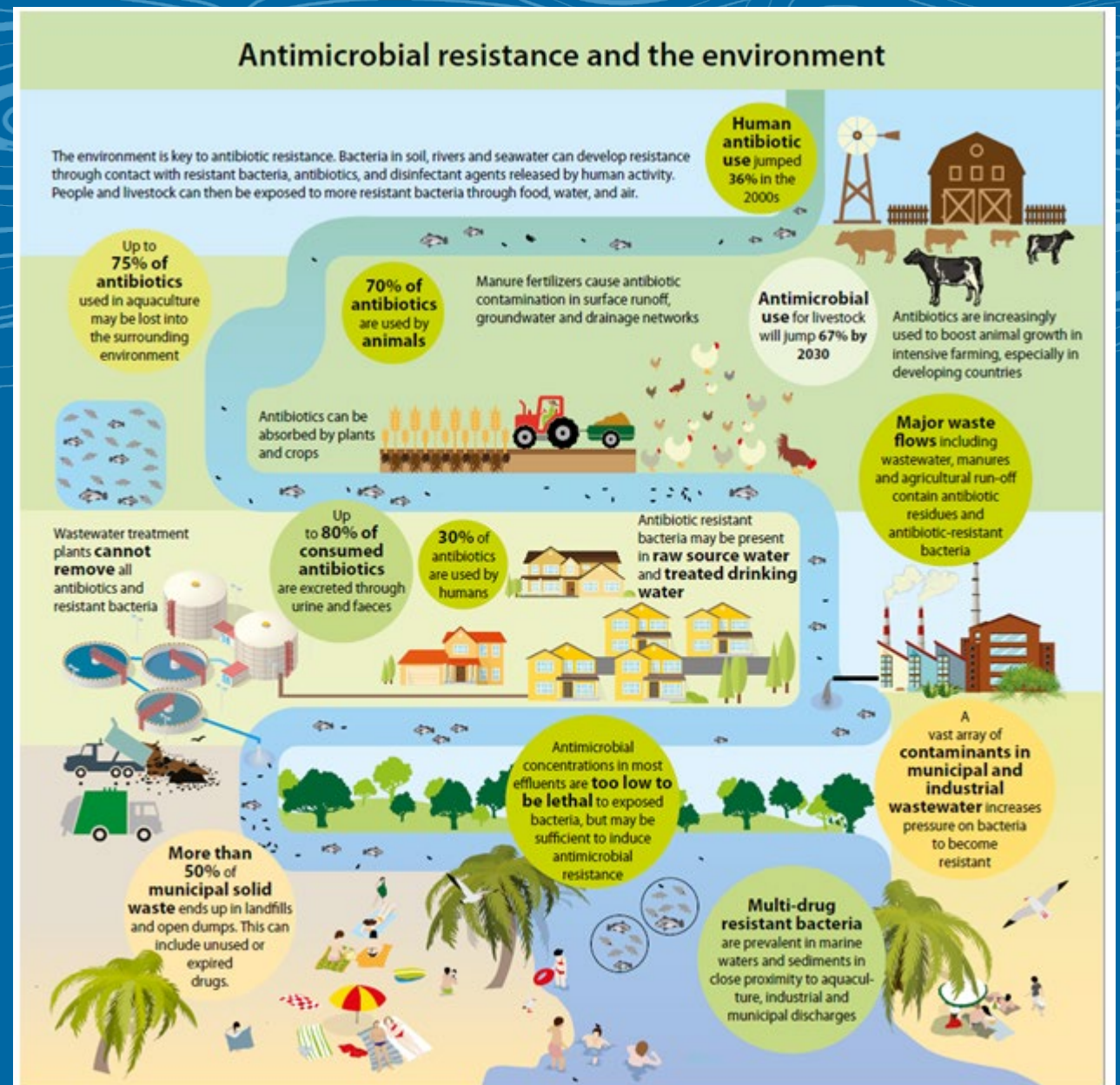
## Antibiotic Resistance Awareness

### How Antibiotic Resistance Spreads<sup>(1)</sup>



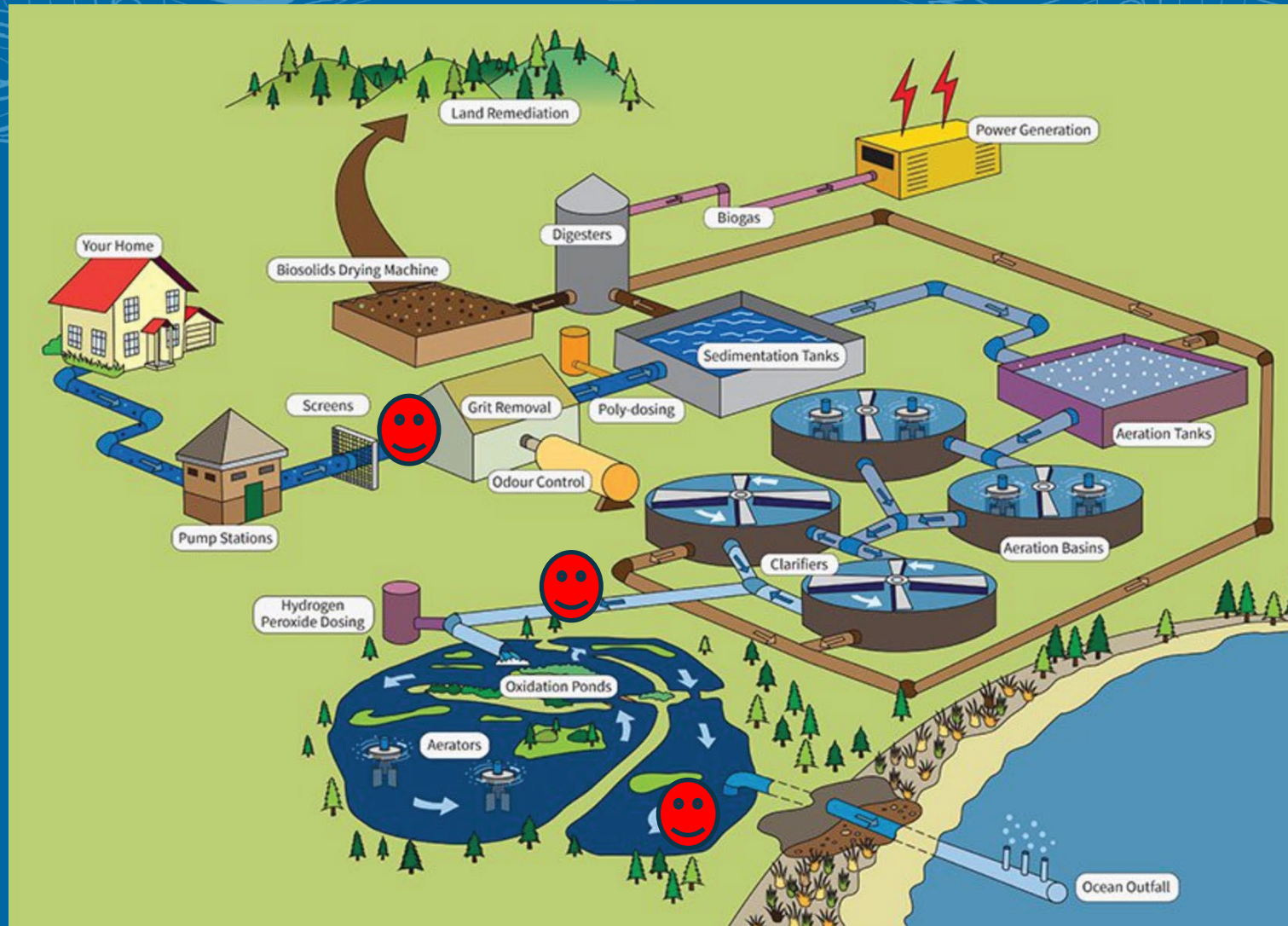
# Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

## Why wastewater?

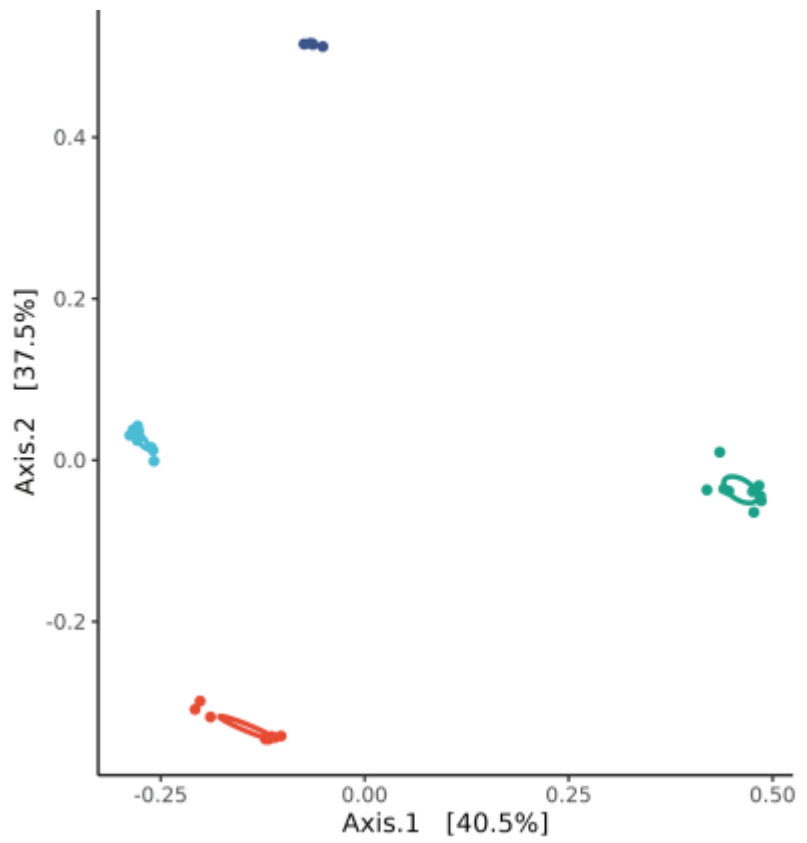
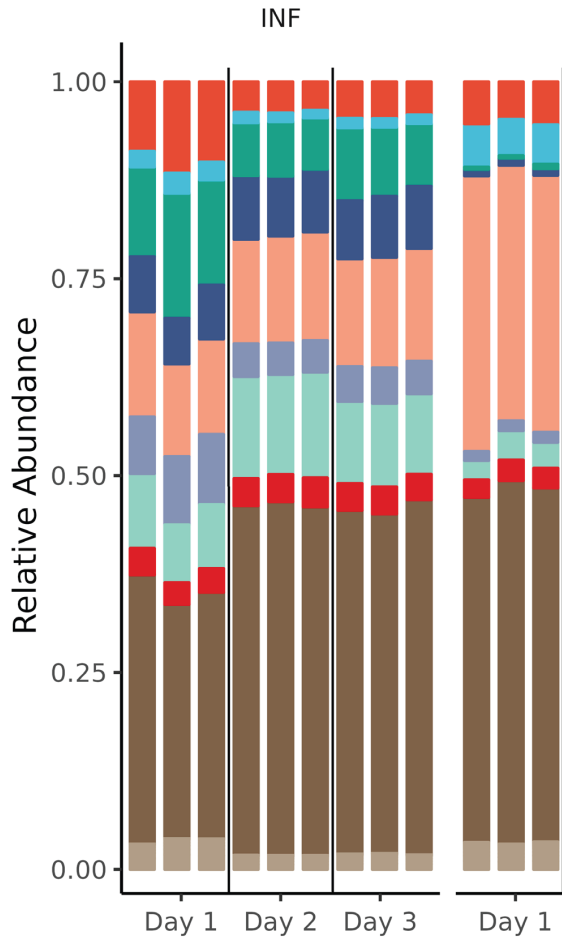


# Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

## Methods



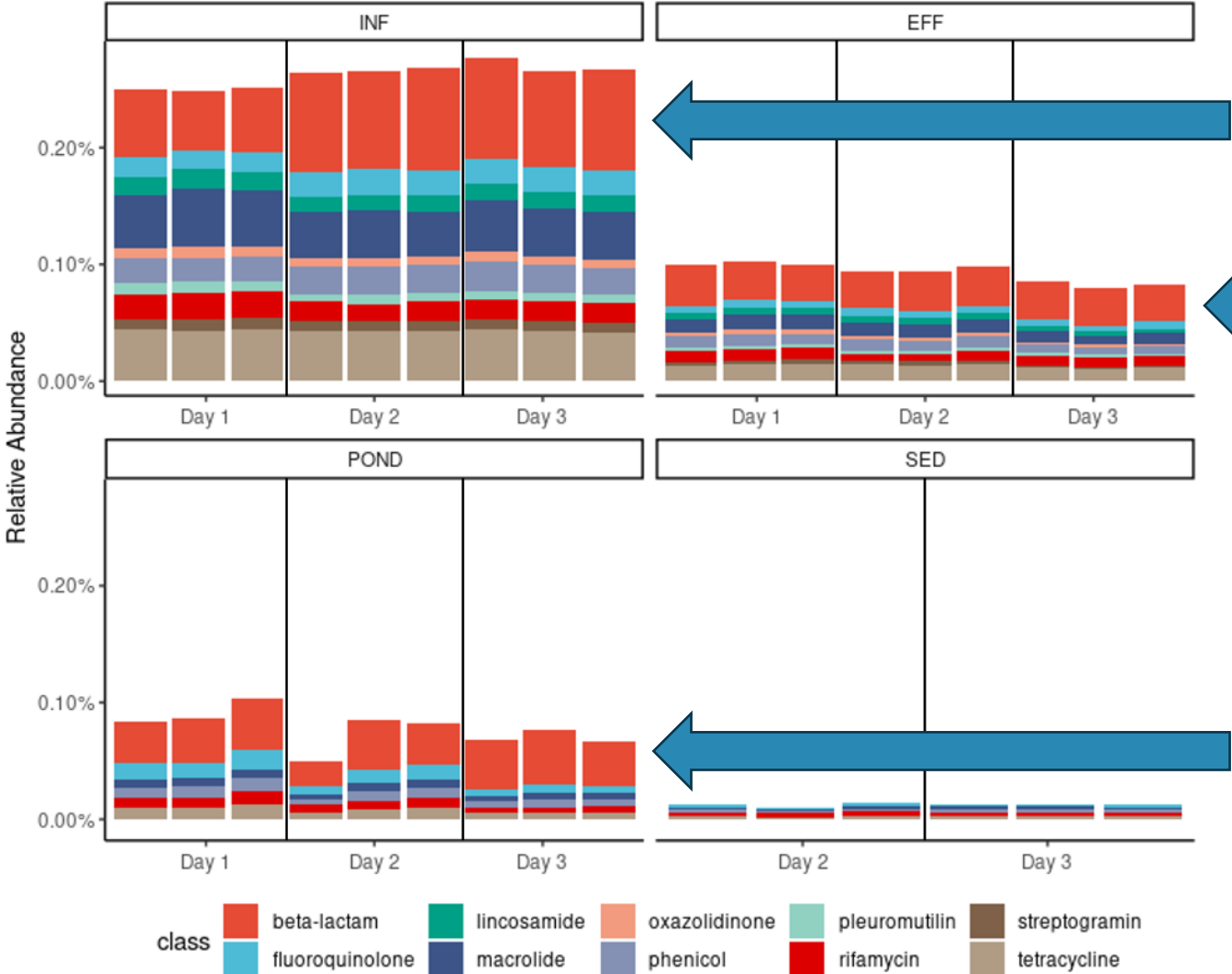
# Results – Microbial communities



- Sample\_type
- INF
  - EFF
  - POND
  - SED
- mycetia
  - proteobacteria
  - roidia
  - roteobacteria
  - idia
  - nproteobacteria
  - acteria
  - aproteobacteria

- Microbial communities changed throughout the treatment plant.
- Betaproteobacteria increased in abund.
  - nitrification
  - denitrification
  - ammonia oxidation

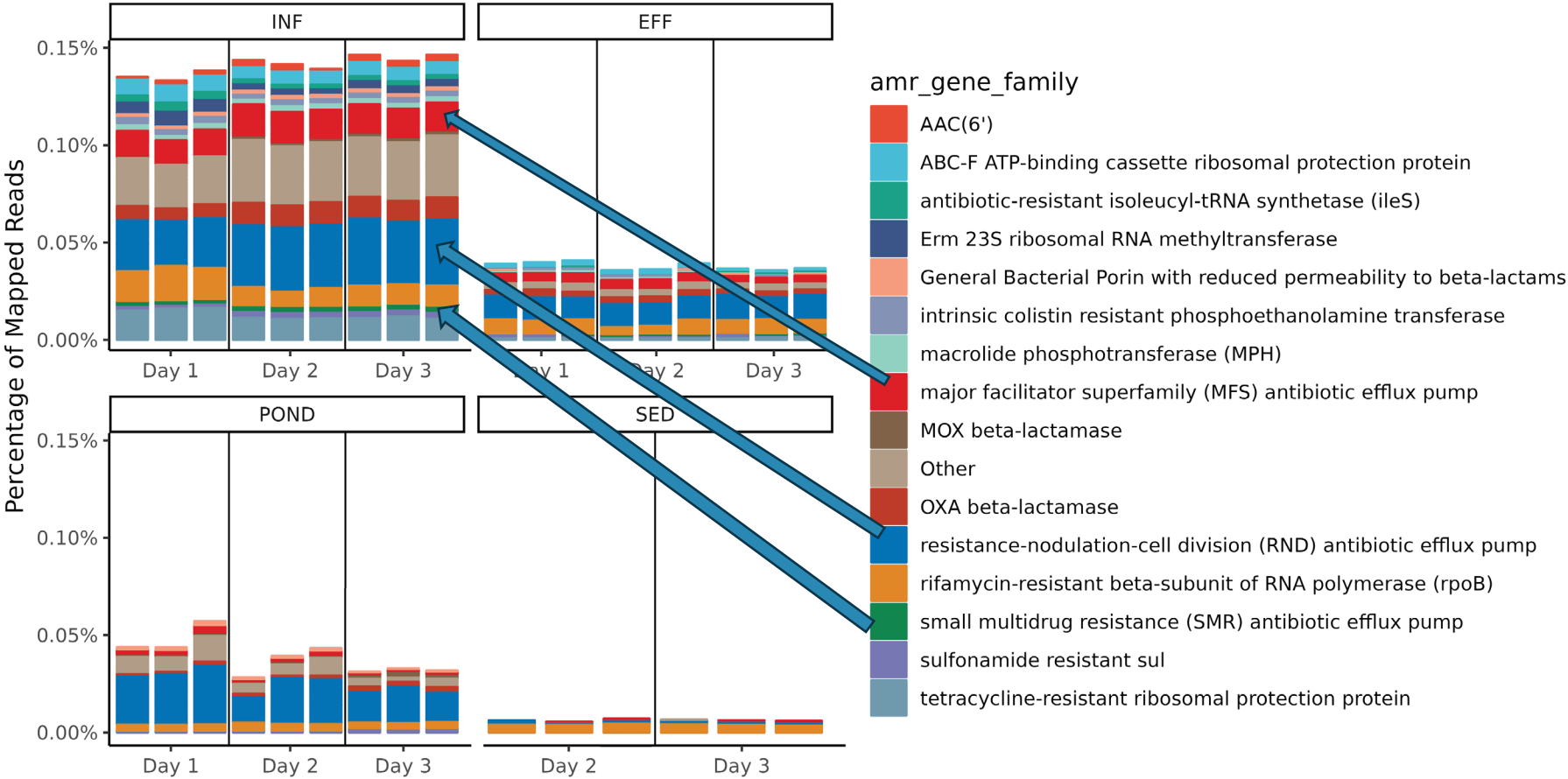
# Results – AMR genes



Ten most abundant microbial classes of AMR genes present across the WWTP.



# Results – AMR gene families



# Results – Resistant bacteria



# Conclusions

- **A reduction in AMR through the WWTP was observed.**
- **AMR resistant bacteria and genes were detected in the polishing pond and pond sediment.**
- **There is a risk of environmental dissemination and transmission**

# Many thanks for listening!

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If you have any questions: please email

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