

# Farmaci, ambiente ed esposoma chimico: quale sostenibilità per la salute?

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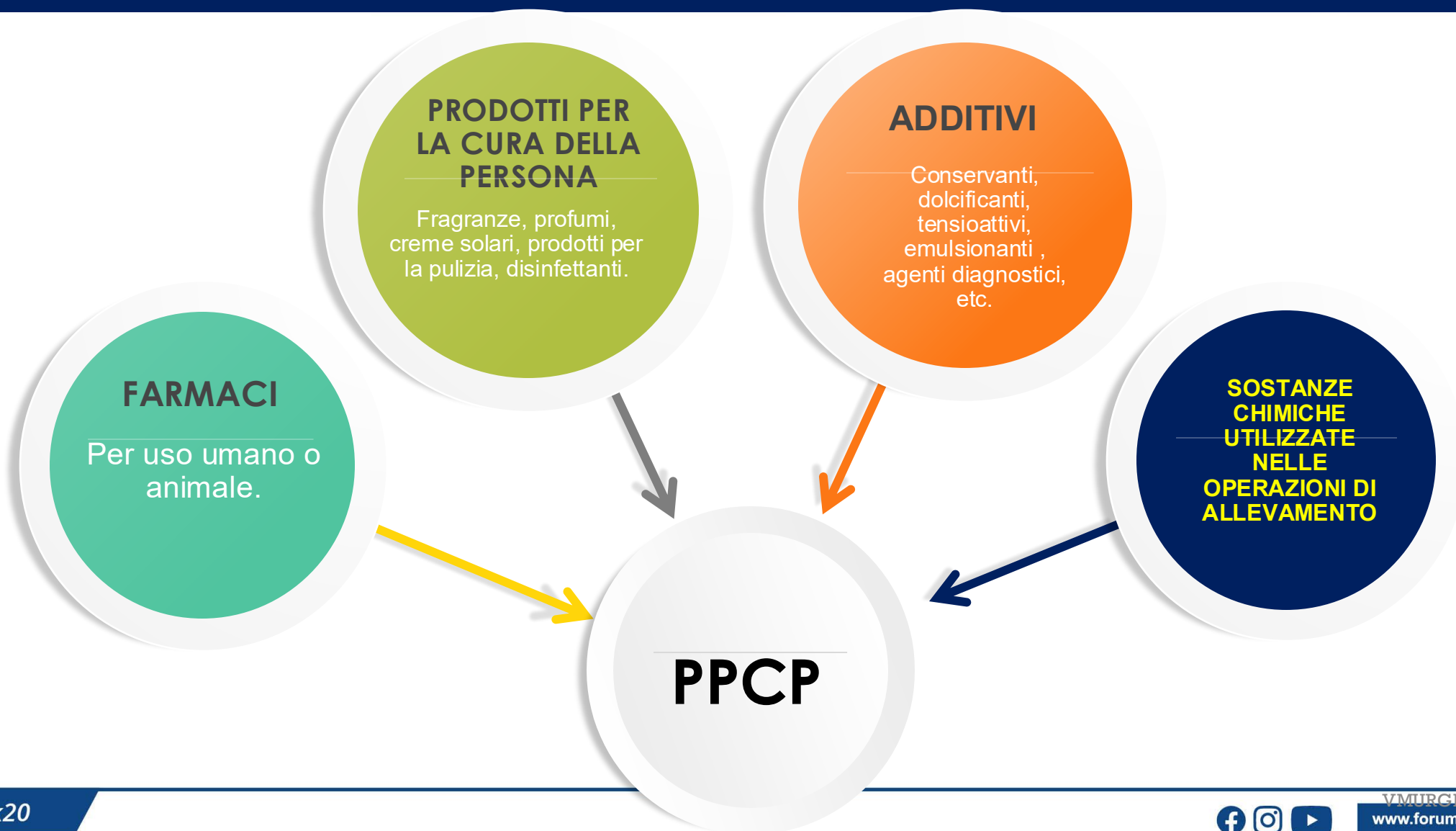


- I farmaci **sono essenziali** per l'assistenza sanitaria, ma **hanno un forte impatto negativo sull'ambiente**.
- Lungo il loro ciclo di vita **rilasciano emissioni di gas serra**.
- I residui contaminano l'ambiente e danneggiano gli ecosistemi.
- La **produzione di farmaci e dei loro componenti accessori** (es. packaging) **minaccia la biodiversità**.
- Le principali barriere alla riduzione dell'impatto sono:
  - scarsa consapevolezza;
  - ostacoli normativi e infrastrutturali;
  - mancanza di coordinamento tra gli attori coinvolti.



Booth A, Shaw SE. Addressing the Environmental Impact of Pharmaceuticals: A Call to Action. Br J Hosp Med. 2025.  
<https://doi.org/10.12968/hmed.2024.0841>

# Pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCP)



# CARATTERISTICHE DI PERICOLOSITÀ AMBIENTALE DEI PRODOTTI FARMACEUTICI E PER LA CURA PERSONALE (PPCP)

- La maggior parte dei PPCP ha la proprietà unica di indurre effetti fisiologici a basse dosi, rendendoli potenti composti in grado di alterare i processi biologici in diversi organismi;
- Molti sono persistenti nell'ambiente,
- Alcuni PPCP non sono persistenti e subiscono vari processi di degradazione, ma il loro consumo elevato e la continua introduzione nell'ambiente **gli conferiscono una caratteristica di "pseudo-persistenza"**;
- Tanti hanno azione di **interferenza endocrina** pur non essendo ormoni.





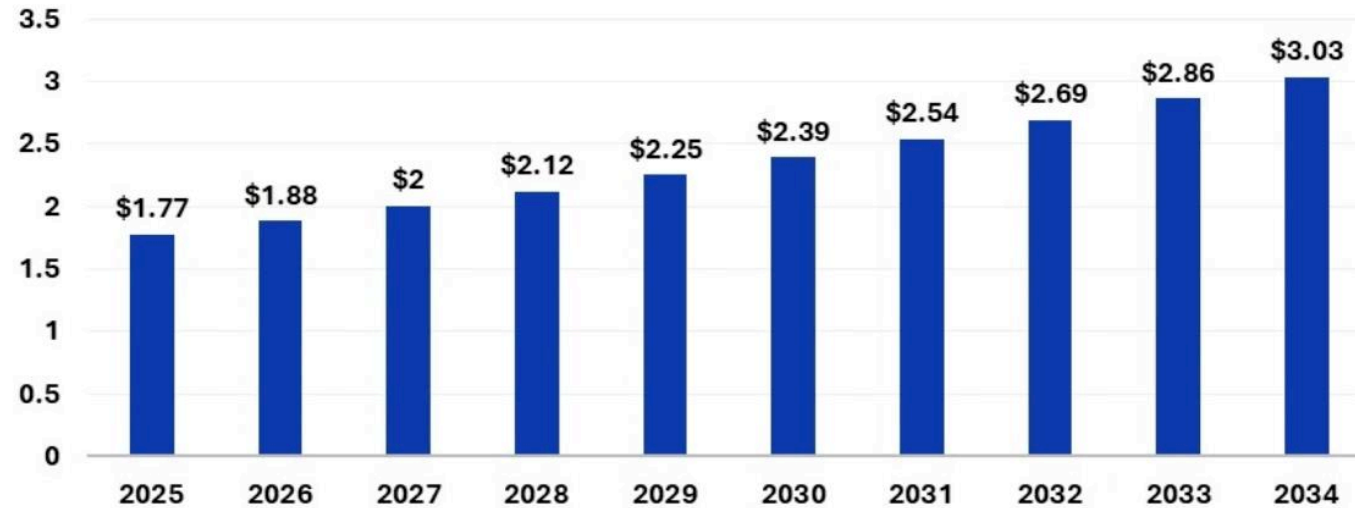
# PHARMACEUTICAL POLLUTION OF THE WORLD'S RIVERS

## Rappresentati:

- Tutti i continenti;
- 258 fiumi del mondo;
- 10 regioni geografiche;
- 104 località in 104 paesi;
- 10 milioni di persone.

Precedence  
RESEARCH

## Pharmaceutical Market Size 2025 to 2034 (USD Trillion)



The global pharmaceutical market size is predicted to increase from USD 1.77 trillion in 2025 to approximately USD 3.03 trillion by 2034, expanding at a CAGR of 6.15% from 2025 to 2034.

Source: <https://www.precedenceresearch.com/pharmaceutical-market>

Number of  
Sampling Sites

81

10

2

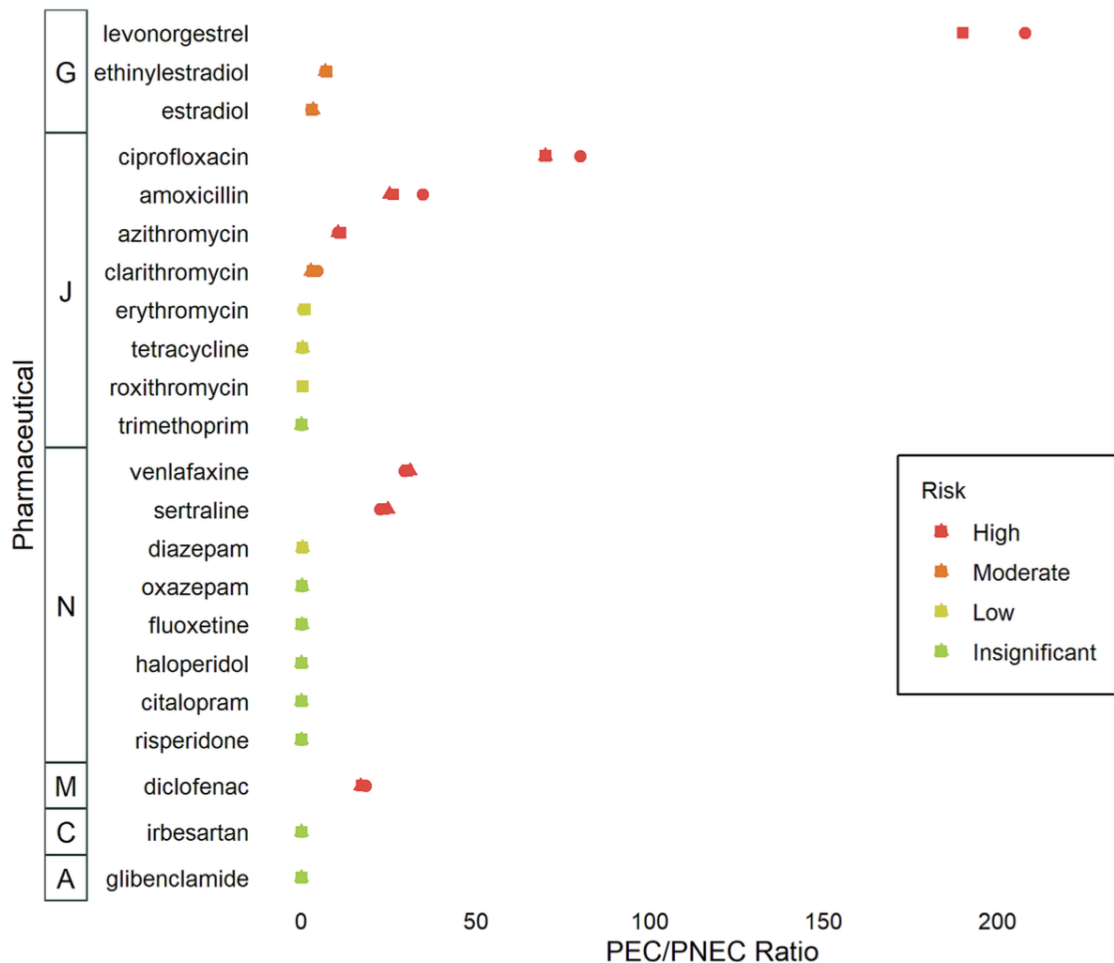


**di quelle considerate sicure per gli organismi  
acquatici o che destano preoccupazione in termini  
di selezione della resistenza antimicrobica.**

VMURGIA 2025

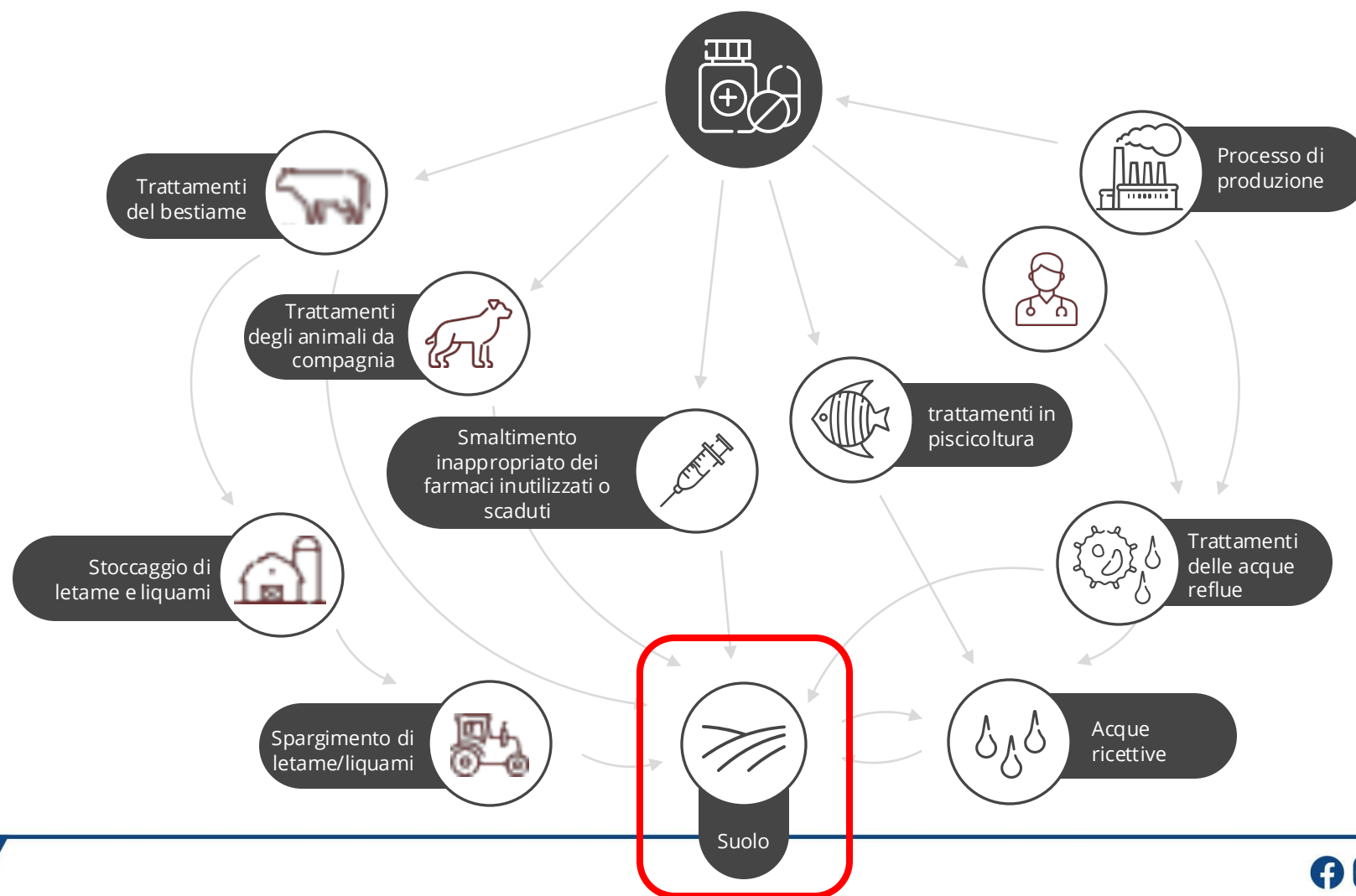


## RISK QUOTIENT VALUES FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF SELECTED PHARMACEUTICALS ON SURFACE WATERS.



Giunchi V, et al. The environmental impact of pharmaceuticals in Italy: Integrating healthcare and eco-toxicological data to assess and potentially mitigate their diffusion to water supplies. Br J Clin Pharmacol. 2023 Jul;89(7):2020-2027. doi: 10.1111/bcp.15761.

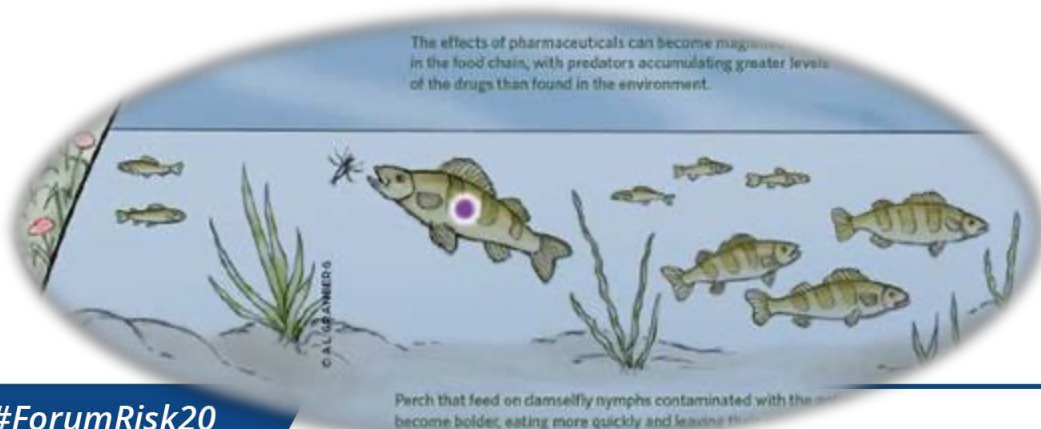
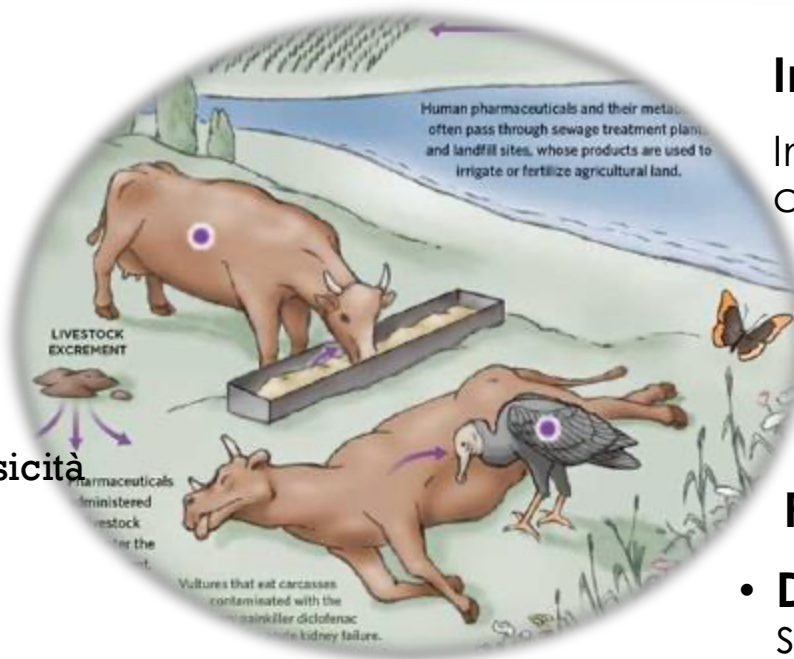
# COME ARRIVANO NELL'AMBIENTE I FARMACI E LE SOSTANZE PER LA CURA DELLE PERSONE?





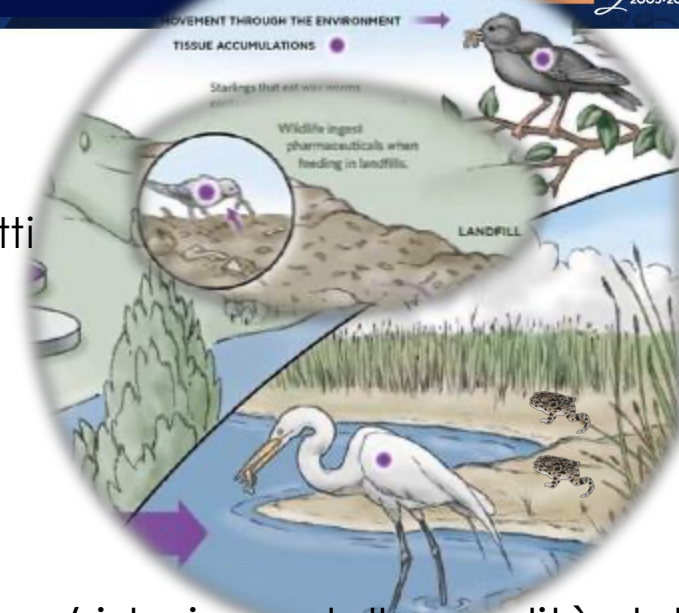
## Uccelli

- Disturbi del comportamento
- Morte per nefrotossicità



## Insetti

Impatti sulla fisiologia e sul comportamento degli insetti



## Pesci, rane, mitili

- **Disturbi della riproduzione** (riduzione della qualità dello sperma)
- **Disturbi della differenziazione sessuale** (alterazione nel comportamento sessuale, femminilizzazione)
- **Disturbi dello sviluppo** (ritardo della maturazione)
- **Disturbi del comportamento** (Gli animali possono essere più imprudenti nella ricerca di cibo o troppo timorosi. In entrambe le situazioni esiste il rischio di una riduzione delle dimensioni delle popolazioni interessate).





## Biodiversity and human health

**Health** "is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity".

**Biological diversity** (biodiversity) is "the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems."

**Biodiversity underpins ecosystem** functioning and the provision of goods and services that are essential to human health and well being.

The links between **biodiversity and health** are manifested at various spatial and temporal scales. Biodiversity and human health, and the respective policies and activities, are interlinked in various ways.

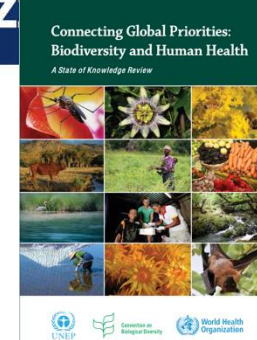


**Direct drivers** of biodiversity loss include land-use change, habitat loss, over-exploitation, pollution, invasive species and climate change. Many of these drivers affect human health directly and through their impacts on biodiversity.

**Women and men** have different roles in the conservation and use of biodiversity and varying health impacts.

**Human population** health is determined, to a large extent, by social, economic and environmental factors.

**The social and natural** sciences are important contributors to biodiversity and health research and policy. Integrative approaches such as the Ecosystem Approach, Eco-health and One Health unite different fields and require the development of mutual understanding and cooperation across disciplines.



L'uso di farmaci nel settore sanitario comporta il rilascio di principi attivi nell'ambiente.

Queste sostanze possono danneggiare specie e habitat, alterando gli ecosistemi.

Gli squilibri ecologici generati si ripercuotono indirettamente sulla salute umana.





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Review article

## Antibiotics in the aquatic environments: A review of the European scenario

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#ForumRisk20

**Table 2**

Detected antibiotics in different aqueous environmental matrices in Europe. More detailed information for each reported study is provided in Supporting Information.

Country	Studies	Matrices	Antibiotic classes: Antibiotic subclasses - Active agents	
Austria (Clara et al., 2005) Belgium (Vergeynst et al., 2015)		WWTPE; WWTP	<b>Macrolide:</b> ROX <b>Diaminopyrimidine:</b> TMT <b>Quinolones:</b> <b>Fluoroquinolones</b> - CPF; LVF	Sulfonamide: SXZ Sulfonamide: SMX Tetracycline: TTC
Croatia (Babić et al., 2006; Senta et al., 2013)		WWTPE; WWTP	<b>Diaminopyrimidine:</b> TMT <b>Macrolides:</b> AZT; CTR; ERT; RXT	Quinolones: <i>Fluoroquinolones</i> - CPF; ERF; NOF Sulfonamides: SDZ; SGD; STA; SPD; SMZ; SMX
Czech Republic (Seifrtová et al., 2010; Tylová et al., 2013; Golovko et al., 2014)		HWWTPE; HWWTPI; WWTPE; WWTP	<b>Diaminopyrimidine:</b> TMT <b>Lincosamides:</b> CDM; LCM <b>Macrolides:</b> AZT; CTR; ERT	Quinolones: <i>Fluoroquinolones</i> - CPF; ERF; LVF; NOF; OFX Sulfonamides: SDD; SMX; SPD Tetracyclines: CTC; DXC; OXT; TTC
Finland (Vieno et al., 2006; Vieno et al., 2007a; Vieno et al., 2007b)		WWTPE; WWTP; RW	<b>Quinolones:</b> <b>Fluoroquinolones</b> - CPF; NOF; OFX	
France (Andreozzi et al., 2003; Tamtam et al., 2008; Felizzola and Chiron, 2009; Dinh et al., 2011; Dévier et al., 2013; Jeanton et al., 2014; Pasquini et al., 2014)		DW; WWTPE; WWTP; RW	<b>β-lactam: Penicillin</b> - AMX <b>Diaminopyrimidine:</b> TMT <b>Glycopeptide:</b> VCM <b>Macrolides:</b> CTR; ERT; TLS	Nitroimidazole: OND Quinolones: <i>Fluoroquinolone</i> - CPF; DNF; ENX; ERF; LMF; NOF; OFX; SRF; <i>Other quinolones</i> - FMQ; OXA Sulfonamides: SMX Tetracyclines: DXC; TTC
Germany (Christian et al., 2003; Nödler et al., 2010; Rossmann et al., 2014; Baumann et al., 2015; Maier et al., 2015)		WWTPE; WWTP; RW; SeaW	<b>β-lactams: Cephalosporins</b> - CRX; CTX; FCX; <b>Penicillins</b> - AMP; AMX; PNV; PPR <b>Diaminopyrimidine:</b> TMT <b>Glycopeptide:</b> VCM <b>Lincosamide:</b> CDM	Macrolides: AZT; CTR; ERT; RXT Quinolones: <i>Fluoroquinolones</i> - CPF; ERF; LVF; OFX Sulfonamides: SDD; SMX Tetracycline: DXC
Greece (Andreozzi et al., 2003; Kosma et al., 2014; Alygizakis et al., 2016; Papageorgiou et al., 2016)		WWTPE; WWTP; SeaW	<b>β-lactams: Penicillins</b> - AMP; AMX <b>Diaminopyrimidine:</b> TMT <b>Lincosamide:</b> LCM <b>Macrolides:</b> ERT; TLS	Nitroimidazole: MND Quinolones: <i>Fluoroquinolones</i> - CPF; ENX; LMF; MXF; NOF; OFX Sulfonamides: SDZ; SMX
Ireland (McEneff et al., 2014)		WWTPE; SW	<b>Diaminopyrimidine:</b> TMT	
Italy (Andreozzi et al., 2003; Andreozzi et al., 2004; Castiglioni et al., 2005; Zuccato et al., 2005; Zuccato et al., 2010; Al Aukidy et al., 2012; Celano et al., 2014; Verlicchi et al., 2014)		DW; HWWTPE; WWTPE; WWTP; RW; SeaW; SW	<b>Amphenicol:</b> CRP <b>β-lactam: Penicillin</b> - AMX <b>Diaminopyrimidine:</b> TMT <b>Glycopeptide:</b> VCM <b>Lincosamide:</b> LCM	Macrolides: AZT; CTR; ERT; JSM; OLD; RXT; SPR; TLS; TMC Nitroimidazole: MND Quinolones: <i>Fluoroquinolones</i> - CPF; ENX; LMF; NOF; OFX Sulfonamides: SDZ; SMX; SMZ Tetracyclines: CTC; DXC; OXT; TTC
Luxembourg (Pailler et al., 2009)		WWTPE; WWTP	<b>Sulfonamides:</b> SDM; SMX; SMZ; STA	Tetracyclines: TTC; OXT
Netherlands (Laak et al., 2010; Chitescu et al., 2012; Jongh et al. 2012b)		DW; GW; RW; SW	<b>Diaminopyrimidine:</b> TMT <b>Lincosamide:</b> CDM	Macrolides: CTR; ERT; RXT Sulfonamide: SMX
Poland (Borecka et al., 2013; Wagil et al., 2014; Sikorska et al., 2015; Wagil et al., 2015)		RW; SeaW; TW; WW	<b>Aminoglycosides:</b> NMC <b>Diaminopyrimidine:</b> TMT <b>Lincosamide:</b> LCM <b>Macrolides:</b> ERT; TMC <b>Nitroimidazole:</b> MND	Pleuromutilin: TAM Quinolones: <i>Fluoroquinolones</i> - CPF; ERF; NOF Sulfonamides: SDM; SMX Tetracycline: DXC
Portugal (Madureira et al., 2009; Santos et al., 2013; Gaffney et al., 2015; Pereira et al., 2015)		DW; GW; HWWTPE; WWTPE; WWTP; RW	<b>Diaminopyrimidine:</b> TMT <b>Macrolides:</b> AZT; SRT; ERT <b>Nitroimidazole:</b> MND	Quinolones: <i>Fluoroquinolones</i> - CPF; ERF; OFX Sulfonamides: SDZ; SMX; SMZ; SPD Tetracycline: TTC
Romania (Oprîș et al., 2013; Chișescu and Nicolau, 2014; Chitescu et al., 2015)		DW; LW; WWTPE; WWTP; RW	<b>Amphenicol:</b> CRP <b>β-lactam: Cephalosporin</b> - CTN <b>Diaminopyrimidine:</b> TMT <b>Macrolides:</b> TLS; TMC	Pleuromutilin: TAM Quinolones: <i>Fluoroquinolones</i> - CPF; Sulfonamide: SMX Tetracyclines: DXC; TTC

(continued on next page)

**Table 2** (continued)

Country	Antibiotic classes: <i>Antibiotic subclasses</i> - Active agents	
Studies	Matrices	
Slovakia (Birošová et al., 2014)	WWTPE; WWTP1	<b>Diaminopyrimidine:</b> TMT <b>Lincosamide:</b> CDM <b>Macrolides:</b> AZT; CTR; ERT; RXT Quinolones: <i>Fluoroquinolones</i> - CPF; ENX; ERF; LVF; NOF Sulfonamides: SDZ; SMT; SMZ; SPD; SQN; SSL Tetracyclines: DXC; OXT; TTC
Spain (Reverté et al., 2003; Gómez et al., 2006; Gros et al., 2006b; Gros et al., 2007; Cruz et al., 2008; Muñoz et al., 2009; Galán et al., 2010a; Muñoz et al., 2010; Roldán et al., 2010; Rosal et al., 2010; Serna et al., 2010; Galán et al., 2010b; Galán et al., 2010c; Galán et al., 2011; Lor et al., 2011; Serna et al., 2011; Silva et al., 2011; Valcárcel et al., 2011; Cabeza et al., 2012; Galán et al., 2012; Gros et al., 2012; Lor et al., 2012; Osorio et al., 2012; Roig et al., 2012; Serna et al., 2012; Boleda et al., 2013; Gros et al., 2013; Iglesias et al., 2013; Climent et al., 2014; Collado et al., 2014; González et al., 2014; Molina et al., 2014; González et al., 2015; Mendoza et al., 2015; Osorio et al., 2015; Boix et al., 2015b)	DW; GW; HWWTPE; WellW; WLW; WTPE; WWTPE; WWTP1; ResW; RW; SeaW; SW	<b>Amphenicol:</b> CRP <b><math>\beta</math>-lactams: <i>Cephalosporin</i> - CLX; <i>Penicillin</i> - AMX</b> <b>Diaminopyrimidine:</b> TMT <b>Lincosamides:</b> CDM; LCM <b>Macrolides:</b> AZT; CTR; CTR; ERT; JSM; PEF; RTX; SPR; SRF; TLS; TMC Nitroimidazoles: DTZ; MND; RND Quinolones: <i>Fluoroquinolones</i> - CPF; DNF; ENX; ERF; MBF; MXF; NOF; OFX; <i>Other quinolones</i> - FMQ; NLA; PPA Sulfonamides: SBZ; SCT; SDM; SDX; SDZ; SGD; SMP; SMR; SMT; SMX; SMZ; SNT; SPD; SQN; SSD; SSX; STA Tetracyclines: CTC; DXC; OXT; TTC
Sweden (Andreozzi et al., 2003; Lindberg et al., 2004; Bendz et al., 2005; Lindberg et al., 2005; Zorita et al., 2009; Grabic et al., 2012)	DWWTPE; HWWTPE; WWTPE; WWTP1; RW	<b>Diaminopyrimidine:</b> TMT <b>Lincosamide:</b> CDM <b>Macrolides:</b> CTR; RXT Nitroimidazole: MND Quinolones: <i>Fluoroquinolones</i> - CPF; ENX; LMF; NOF; OFX Sulfonamide: SMX
Swiss (Göbel et al., 2004; Joss et al., 2005)	WWTPE	<b>Diaminopyrimidine:</b> TMT <b>Macrolides:</b> AZT; CTR; ERT; RXT Sulfonamides: SMX; SMZ; SPD
Switzerland (Golet et al., 2002; McArdell et al., 2003; Huntscha et al., 2012; Coutu et al., 2013)	GW; WWTPE; RW	<b>Diaminopyrimidine:</b> TMT <b>Lincosamide:</b> CDM <b>Macrolides:</b> CTR; ERT; RXT Nitroimidazole: MND Quinolones: <i>Fluoroquinolones</i> - CPF; NOF; OFX
UK (Hilton and Thomas, 2003; Blackwell et al., 2004; Thomas and Hilton, 2004; Roberts and Thomas, 2006; Nebot et al., 2007; Zhang and Zhou, 2007; Hordern et al., 2008a; Hordern et al., 2008b; Hordern et al., 2008c; Hordern et al., 2009; Gardner et al., 2012; Miller et al., 2015)	WWTPE; WWTP1; RW; SeaW; SW; TW	<b>Amphenicol:</b> CRP <b><math>\beta</math>-lactam: <i>Penicillin</i> - AMX</b> <b>Diaminopyrimidine:</b> TMT <b>Macrolide:</b> ERT Nitroimidazole: MND Quinolone: <i>Fluoroquinolone</i> - OFX Sulfonamides: SCP; SMX Tetracycline: OXT
Various countries (Petrovic et al., 2006; Hordern et al., 2007; Terzić et al., 2008; Loos et al., 2010; Loos et al., 2013; Ruff et al., 2015)	GW; WWTPE; WWTP1; RW	<b>Amphenicol:</b> FFN <b><math>\beta</math>-lactams: <i>Penicillins</i> - AMX; PNV</b> <b>Diaminopyrimidine:</b> TMT <b>Lincosamides:</b> CDM; LCM Macrolides: AZT; CTR; ERT; JSM; RXT Quinolones: <i>Fluoroquinolones</i> - CPF; ERF; NOF; RXT; <i>Other quinolones</i> -FMQ Sulfonamides: SDZ; SMR; SMX; SMZ; SPD; STA

*Countries:* Various countries include Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and UK.  
 Abbreviations



Review article

# Antibiotics in the aquatic environments: A review of the European scenario

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- Le concentrazioni di antibiotici in ambienti naturali come il suolo o l'acqua variano da pochi nanogrammi a centinaia di nanogrammi per litro o kg di terreno.
- Le quantità più elevate si trovano solitamente in aree con forti pressioni antropiche come gli effluenti ospedalieri, gli affluenti e gli effluenti delle acque reflue e i terreni trattati con letame o terreni utilizzati per il bestiame.

## Concentrazione degli antibiotici nei fiumi italiani

Antibiotic	Class	Concentration (ng L <sup>-1</sup> )		
		Po	Lambro	Tiber
Amoxicillin	B-Lactam	n.d	0-16.7	
Cyprofloxacin	Quinolones	1.3-124	6.7-14.4	8.8-19
Clarithromycin	Macrolide	0.9-128.0	8.3-149.0	
Erythromycin	Macrolide	0.78-15.9	4.5	
Lincomycin	Lincosamide	1.2-248.9	6.8-24.4	
Metronidazole	Nitroimidazole	13-68		
Oleandomycin	Lincosamide	0.1-0.4	0.8-2.8	
Ofloxacin	Fluoroquinolone	33.1	306.1	
Oxytetracycline	Tetracycline	1.2-8.0	14.4	
Sulfamethoxazole	Sulfonamide	1.83-2.39	nd	68
Sulfadiazine	Sulfonamide			236
Sulfadimethoxine	Sulfonamide			28
Sulfapyridine	Sulfonamide			121
Spiramycin	Macrolide	0.66-26.8	8.4-74.2	
Tilmicosin	Macrolide	0.4-8.93	nd	
Tylosin	Macrolide	0.3	2.2-2.8	
Vancomycin	Glycopeptide	0.59-11.69		

Studio nel Nord Italia sugli scarichi ospedalieri (due ospedali di dimensioni diverse) e sul trattamento delle relative acque reflue.

**Le strutture sanitarie:** tra le principali fonti di antimicrobici e batteri resistenti agli antimicrobici negli affluenti degli impianti di depurazione.

**Table 3**

Ranges of concentrations and corresponding average value in brackets of pharmaceuticals in effluents from the two hospitals and in the influent and effluent of the municipal WWTP.

Therapeutic class	Compound, µg/L	Hospital A (summer)	Hospital B (summer)	Hospital B (winter)	WWTP influent (winter)	WWTP effluent (winter)
Antibiotics B	Azithromycin	<LOD-0.11 (0.030)	0.045–0.050 (0.047)	0.58–1.04 (0.80)	0.01–0.33 (0.13)	0.07–0.18 (0.13)
	Chloramphenicol	<LOD-0.036 (0.012)	<LOD	<LOD-0.01 (0.078)	0.013–0.024 (0.019)	<LOD
	Chlortetracycline	0.02–0.06 (0.04)	0.063–0.094 (0.077)	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
	Ciprofloxacin	10–15 (12)	1.4–1.9 (1.6)	15–26 (21)	1.1–3.7 (2.2)	0.29–1.1 (0.64)
	Clarithromycin	0.02–0.14 (0.06)	0.050–0.064 (0.058)	9.3–14 (11)	0.11–0.78 (0.31)	0.26–0.31 (0.28)
	Danofloxacin	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
	Doxycycline	0.10–0.27 (0.17)	0.056–0.97 (0.078)	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
	Enoxacin	0.33–0.48 (0.41)	0.058–0.10 (0.080)	0.18–0.45 (0.27)	0.081–0.13 (0.10)	0.03–0.10 (0.061)
	Enrofloxacin	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
	Erythromycin	0.06–0.32 (0.16)	0.080–0.086 (0.082)	0.091–0.23 (0.16)	0.010–0.072 (0.045)	0.010–0.033 (0.016)
	Josamycin	<LOD-0.012 (0.003)	0.011–0.015 (0.012)	<LOD-0.01 (0.01)	<LOD – 0.007 (0.0020)	<LOD
	Metronidazole	0.33–1.64 (0.72)	0.26–0.39 (0.033)	0.85–1.1 (0.96)	0.028–0.056 (0.042)	0.013–0.041 (0.028)
	Nifuroxazide	0.10–2.56 (1.4)	0.10–0.16 (0.14)	0.22–0.33 (0.29)	0.019–0.076 (0.052)	0.010–0.022 (0.013)
	Norfloxacin	0.04–0.10 (0.07)	0.023–0.044 (0.034)	0.22–0.51 (0.35)	0.15–0.31 (0.020)	0.14–0.17 (0.15)
	Ofloxacin	13–22 (19)	3.3–4.1 (3.7)	25–37 (31)	0.45–2.2 (1.0)	0.22–0.52 (0.39)
	Oxytetracycline	0.30–1.3 (0.78)	0.074–0.10 (0.089)	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
	Roxithromycin	<LOD	<LOD	0.02–0.14 (0.079)	<LOD-0.14 (0.063)	0.013–0.053 (0.029)
	Spiramycin	<LOD-0.040 (0.010)	<LOD	0.034–0.11 (0.068)	<LOD-0.15 (0.061)	0.019–0.053 (0.029)
	Sulfadiazine	0.029–0.033 (0.032)	0.077–0.12 (0.10)	0.27–0.38 (0.33)	0.013–0.026 (0.022)	0.010–0.021 (0.017)
	Sulfamethazine	<LOD-0.014 (0.0070)	<LOD	0.013–0.03 (0.023)	0.010–0.033 (0.018)	0.010–0.015 (0.011)
	Sulfamethoxazole	3.0–6.5 (4.2)	0.90–2.7 (1.8)	0.94–3.4 (2.0)	0.28–0.74 (0.44)	0.17–0.24 (0.21)
	Tetracycline	<LOD-0.026 (0.014)	<LOD-0.033 (0.017)	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
	Tilmicosin	0.05–0.07 (0.06)	0.014–0.020 (0.015)	0.12–0.35 (0.26)	0.021–0.46 (0.25)	<LOD-0.081 (0.036)
	Trimeth.	0.80–1.8 (1.2)	0.45–0.86 (0.65)	0.068–0.36 (0.18)	0.039–0.072 (0.058)	0.036–0.051 (0.040)
	Tylosin A	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD

### Gli antibiotici più diffusi erano:

- Nell'Ospedale B in estate: ofloxacina (3,7 µg/L); ciprofloxacina (1.6 µg/L) e sulfametossazolo (1,8 µg/L)
- Nell'Ospedale B in inverno: ofloxacina (**31 µg/L**); ciprofloxacina (**21 µg/L**) e sulfametossazolo (2.0 µg/L)

## Estimates of antibiotic resistance in Italy and Western Europe in 2019: a MICROBE-based comparative analysis

Stime dell'antibiotico-resistenza in Italia e in Europa occidentale nel 2019:  
un'analisi comparativa basata su MICROBE

Giulia Zamagni,<sup>1</sup> Silvia Forni,<sup>2</sup> Ivo Iavicoli,<sup>3</sup> Stefano Guicciardi,<sup>4,5</sup> Danilo Buonsenso,<sup>6</sup> Pietro Ferrara,<sup>7,8</sup> Maia De Luca,<sup>9</sup> Davide Golinelli,<sup>5</sup> Francesco Sanmarchi,<sup>5</sup> Giulia Collatuzzo,<sup>10</sup> Fabrizio Gemmi,<sup>2</sup> Mohsen Naghavi,<sup>11</sup> Michela Sabbatucci,<sup>12</sup> Lorenzo Monasta<sup>1</sup>

Epidemiol Prev 2024; 48 (1)48-59. doi: 10.19191/EP24.1.A648.020

**25-28 NOVEMBRE 2025**  
**AREZZO** FIERE E CONGRESSI



### I dati del 2019 confermano che per:

- Infezioni del sangue: **Tasso di mortalità associata all'ABR più alto in Italia** (25,2 per 100.000) rispetto all'Europa Occidentale (18,8).
- Carico attribuibile di malattia: Per tutte le infezioni considerate, la percentuale di decessi e DALYs attribuibili all'ABR **è sempre superiore in Italia**.

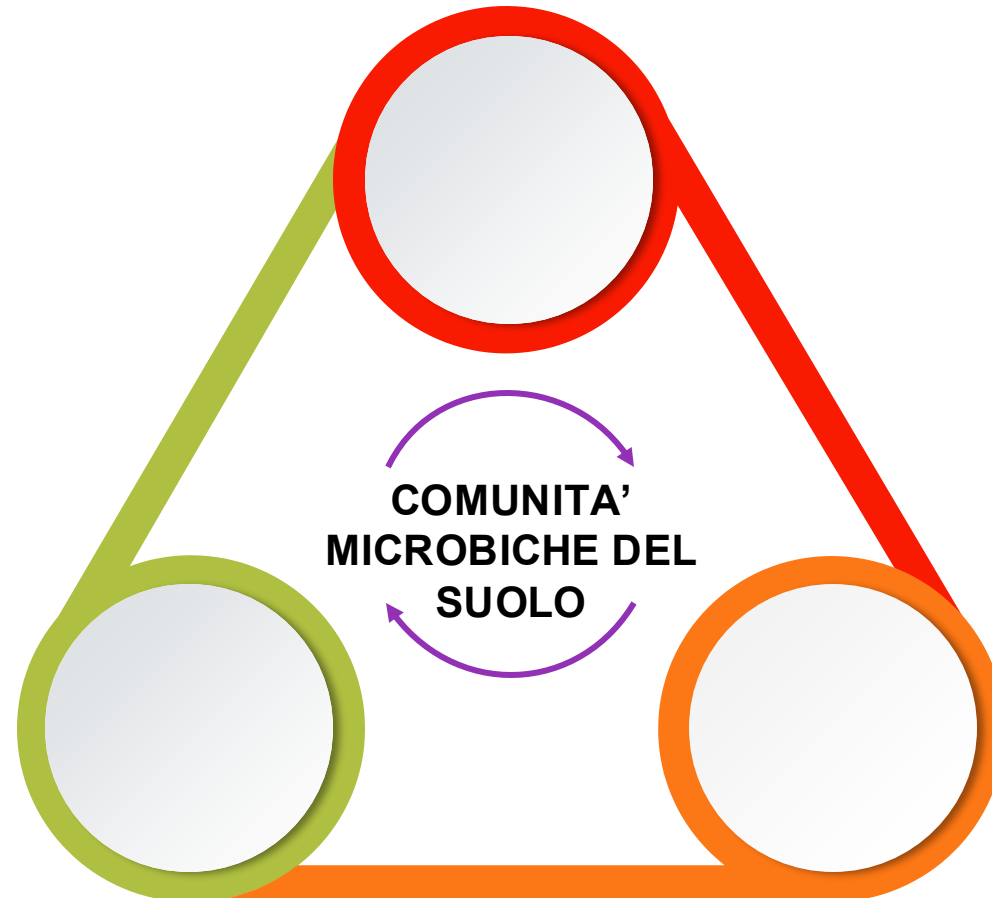


## REGOLAZIONE

CONTROLLO DELLE MALATTIE E DEI PARASSITI,  
DECONTAMINAZIONE, BIORIMEDIO,  
REGOLAZIONE DEL CLIMA E DELLE ACQUE

## SUPPORTO

FORMAZIONE DEL SUOLO,  
TRASFORMAZIONE DELLA MATERIA  
ORGANICA, CICLO DEI NUTRIENTI E  
CRESCITA DELLE PIANTE



## FORNITURA

CIBO, LEGNO, ACQUA FRESCA, FIBRE,  
FARMACI



# PRESSIONE ANTIBIOTICA AMBIENTALE: OSTACOLA LA STRUTTURA E IL FUNZIONAMENTO DELLA COMUNITÀ MICROBICA

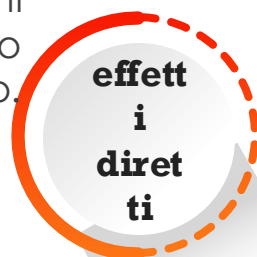
**azioni battericide e batteriostatiche**

scomparsa di alcune popolazioni microbiche e del loro funzionamento ecologico.

**sviluppo di batteri resistenti agli antibiotici**

aumento al di sopra dei livelli di fondo abituali

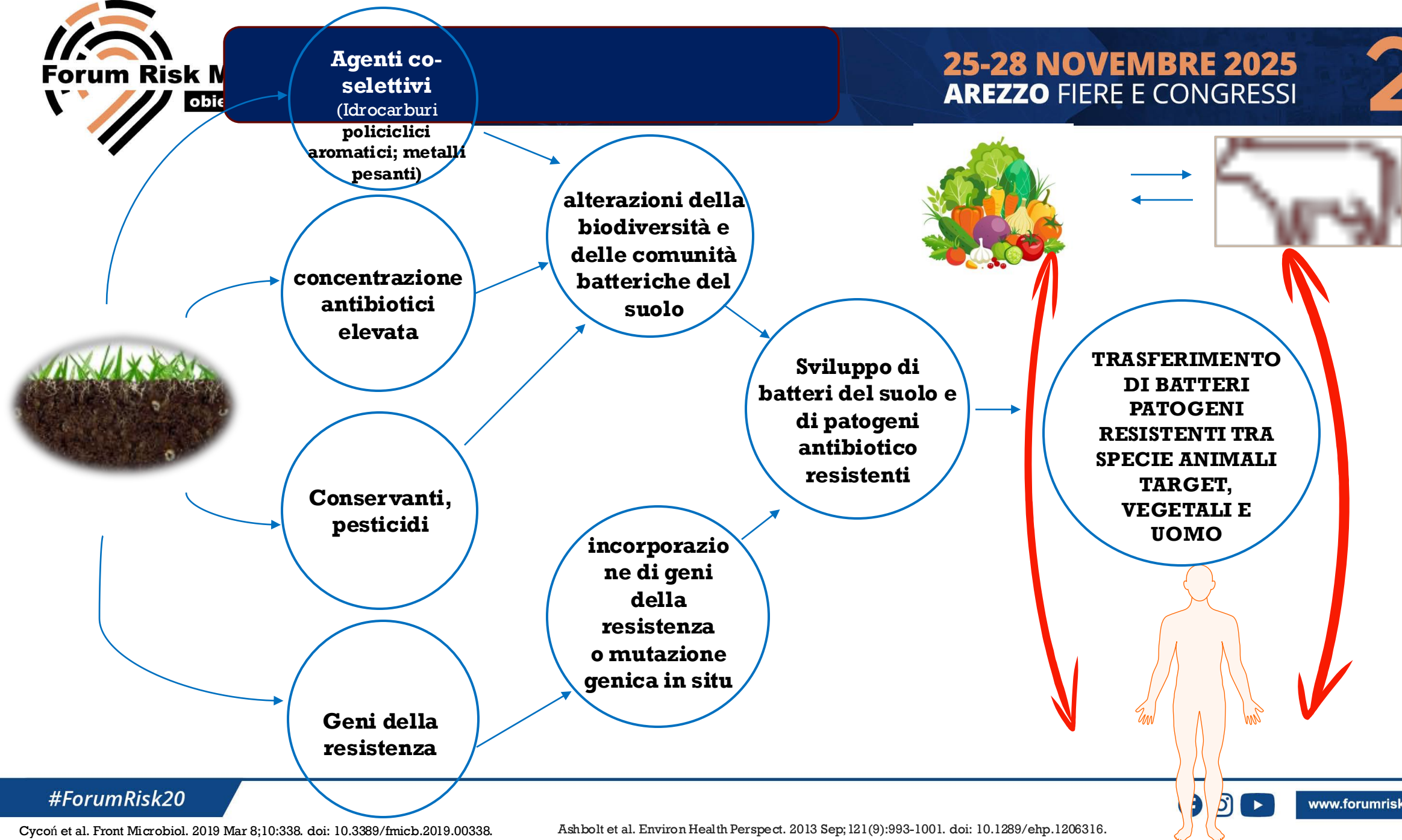
**Effetti a breve termine**



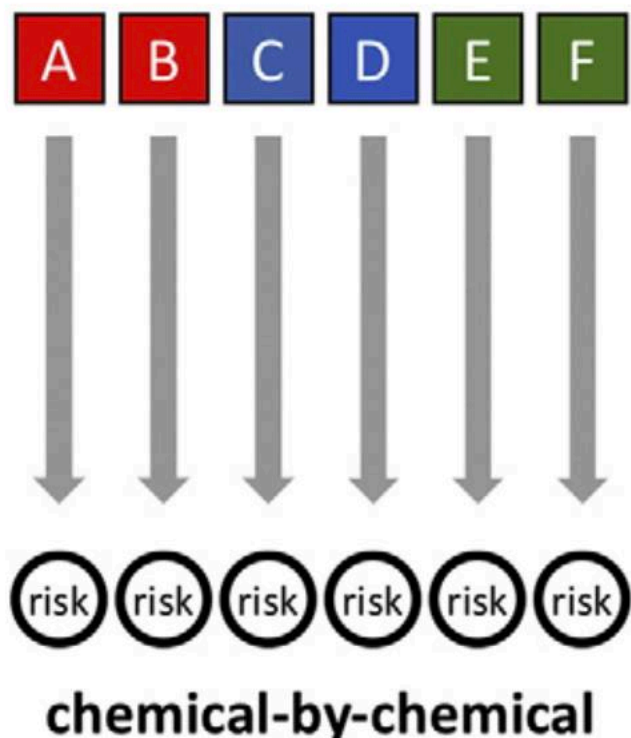
**PRESSIONE ELEVATA**



**Effetti a lungo termine**

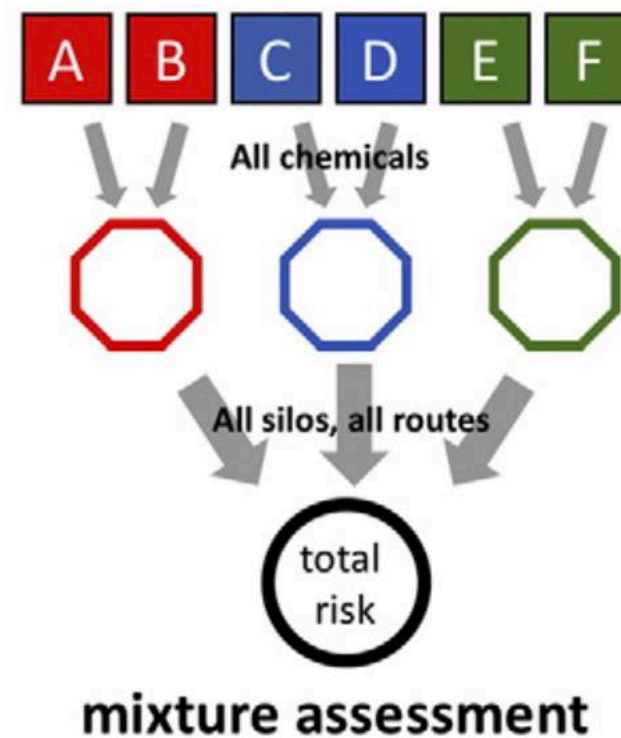


# PROTEGGERE LA SALUTE UMANA DALL'ESPOSIZIONE ALLE MISCELE DI SOSTANZE CHIMICHE



Implementation...  
Options...  
Obstacles...

...wider debate



**Le sostanze chimiche possono contribuire alla tossicità in una miscela complessa anche se sono presenti al di sotto della propria soglia di effetto e / o limite di rilevamento analitico.**

# SI DEVE INTERVENIRE IN TUTTI GLI STADI DEL CICLO DI VITA DEI FARMACI PER MINIMIZZARE L'IMPATTO SULL'AMBIENTE

## Preventivi

- Progettare farmaci più sostenibili (chimica verde);
- Prevenire invece di curare;
- Ridurre la prescrizione e l'imballaggio eccessivi;
- Imparare a prescrivere farmaci con il minor impatto ambientale per la stessa efficacia terapeutica.

## Palliativi

- Migliorare la capacità di depurazione degli impianti di trattamento delle acque reflue;
- Impianti di depurazione specifici per gli ospedali;
- Raccolta rigorosa dei farmaci scaduti e/o in eccesso (e un adeguato riciclaggio).





# FROM EVIDENCE TO PRACTICE AND POLICY: ISDE ACTIONS



## Knowledge development and scientific synthesis

- Ongoing literature surveillance
- Basic knowledge chapter for a physicians' booklet
- An updated Position Paper
- Continuous scientific updating and knowledge refinement
- Scientific publications and online articles supporting continuous knowledge dissemination

## Advocacy and technical support to institutions

- Our continuous scientific and educational efforts naturally translate into evidence-based advocacy.
- Through independent technical expertise, we collaborate with leading institutions to support sound, health-protective policies.



## Research and risk analysis

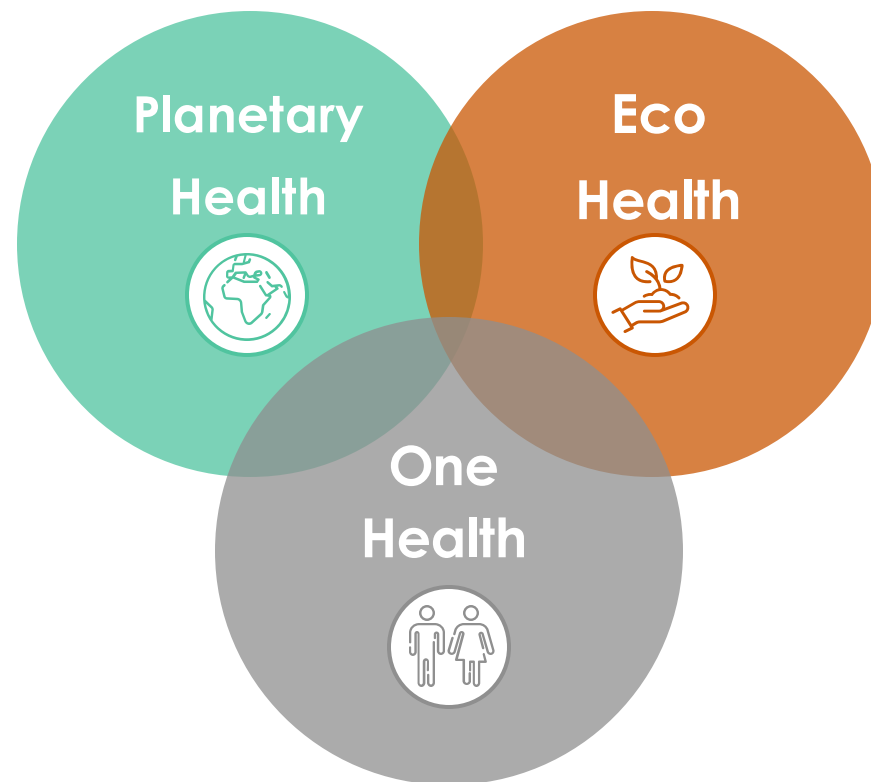
- Pilot project to guide physicians and pharmacists toward more sustainable therapeutic choices.
- Concise drug fact sheets with a Global Risk Score based on environmental occurrence, physic-chemical properties, and ecotoxicity.
- The tool will become a web-app and be expanded to many more substances.
- An environmental biomonitoring project of different bodies of water

## Professional training and public outreach

### Training and information for physicians, veterinarians and pharmacists:

- Two courses (basic and advanced).
- Dozens of presentations on the topic delivered in national and international courses.
- Training course for journalists

# Serve un approccio universale per salvare gli uomini, gli animali, gli ecosistemi ed il pianeta



***Pur garantendo che ogni paziente riceva le cure di cui ha bisogno, è essenziale perseguire una maggiore tutela dell'ambiente e della biodiversità.***

*Grazie per l'attenzione*