



Antibioticoresistenza 2024: lo stato dell'arte
Aggiornamento professionale e riflessioni delle professioni sanitarie



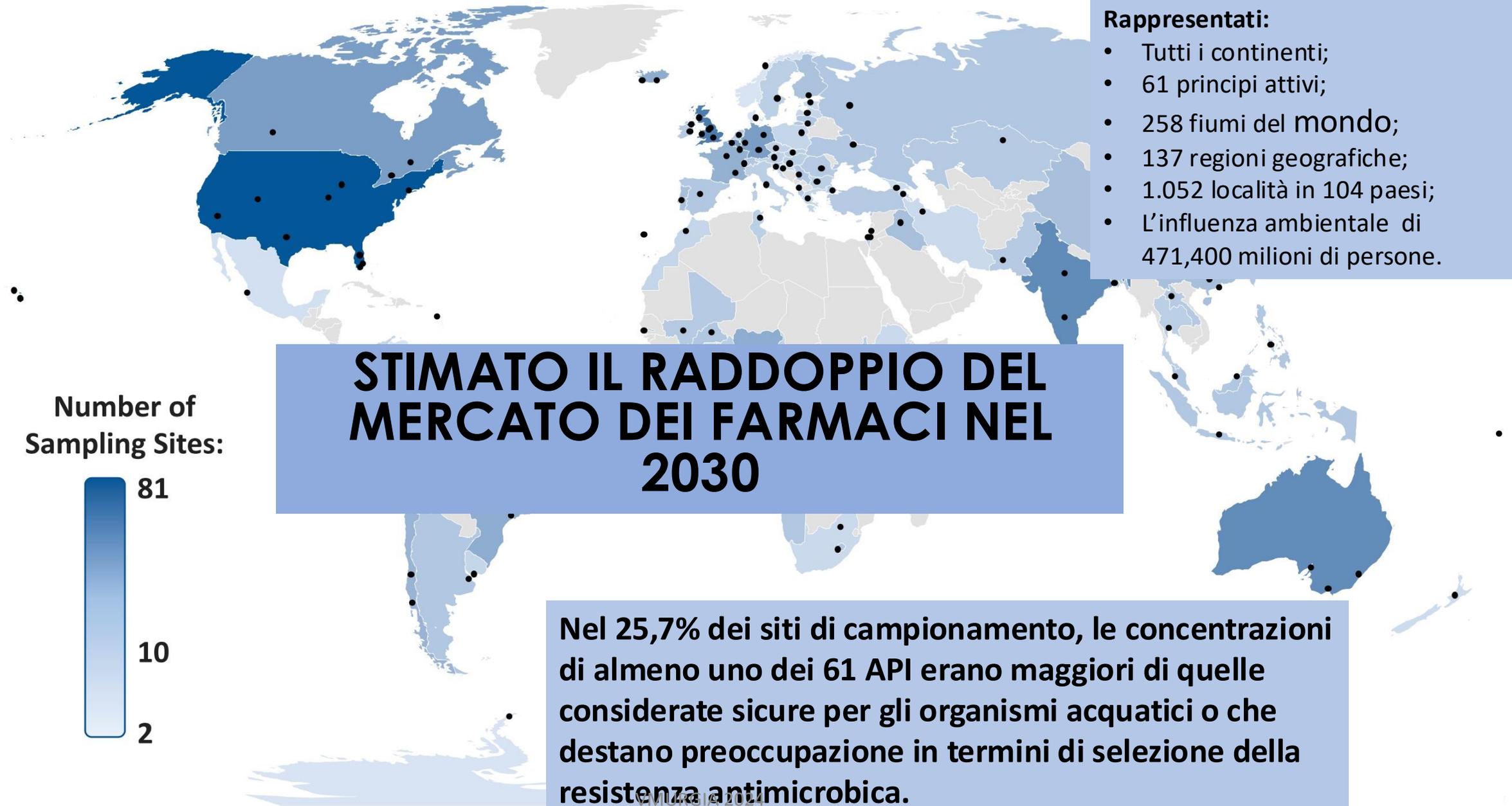
Sabato 12 ottobre 2024
dalle ore 9.00 alle ore 17.30

ANTIBIOTICI ED AMBIENTE

Vitalia Murgia

Associazione Medici per l'ambiente-
ISDE ITALIA

PHARMACEUTICAL POLLUTION OF THE WORLD'S RIVERS





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Review article

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

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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)		WWTPE; WWTP	Macrolide: ROX Sulfonamide: SXZ
Belgium (Vergeynst et al., 2015)		WWTPE; WWTP	Diaminopyrimidine: TMT Quinolones: Fluoroquinolones - CPF; LVF Sulfonamide: SMX Tetracycline: TTC
Croatia (Babić et al., 2006; Senta et al., 2013)		WWTPE; WWTP	Diaminopyrimidine: TMT Macrolides: 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	Diaminopyrimidine: TMT Lincosamides: CDM; LCM Macrolides: 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	Quinolones: Fluoroquinolones - 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	β-lactam: Penicillin - AMX Diaminopyrimidine: TMT Glycopeptide: VCM Macrolides: 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	β-lactams: Cephalosporins - CRX; CTX; FCX; Penicillins - AMP; AMX; PNV; PPR Diaminopyrimidine: TMT Glycopeptide: VCM Lincosamide: 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	β-lactams: Penicillins - AMP; AMX Diaminopyrimidine: TMT Lincosamide: LCM Macrolides: ERT; TLS Nitroimidazole: MND Quinolones: <i>Fluoroquinolones</i> - CPF; ENX; LMF; MXF; NOF; OFX Sulfonamides: SDZ; SMX
Ireland (McEneff et al., 2014)		WWTPE; SW	Diaminopyrimidine: 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	Amphenicol: CRP β-lactam: Penicillin - AMX Diaminopyrimidine: TMT Glycopeptide: VCM Lincosamide: 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	Sulfonamides: SDM; SMX; SMZ; STA Tetracyclines: TTC; OXT
Netherlands (Laak et al., 2010; Chitescu et al., 2012; Jongh et al., 2012b)		DW; GW; RW; SW	Diaminopyrimidine: TMT Lincosamide: 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	Aminoglycosides: NMC Diaminopyrimidine: TMT Lincosamide: LCM Macrolides: ERT; TMC Nitroimidazole: 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	Diaminopyrimidine: TMT Macrolides: AZT; SRT; ERT Nitroimidazole: MND Quinolones: <i>Fluoroquinolones</i> - CPF; ERF; OFX Sulfonamides: SDZ; SMX; SMZ; SPD Tetracycline: TTC
Romania (Opriş et al., 2013; Chişescu and Nicolau, 2014; Chitescu et al., 2015)		DW; LW; WWTPE; WWTP; RW	Amphenicol: CRP β-lactam: Cephalosporin - CTN Diaminopyrimidine: TMT Macrolides: TLS; TMC Pleuromutilin: TAM Quinolone: <i>Fluoroquinolone</i> - CPF Sulfonamide: SMX Tetracyclines: DXC; TTC



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Table 2 (continued)

Country	Matrices	Antibiotic classes: <i>Antibiotic subclasses</i> - Active agents	
Slovakia (Birošová et al., 2014)	WWTPE; WWTPI	Diaminopyrimidine: TMT Lincosamide: CDM Macrolides: 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; WWTPI; ResW; RW; SeaW; SW	Amphenicol: CRP β-lactams: Cephalosporin - CLX; Penicillin - AMX Diaminopyrimidine: TMT Lincosamides: CDM; LCM Macrolides: 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; WWTPI; RW	Diaminopyrimidine: TMT Lincosamide: CDM Macrolides: 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	Diaminopyrimidine: TMT Macrolides: 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	Diaminopyrimidine: TMT Lincosamide: CDM Macrolides: 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; WWTPI; RW; SeaW; SW; TW	Amphenicol: CRP β-lactam: Penicillin - AMX Diaminopyrimidine: TMT Macrolide: 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; WWTPI; RW	Amphenicol: FFN β-lactams: Penicillins - AMX; PNV Diaminopyrimidine: TMT Lincosamides: 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

**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	

Strutture sanitarie: tra le principali fonti di antimicrobici e batteri resistenti agli antimicrobici tra gli affluenti degli impianti di depurazione

Gli antibiotici più diffusi erano:

- Nell'Ospedale A in estate: ofloxacina (19 µg/L) e ciprofloxacin (12 µg/L)
- Nell'Ospedale B in estate: ofloxacina (3,7 µg/L); ciprofloxacin (1.6 µg/L) e sulfametossazolo (1,8 µg/L)
- Nell'Ospedale B in inverno: ofloxacina (31 µg/L); ciprofloxacin (21 µg/L) e sulfametossazolo (2.0 µg/L)



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Ecological effects of antibiotics on natural ecosystems: A review

Paola Grenni ^{a,*}, Valeria Ancona ^b, Anna Barra Caracciolo ^a^a Water Research Institute, National Research Council, Via Salaria km 29.300, 00015 Monterotondo Scalo (RM), Italy^b Water Research Institute, National Research Council, Via F. de Blasio, 5, 70123 Bari, Italy**Table 2**

Antibiotic concentration in Italian rivers. Data from [15,18,33–41].

Antibiotic	Class	Concentration (ng L ⁻¹)		
		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		

CONCENTRAZIONI PIÙ ELEVATE IN AREE DI FORTE PRESSIONE ANTROPICA

- 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.
- Nelle acque reflue, le concentrazioni di antibiotici sono correlate alle variazioni dei dati di consumo annuale, essendo più elevate in inverno. Basse concentrazioni vengono solitamente rilevate negli ambienti naturali.

Concentrazione degli antibiotici nei fiumi italiani

Antibiotic	Class	Concentration (ng L ⁻¹)		
		Po	Lambro	Tiber
Amoxicillin	B-Lactam	n.d	0–16.7	
Cyprofloxacin	Quinolones	1.3–124	6.7–14.4	8.8–19
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Tilmicosin	Macrolide	0.4–8.93	nd	
Tylosin	Macrolide	0.3	2.2–2.8	
Vancomycin	Glycopeptide	0.59–11.69		



Determination of pollutants, antibiotics, and drugs in surface water in Italy as required by the third EU Water Framework Directive Watch List: method development, validation, and assessment

Luisa Colzani¹ · Carola Forni¹ · Laura Clerici¹ · Salvatore Barreca² · Pierluisa Dellavedova¹

Tra le sostanze della Watch List ricercate, i più rilevati sono stati il fluconazolo, il sulfametossazolo, la venlafaxina e il suo metabolita O-desmetilvenlafaxina.

Il gruppo dei farmaci è risultato essere il più abbondante tra gli inquinanti rilevati e, inoltre, queste sostanze sono state rilevate e quantificate sia nelle analisi del 2021 che del 2022.

Sono classificate come sostanze ampiamente consumate e possono essere rilasciate nelle acque superficiali e sotterranee dagli impianti di trattamento delle acque reflue (WWTP).

Table 2. Half-lives ($T_{1/2}$) in days (d) or hours (h) of antibiotics in different water samples under aerobic conditions and daylight.

Chemical Groups	Compound	Sample Type	Temp. [°C]	$T_{1/2}$	Reference
Cephalosporin	Cefradine 1st	lake water	25 ± 3	6.3 d	[83]
	Cefuroxime 2nd			3.1 d	
	Ceftriaxone 3rd			18.7 d	
	Cefepime 4th			2.7 d	
(Amino)penicillin	Amoxicillin	ultrapure water	19 ± 0.5	3.32 ± 0.61 h	[85]
	Ampicillin			3.89 ± 0.43 h	
	Penicillin V			4.37 ± 0.22 h	
	Piperacillin			6.99 ± 0.45 h	
Tetracycline	Tetracycline	river water	25 ± 1	4.15 d	[86]
	Oxytetracycline	river water		1.82 d	
	Chlortetracycline	surface water		3.35 h	
Sulfonamide	Sulfamethoxazole	surface water	25 ± 1	14.22 h	[87]
		STP effluents	Winter	2.4 d	[88]
		river water	25 ± 1	17.8 d	[86]
	Sulfamethazine	surface water	25 ± 1	1.3 d	[87]
		river water		17.3 d	[86]
Fluoroquinolones	Enrofloxacin	surface water	25 ± 1	3.34–6.75 d	[82]
		river water		8.78 d	[86]
	Ciprofloxacin	deionized water	19 ± 1	0.33 h	[89]
		kaolinite suspension	19 ± 1	1.2 h	[89]
		river water	25 ± 1	5.33 d	[86]
	Ofloxacin	STP effluents	winter	10.6 d	[88]
		river water	25 ± 1	11.1 d	[86]
Norfloxacin	river water	25 ± 1	5.64 d	[86]	
Macrolides	Erythromycin	sea water	18 ± 2	11.11 d	[90]
		river water	25 ± 1	4.22 d	[86]
	Roxithromycin	wastewater	4	2.9 d	[91]
		river water	25 ± 1	2.76 d	[86]
	Clarithromycin Azithromycin	wastewater	4	2.9 d 4.8 d	[91]

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



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.

La biodiversità e la salute umana, nonché le rispettive politiche e attività, sono interconnesse in vari modi.

Effetti negativi sulla salute degli interventi del settore sanitario sulla biodiversità:

- l'uso di prodotti farmaceutici può portare al rilascio di principi attivi nell'ambiente e danneggiare specie ed ecosistemi, privandoci di servizi ecosistemici essenziali;
- questi, a loro volta possono avere effetti a catena negativi sulla salute umana.

Connecting Global Priorities: Biodiversity and Human Health

A State of Knowledge Review

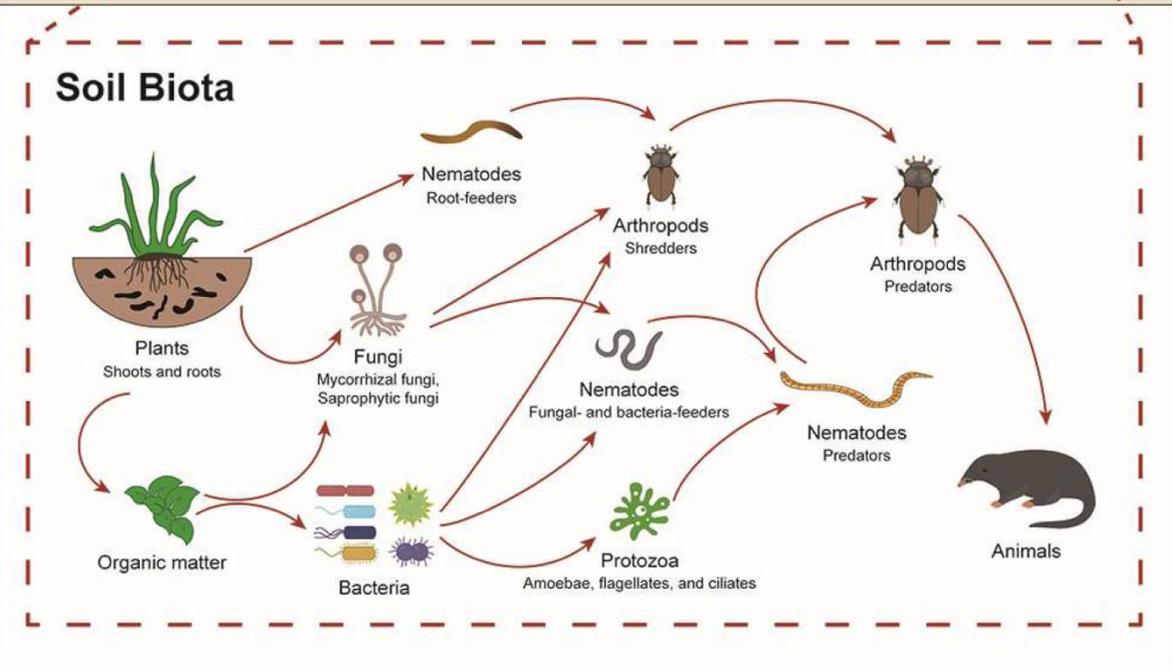
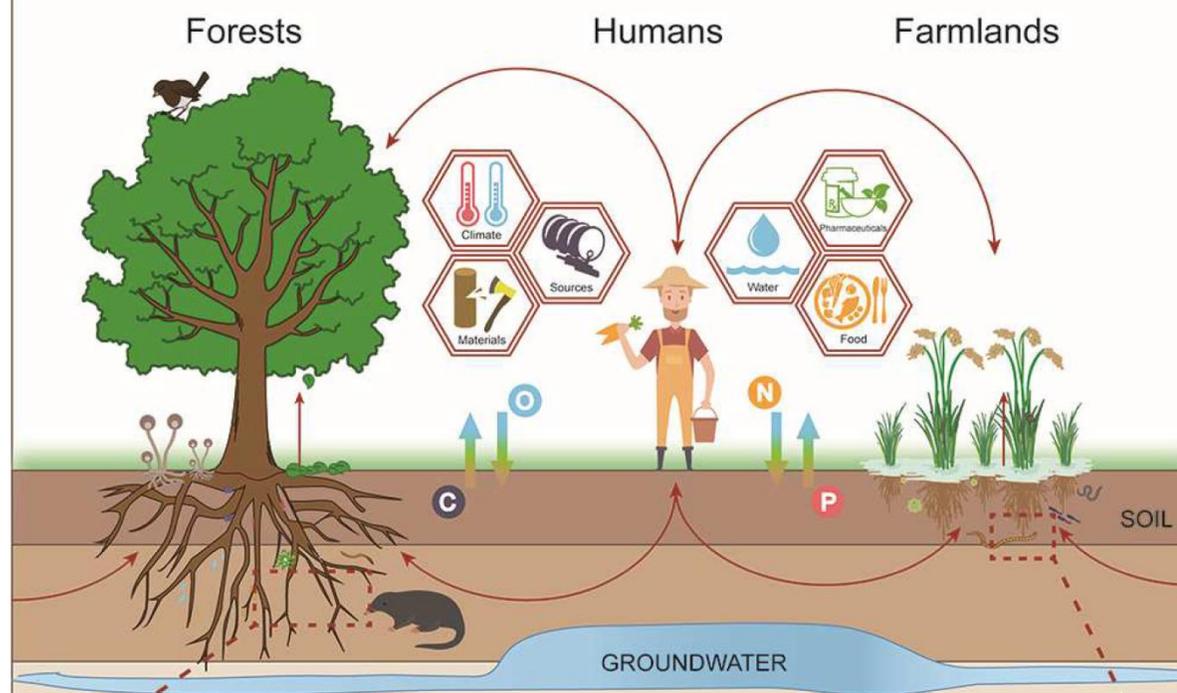


SERVIZI ECOSISTEMICI

Rappresentano i benefici che le popolazioni umane traggono, direttamente o indirettamente, dalle funzioni ecosistemiche, compresi beni e servizi.



II BIOTA DEL SUOLO



SERVIZI ECOSISTEMICI

REGOLAZIONE

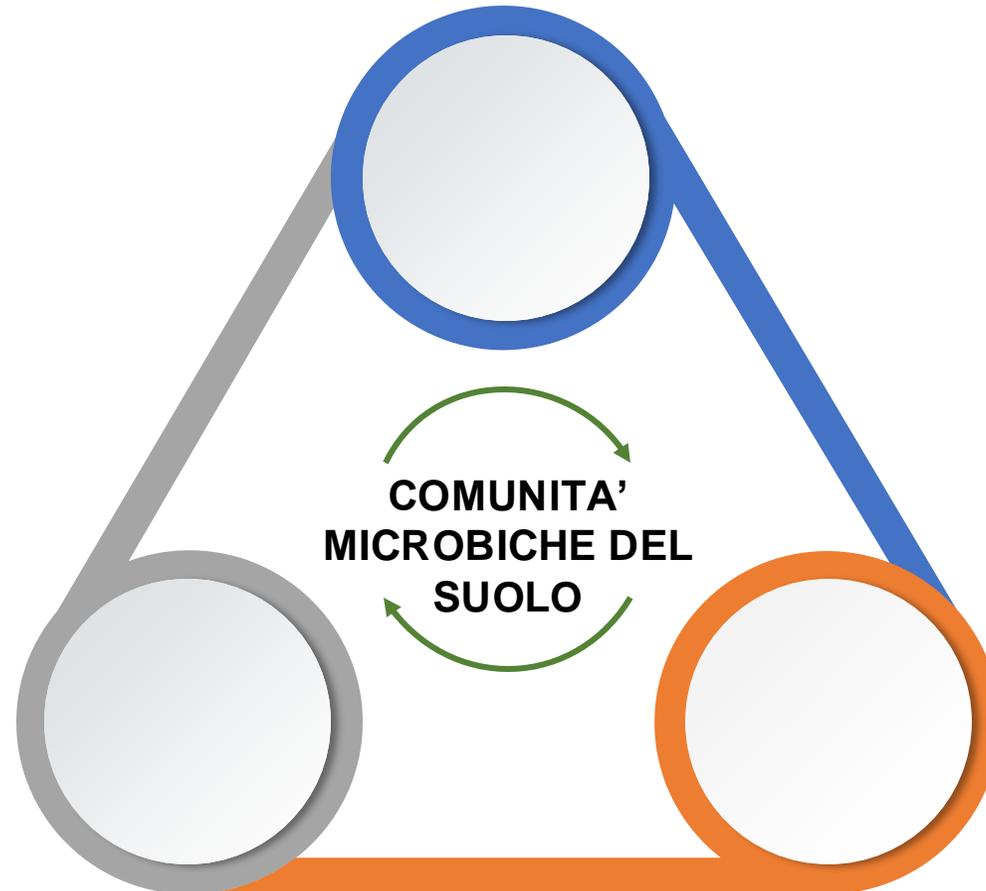
CONTROLLO DELLE MALATTIE E DEI PARASSITI,
DECONTAMINAZIONE, BIORIMEDIO,
REGOLAZIONE DEL CLIMA E DELLE ACQUE

SUPPORTO

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

FORNITURA

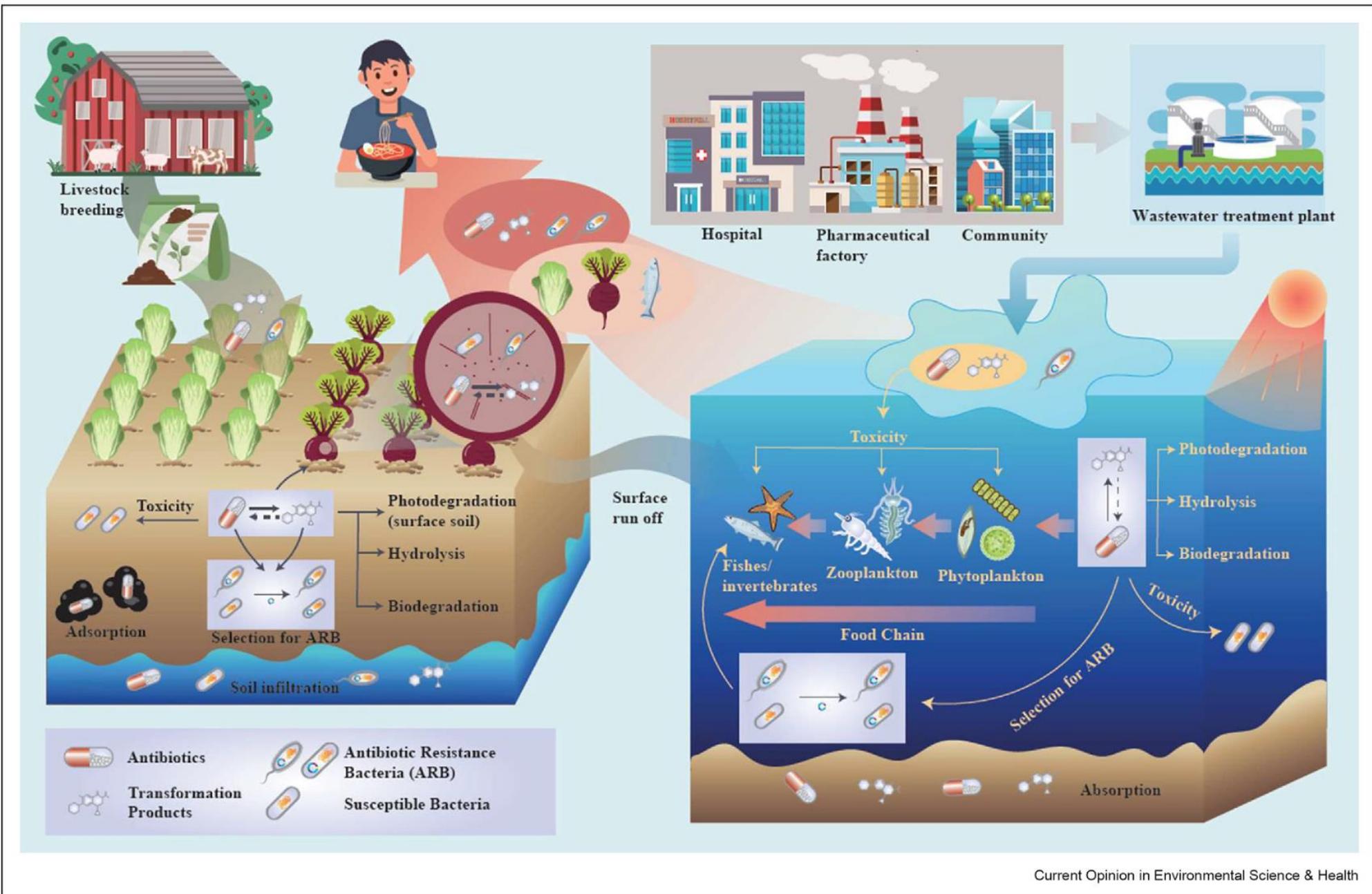
CIBO, LEGNO, ACQUA FRESCA, FIBRE,
FARMACI



VMURGIA 2024

EFFETTI SULL'ACQUA

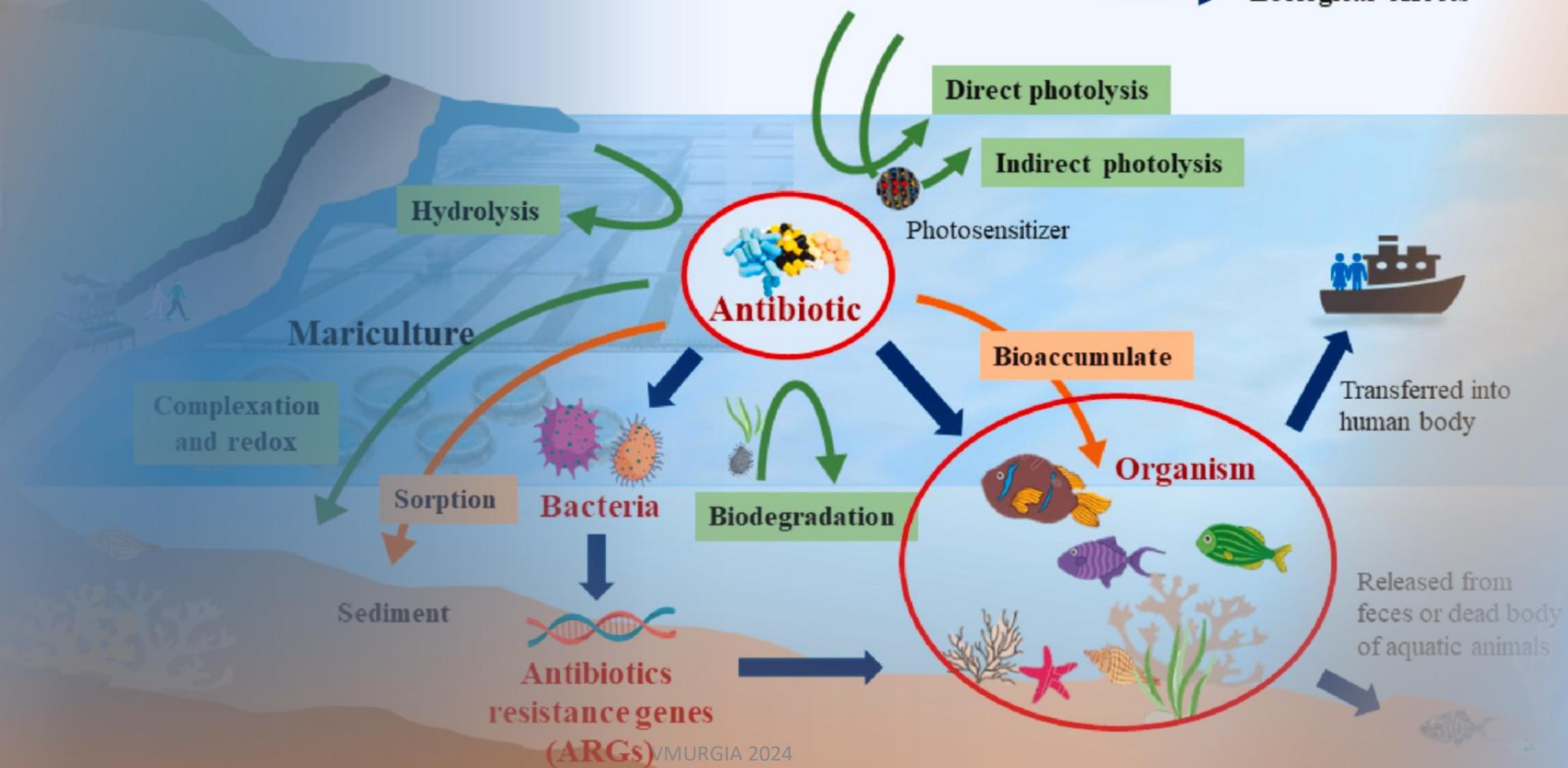




COMPORTAMENTO AMBIENTALE ED EFFETTI ECOLOGICI DEGLI ANTIBIOTICI IN MARICOLTURA



- Migration
- Transformation
- Ecological effects



TOSSICITÀ ACQUATICA DEGLI ANTIBIOTICI



Review article

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

Isabel T. Carvalho, Lúcia Santos *

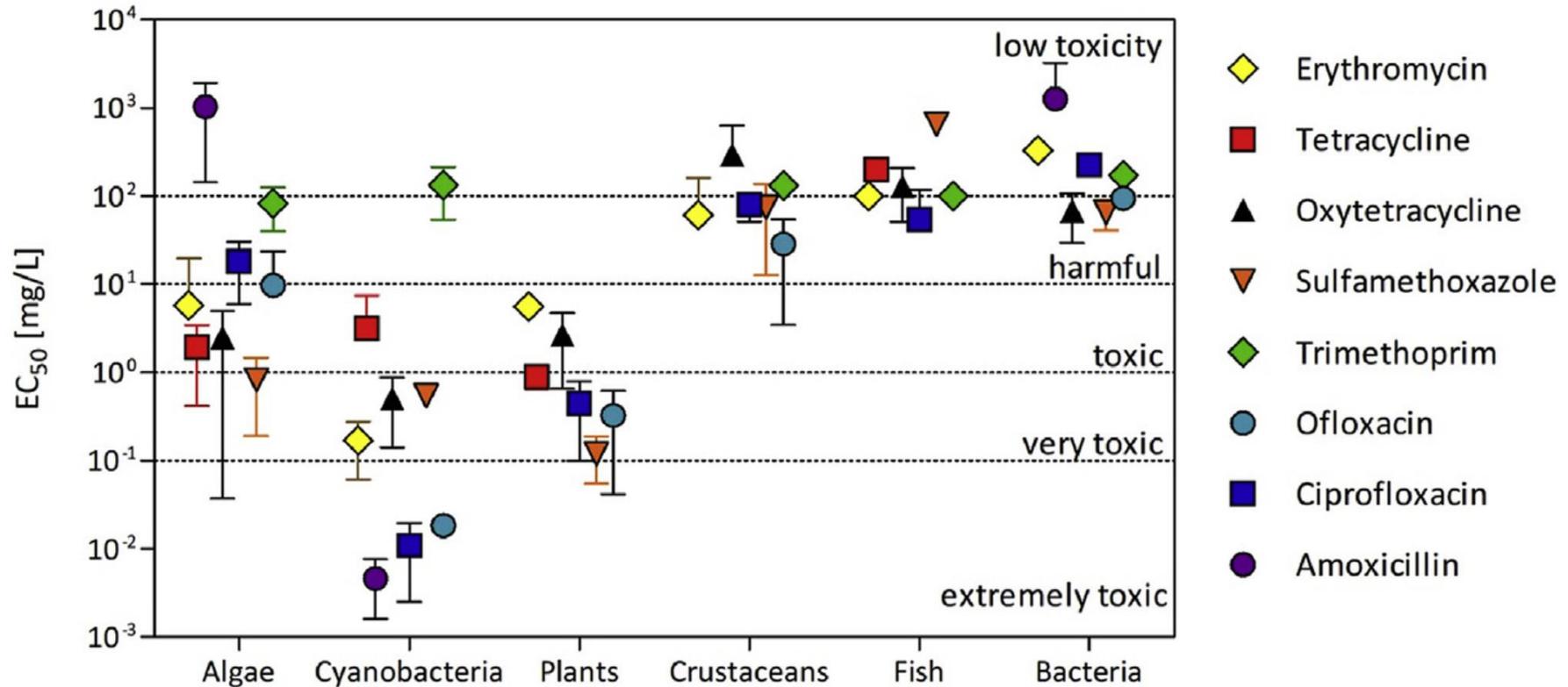
LEPABE – Laboratory for Process Engineering, Environment, Biotechnology and Energy, Faculty of Engineering, University of Porto, Rua Dr. Roberto Frias, 4200-465, Porto, Portugal



Ecotossicità acuta o cronica degli antibiotici e dei loro sottoprodotti:

- Valutata mediante test di ecotossicità standard su organismi di diversi livelli trofici, come batteri, alghe, invertebrati e pesci;
- Test su cianobatteri, alghe verdi, varie macrofite, invertebrati, molluschi, crostacei e pesci.
- Le microalghe marine svolgono un ruolo chiave nella maricoltura;
- I valori di concentrazione efficace media (EC_{50}) **suggeriscono che le microalghe sono tra gli organismi più sensibili agli antibiotici**: presentano valori EC_{50} inferiori rispetto ai pesci, ai batteri e alla maggior parte degli invertebrati.

Ecotossicità di antibiotici selezionati verso diversi gruppi di organismi valutata in molteplici studi indipendenti.



I cianobatteri sono più sensibili a questi otto antibiotici delle alghe verdi, a loro volta le alghe verdi sono più sensibili rispetto ai crostacei e ai pesci.

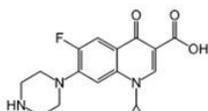


Le concentrazioni dei farmaci antibiotici scelte in base alle concentrazioni massime riportate in letteratura nei corpi idrici

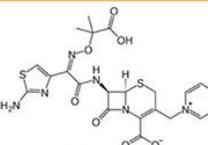
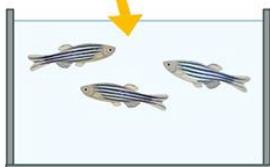
Antibiotic drugs alter zebrafish behavior

Barbara Dutra Petersen^{a,b}, Talita Carneiro Brandão Pereira^{c,d}, Stefani Altenhofen^{a,b}, Débora Dreher Nabinger^{b,d}, Pedro Maria de Abreu Ferreira^e, Maurício Reis Bogo^{a,c,d}, Carla Denise Bonan^{a,b,d,*}

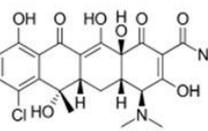
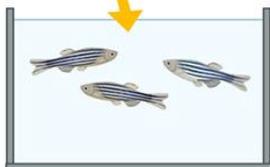
96-hour Antibiotic Exposure



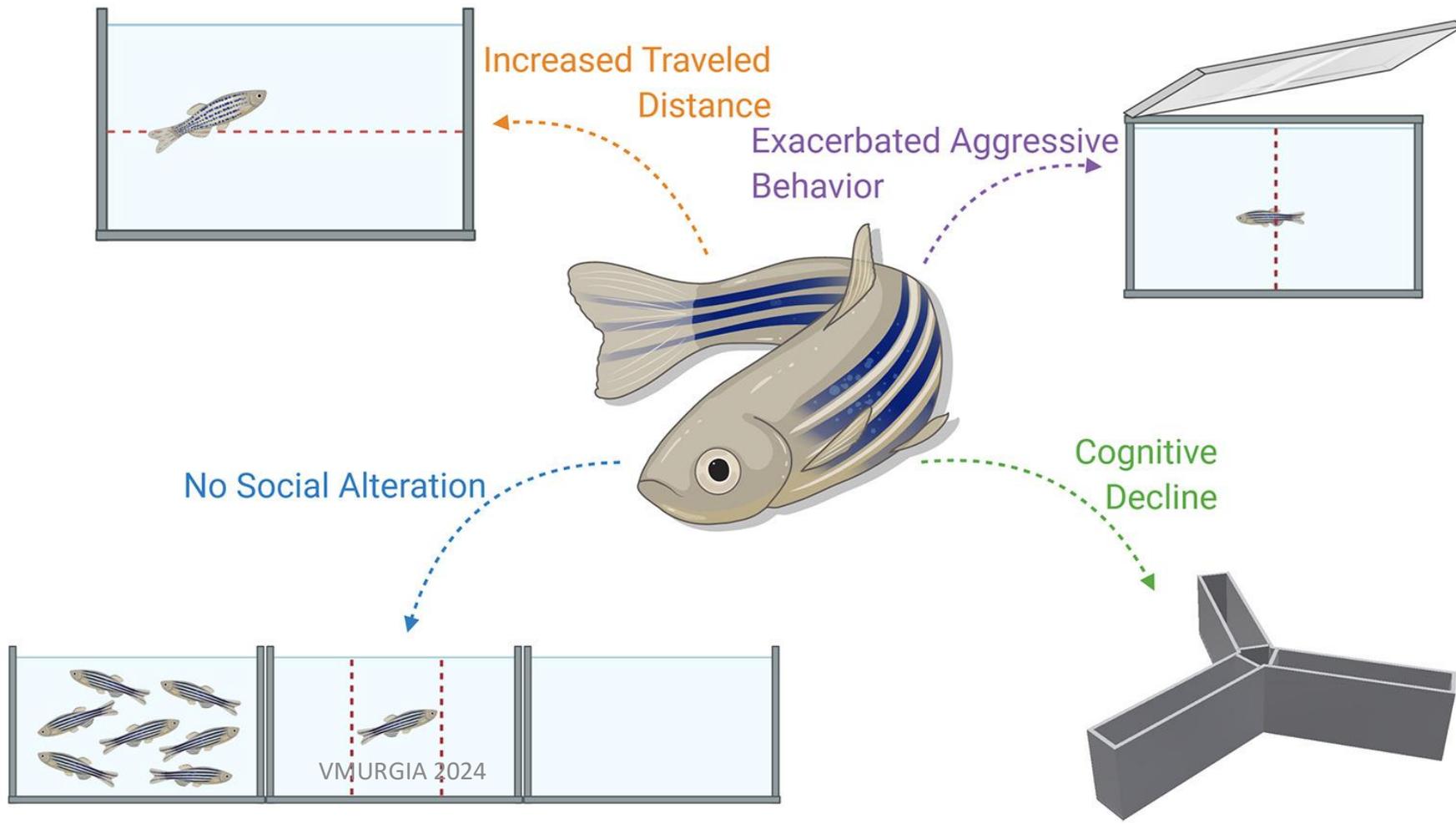
Ciprofloxacin



Ceftazidime



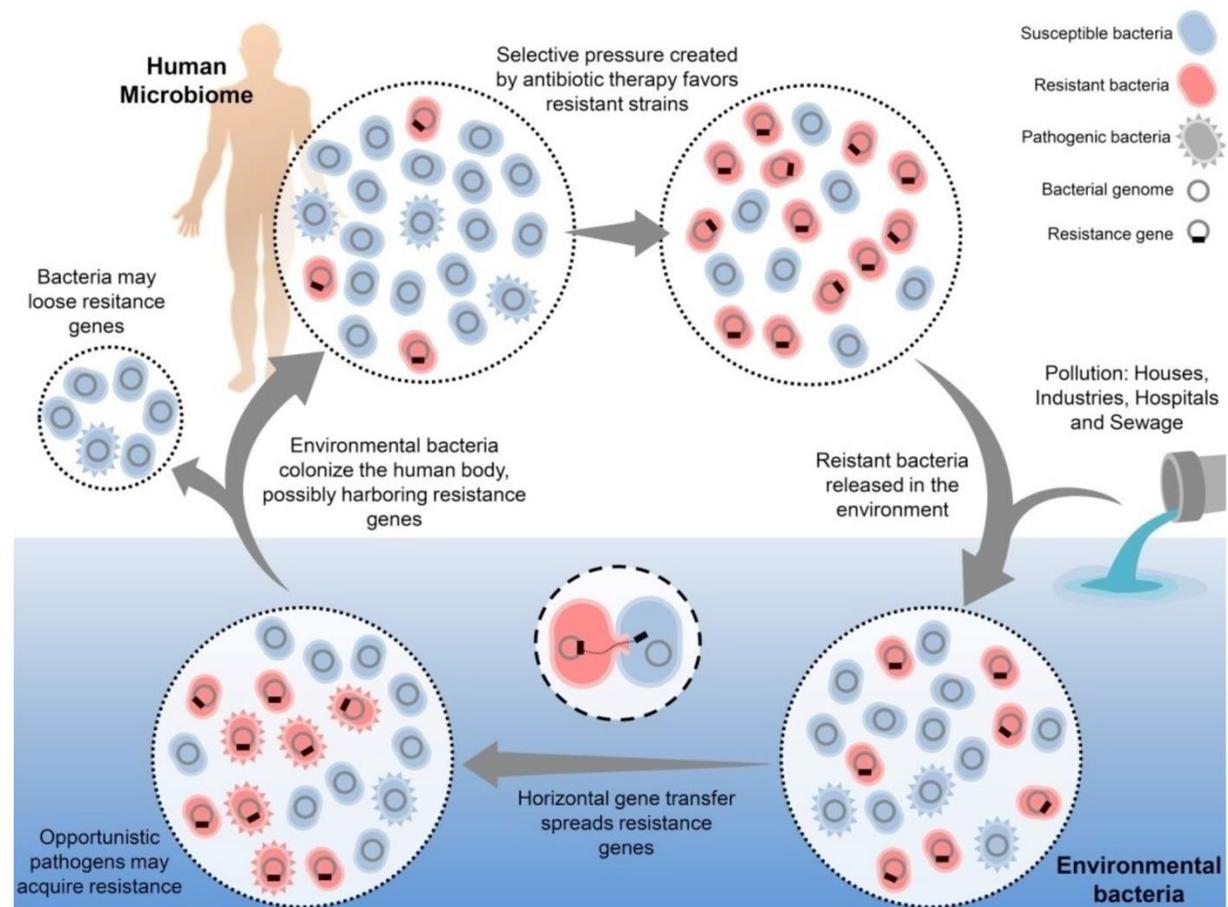
Chlortetracycline



L'AMBIENTE ACQUATICO COME SERBATOIO DI NUOVI DETERMINANTI DELLA RESISTENZA AGLI ANTIBIOTICI CHINOLONICI

- Identificati determinanti QnrS mediati da plasmidi in specie non ricomprese tra gli enterobatteri (*Aeromonas*) da campioni di acqua raccolti in diversi siti in un fiume di Parigi.
- L'identificazione di un gene QnrS in un'altra specie presente nell'acqua rafforza ulteriormente il ruolo dell'acqua come veicolo per la diffusione dei determinanti della resistenza.
- Sarebbe favorito il trasferimento del gene QnrS di resistenza ai chinolonici permettendone la diffusione anche in corpi idrici geograficamente distanti.

Buelow et al. Current Opinion in Microbiology 2021, 64:117–124



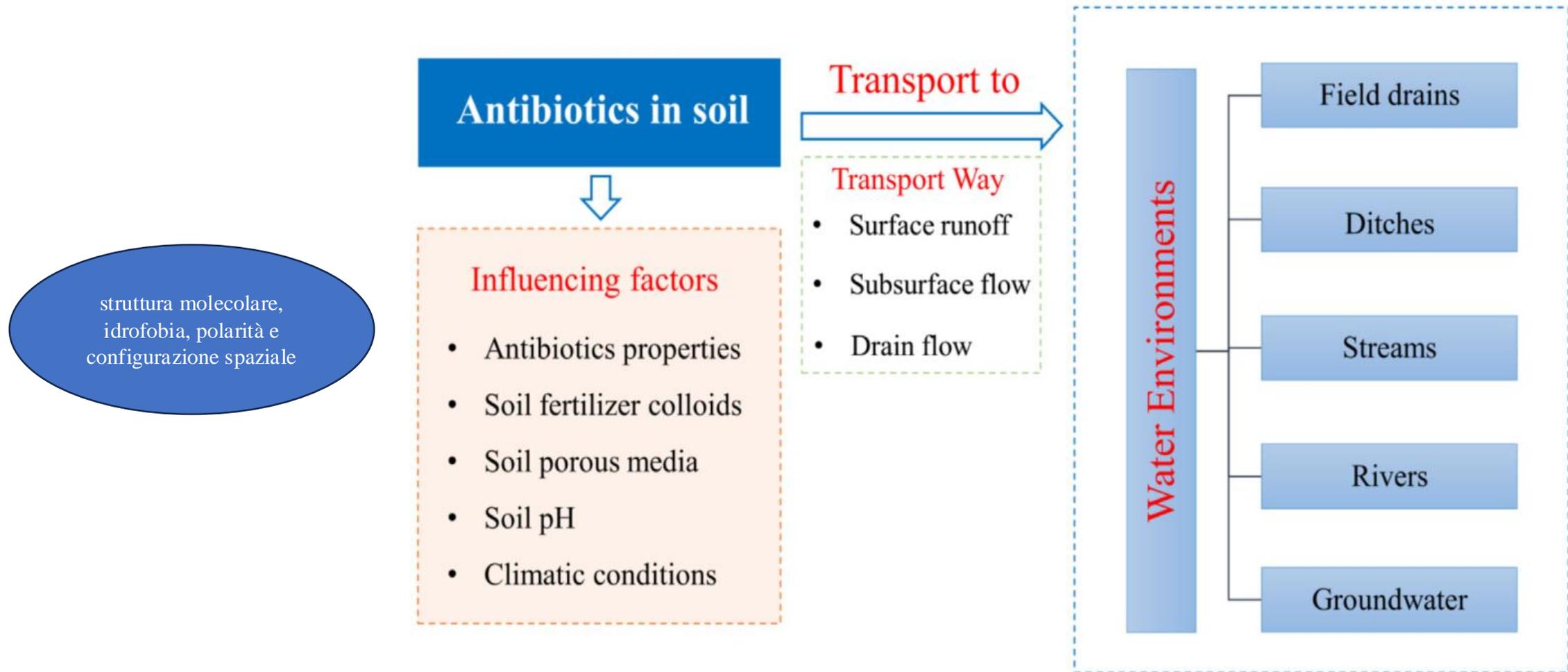
VMURGIA 2024

Coutinho et al. Microb Ecol. 2014 Oct;68(3):441-52. doi: 10.1007/s00248-014-0422-5.

EFFETTI SUI SUOLI

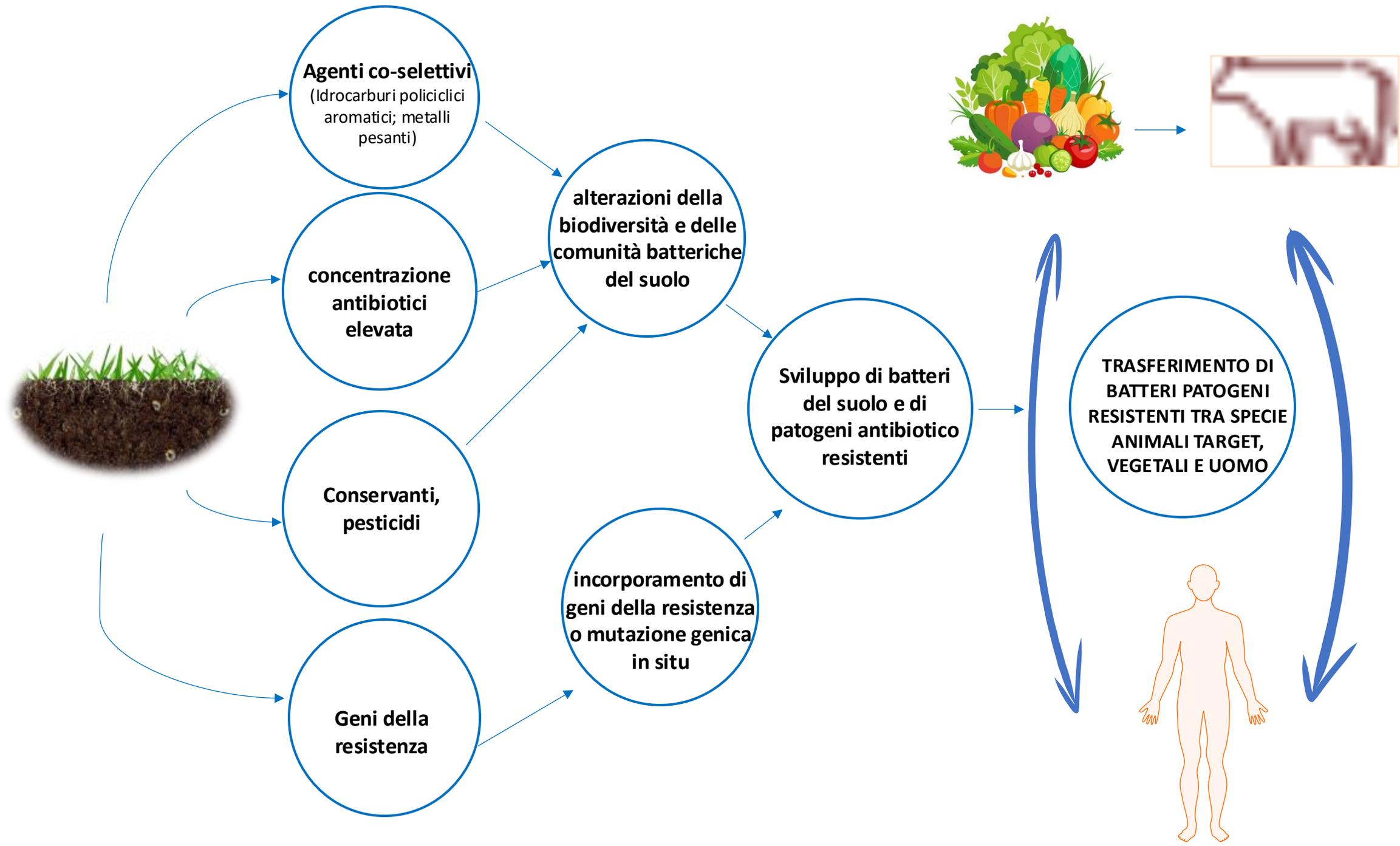


FATTORI CHE INFLUENZANO GLI SPOSTAMENTI DEGLI ANTIBIOTICI NEL SUOLO



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





GENI CHE CONFERISCONO RESISTENZA AGLI ANTIMICROBICI PRESENTI IN BATTERI ISOLATI DA ALIMENTI DI ORIGINE VEGETALE

Probabili fonti di contaminazione:

- suolo;
- acqua;
- insetti;
- intrusione di animali;
- letame utilizzato come fertilizzante;
- manipolazione umana.



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Antimicrobial Resistance and Foods of Plant Origin

Summary Report of an FAO Meeting of Experts

FAO Antimicrobial Resistance Working Group

Published Online May 2018

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Article

The Spreading of Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria in Terrestrial Ecosystems and the Formation of Soil Resistome

Lyudmyla Symochko^{1,2}, Olena Demyanyuk³, Vitaliy Symochko¹, Daniela Grulova⁴, Jozef Fejer⁴ and Ruslan Mariychuk^{4,*}

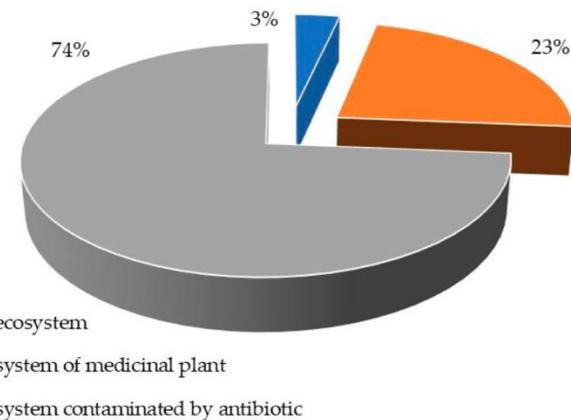
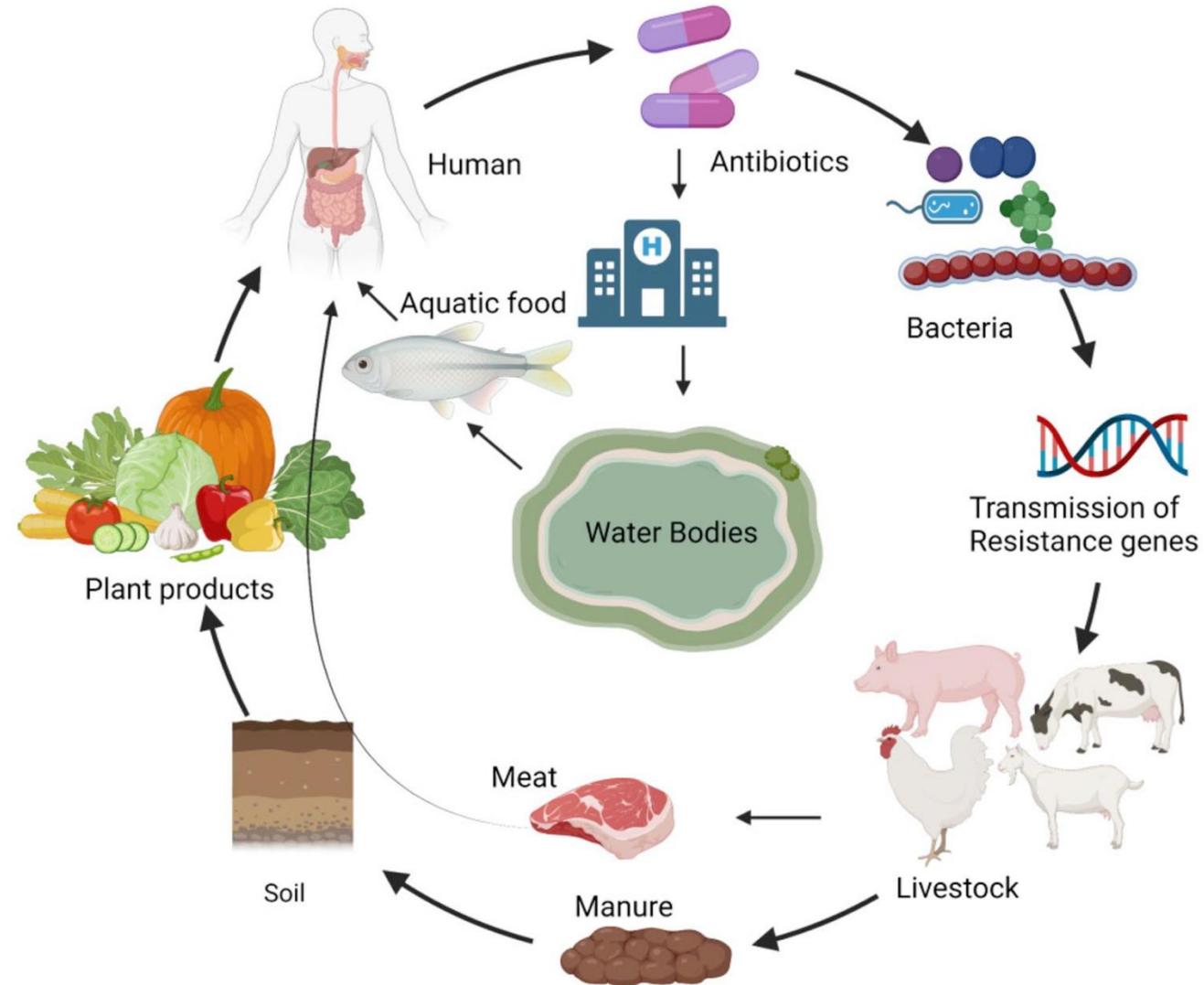


Figure 4. Percentage of bacteria in the different ecosystems with levels of AR for tested antibiotics greater than 70%, $p < 0.05$.

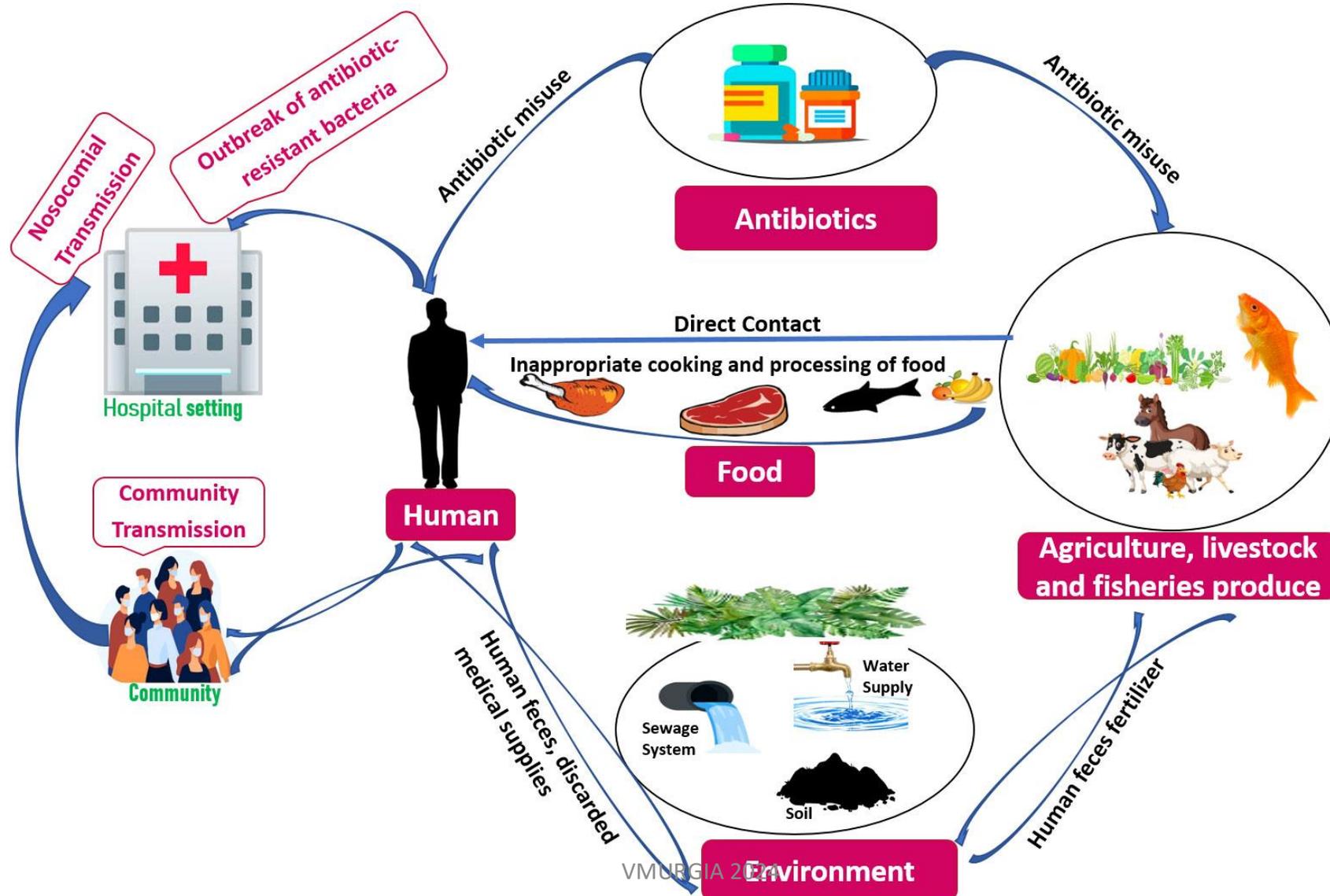
In totale, sono stati isolati dagli ecosistemi studiati 389 ceppi di batteri dominanti, 57 dei quali erano resistenti agli antibiotici, con livelli di resistenza agli antibiotici superiori al 70%.

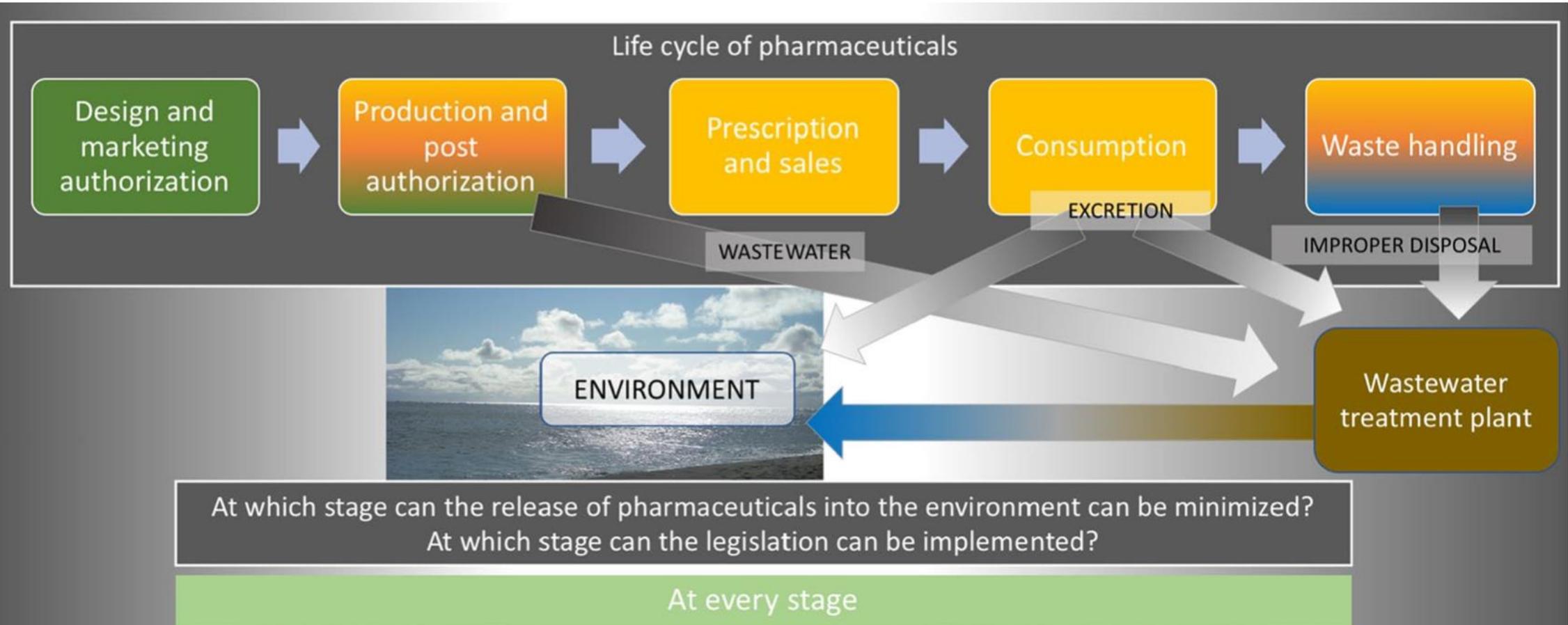
FATTORI CHE CONTRIBUISCONO ALLA RESISTENZA AGLI ANTIBIOTICI (ABR) IN UN OTTICA ONE HEALTH.

- In ambienti con impatto antropico, il continuum tra le attività umane e l'ambiente, causa il rilascio continuo di determinanti della resistenza antimicrobica;
- Gli ARB possono persistere, accumularsi e trasferire i loro geni di resistenza ai microbi indigeni;
- Questi batteri resistenti possono rientrare nella catena alimentare ed essere trasferiti all'uomo e all'ambiente.



DOBBIAMO LAVORARE UNITI PER INTERROMPERE/LIMITARE QUESTO CIRCOLO VIZIOSO





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

COSA POSSONO FARE MEDICI, FARMACISTI E VETERINARI?

Non prescrivere medicine che non sono necessarie

- valutare possibilità diverse dal farmaco
- dare indicazioni precise sul corretto utilizzo del farmaco
- riconsiderare regolarmente la necessità del trattamento

Non prescrivere farmaci che non saranno assunti

- accordarsi con il paziente sulla necessità della terapia
- confezioni di partenza (poche dosi)

Scegliere le preparazioni meno impattanti sull'ambiente a parità di effetto terapeutico

- Conoscere le molecole migliori dal punto di vista ambientale, consultare banche dati.

Interventi di advocacy

- Battersi per ottenere farmaci meno dannosi per l'ambiente; limiti di concentrazione nelle acque e nel suolo.
- migliore efficacia filtrante dei depuratori delle acque reflue (in particolare negli ospedali).
- Richiedere confezioni ridotte con il numero minimo di dosi necessarie al ciclo di cura.

Interventi di educazione alla salute

- Smaltimento corretto dei farmaci





Grazie dell'attenzione