

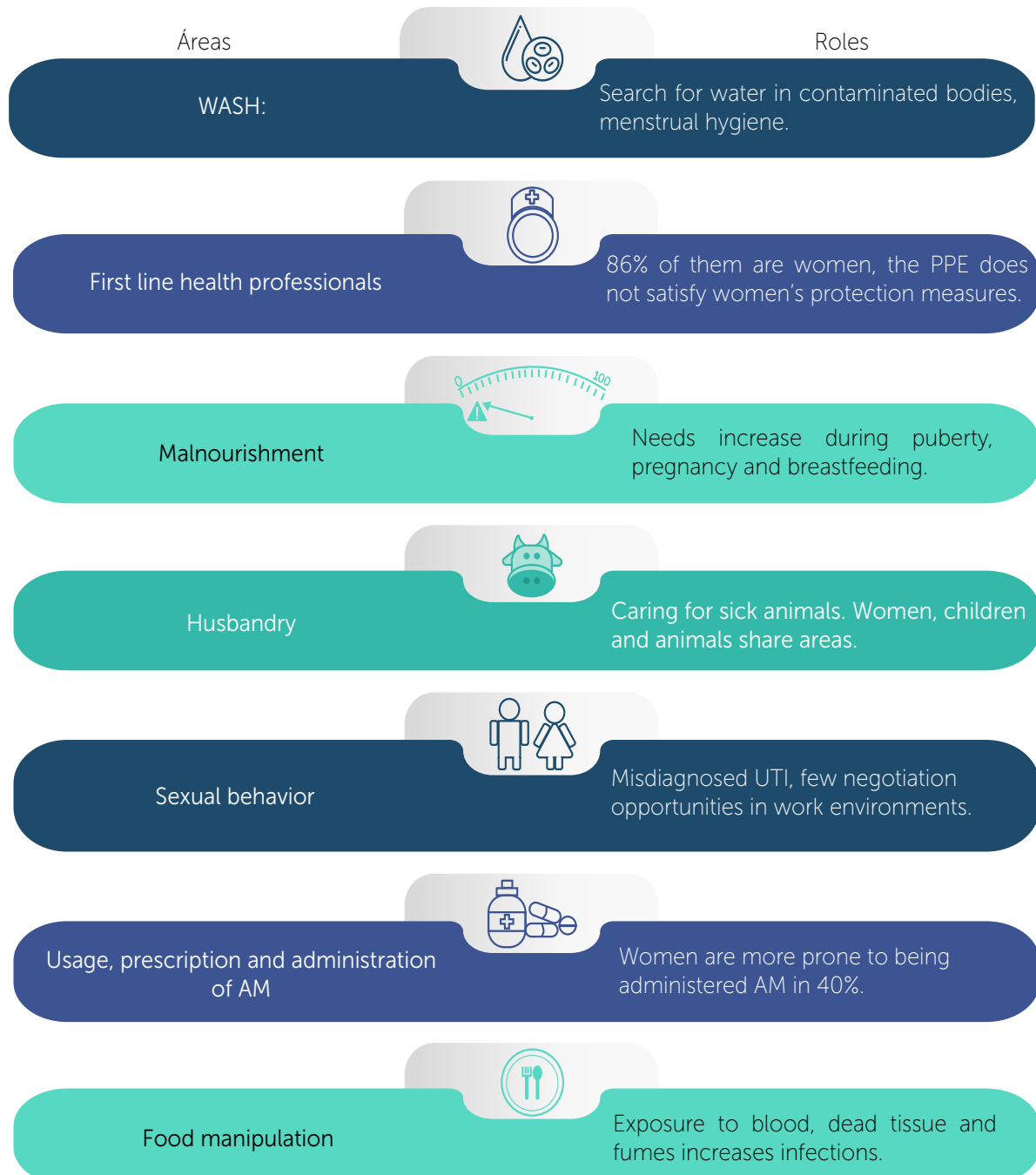
Impact of Gender Bias in Antimicrobial Resistance

Different biological and physiological characteristics among people such as chromosomes, hormones, and reproductive organs.



Characteristics of women, men, girls and boys socially construed. This includes norms, behaviors, and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl or boy, as well as the relationships among them.

Roles and areas where gender inequality women are more affected due to the increase of AMR.



Source: Juliette M C Gautron, Giada Tu Thanh, Violet Barasa, Giovanna Voltolina, Using intersectionality to study gender and antimicrobial resistance in low- and middle-income countries, Health Policy and Planning, Volume 38, Issue 9, November 2023, Pages 1017–1032, <https://doi.org/10.1093/heapol/czad054>