Introduction
- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR): antimicrobials become ineffective against microorganisms
- New resistance mechanisms spreading globally
- Makes it difficult to treat infectious diseases

Objective of Internship
- Through this internship, I had the opportunity to compare health policies in developing and developed countries (focusing on Vietnam and the United States) regarding antimicrobial resistance and the effectiveness of these policies.

Work Profile
- Conducted online research on health policies for several developing and developed countries
- Analyzed interview transcripts of the knowledge of local farmers on AMR policies

Reflection
Results
- AMR is a growing threat for both developing and developed countries
- Both developed and developing countries have national action plans devoted to counteracting AMR
  - These national action plans have not been largely successful in curbing AMR because of:
    - Human behavior (inappropriate prescribing and self-medication)
    - Lack of resources and capacity
- Countries are leaning more towards a One Health approach - collaboration across human, animal, and environmental health sectors

Contribution to OUCRU
- As the majority of OUCRU researchers conduct lab work, my social science background and research helped provide another perspective to AMR research

Looking Ahead
- I hope to incorporate the research methods and techniques I learned over summer in my own senior thesis

Questions
- To what extent will the One Health approach be effective in reducing the effects of AMR?
- How can the government ensure that its citizens are following policies in a local setting?

Conclusions
- More work and attention is needed in the AMR field
- Although policies are in place to combat AMR, there needs to be a greater focus on the effectiveness of these policies

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