Antibiotic resistance occurs when bacteria no longer respond to the drugs designed to kill them. Anytime antibiotics are used, they can cause antibiotic resistance.

Bacteria, not the body, become resistant to the antibiotics designed to kill them. When bacteria become resistant, antibiotics cannot fight them, and the bacteria multiply. Some resistant bacteria can be harder to treat and can spread to other people.

More than 2.8 million antibiotic-resistant infections occur in the United States each year, and more than 35,000 people die as a result.

To learn more about antibiotic prescribing and use, visit www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use