

Imperial College London

Patient and Public Engagement Activity Pack

Antimicrobial Resistance: Modern Medicine Jenga

This pack is designed as a free guide, with printable resources, to allow you to run your own engagement activity about antimicrobial resistance.

The activity aims to educate participants and help them to understand how important antibiotics are in order to carry out routine operations, chemotherapy and other healthcare interventions.

Antibiotic resistance has serious implications at individual as well as global levels that the participants might not be aware of. This activity will highlight these.

Crediting the HPRU in HCAI and AMR at Imperial College.

We would be delighted to hear from you if you choose to use our resources. Please do contact us at head.ops@imperial.ac.uk and tweet pictures of the activity and tag us: @HPRUamr

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Activity Objectives

The objective of the activity is to raise awareness among participants that modern medicine relies heavily on the effective use of antibiotics for healthcare treatments and procedures. Participants will learn that without antibiotics it would not be possible to carry out these treatments. The activity is ideally suited for a Science Fair or Festival, or other public engagement event.

By the end of the activity:

- All participants should understand how antibiotics are the building blocks of modern medicine.
- All participants should understand that without antibiotics common healthcare procedures and treatments would not be possible.

Background Information

Antibiotics are used to treat infections caused by bacteria. They also underpin much of modern medicine from routine surgery to cancer treatment.

Antibiotics are a family of drugs which work against bacteria. They have been the cornerstone of much of modern medicine, allowing routine surgery to be conducted without the risk of infection and the development of new treatments such as chemotherapy and transplantation which in weakening the immune system rely on antibiotics to stop the patients succumbing to illness. Along with better diets and sanitation, antibiotics are one of the key reasons for the dramatic increase in life-expectancy over the past century.

Activity Preparation

You will need:

- A set of Jenga blocks- these come in a variety sizes small, medium and giant.
- Printed Jenga block labels of the appropriate size for your blocks (see below).
- Sticky tape or glue to wrap your blocks.
- Scissors
- Table to display and carry out activity.

Optional:

 Coloured paper—labels below have been designed to be printed on white paper, however if you would like to print on coloured paper, we can provide templates with white backgrounds. Please contact head.ops@imperial.ac.uk.

A wide range of suppliers for Jenga can be found on <u>www.amazon.com</u>. High street retailers include Argos and WHSmith.

ON THE DAY OF THE ACTIVITY

 Build your tower and place the antibiotics so that they are supporting the tower on each level.

Activity in action:

- 1. Prepare your Jenga blocks by printing the correct label size for your blocks. Cut out the labels and wrap the blocks like small parcels with the text on the long side of the block using your sticky tape or glue to secure the wrapping.
- 2. Build the Jenga tower with the antibiotics (yellow) supporting each level. Explain to your participants that the tower illustrates how antibiotics underpin modern medicine.
- 3. Next, ask the participants to carefully remove the antibiotic (yellow) Jenga blocks.
- 4. Explain to participants:
- Antibiotics are developed into medicines to kill disease-causing bacteria.
- Antibiotics have allowed us to effectively treat disease since their discovery in the 1920s.
- They have prevented us from dying from minor infections and allowed us to develop modern medical procedures including all kinds of surgery and cancer medicine.
- 5. Encourage participants to remove as many antibiotic Jenga blocks as possible without the tower collapsing.
- 6. Highlight to your participants that without antibiotics underpinning modern medicine everyday treatments of the kind highlighted on all the other blocks will not be possible.
- 7. Once the tower has collapsed, rebuild it, encouraging people to help and to see the range of treatments which are supported by antibiotics.
- 8. Start the game again with your new group.

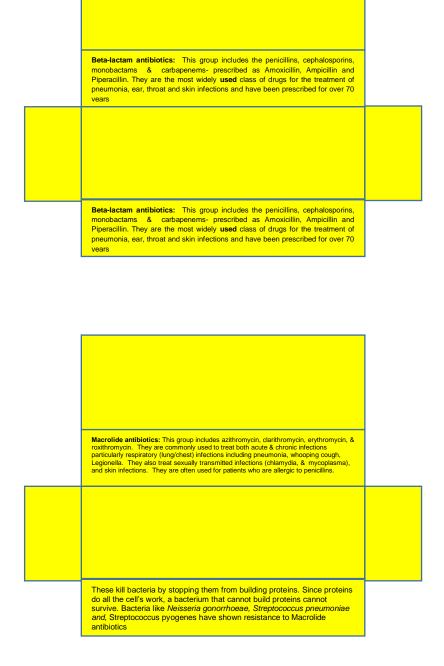


ANTIBIOTIC JENGA LABELS in yellow and orange

Small Jenga blocks size – 1.5cmx2.5cmx7.5cm

These need to be printed and wrapped around your Jenga blocks with the text appearing on the narrow long side. There are lots of printouts, but you ONLY need to print out the sheets for your size of Jenga blocks.

We suggest that you print at least 2 x copies of each sheet of Jenga net.



ANTIBIOTIC JENGA LABELS FOR SMALL BLOCKS - 1.5cmx2.5cmx7.5cm

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These kill bacteria by stopping them from building proteins. Since proteins do all the cell's work, a bacterium that cannot build proteins cannot survive. Bacteria like <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> , <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> and, Streptococcus pyogenes have shown resistance to Macrolide	

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	These antibiotics work by stopping bacteria multiplying. They do this by inhibiting protein synthesis in the bacteria. These proteins act as messengers for DNA, so by stopping their production the bacteria cannot grow. Disease causing bacteria such as. Staphylococcus aureus, TB, streptococcus and Enterobacteriaceae all have strains which are resistant to this antibiotic.	
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PRINT 2 X COPIES OF EACH SHEET

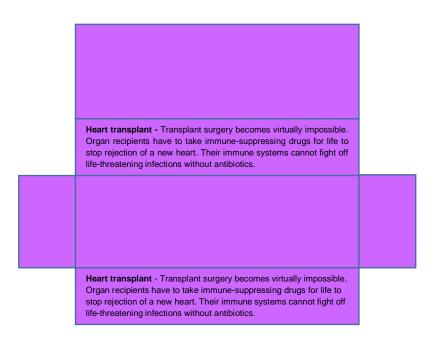
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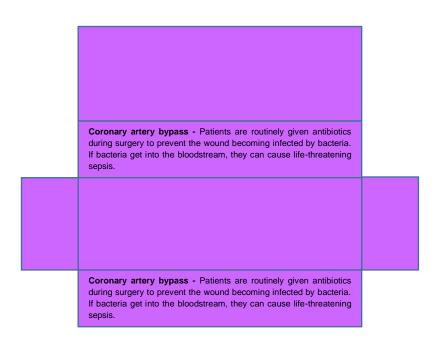
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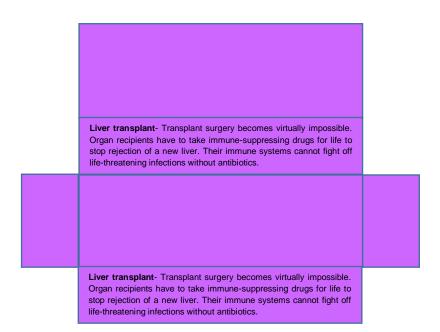
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	Meningitis - Several types of bacteria can cause meningitis, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Group B Streptococcus (mostly in neonates), Neisseria meningitidis, Haemophilius influenzae, Listeria monocytogenes. Bacterial meningitis is treatable with antibiotics but in a post-antibiotic era would not be.	
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	Necrotizing fasciitis (sometimes termed a flesh-eating disease). This is caused by group A streptococcal (GAS) infections. It is currently treatable through intravenous antibiotic therapy and/or Surgery to remove damaged or dead tissue in order to stop the spread of infection including in some cases Amputations of affected limbs. Without working Antimicrobials it could not be treated successfully.	
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Puerperal fever (post pregnancy fever) is caused by group A streptococcal (GAS) infections. This and other Post pregnancy infections are most commonly treated with oral antibiotics without antimicrobials this and other infections to childbirth could not be treated. Infection rates after assisted vaginal birth without effective antibiotic prophylaxis are around 16% worldwide, and up to 25% after c sections.	
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Beta-lactam antibiotics: This group includes the penicillins, cephalosporins, monobactams & carbapenems- prescribed as Amoxicillin, Ampicillin and Piperacillin. They are the most widely used class of drugs for the treatment of pneumonia, ear, throat and skin infections and have been prescribed for over 70 years.	
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Macrolide antibiotics: This group includes azithromycin, clarithromycin, erythromycin, & roxithromycin. They are commonly used to treat both acute & chronic infections particularly respiratory (lung/chest) infections including pneumonia, whooping cough, Legionella. They also treat sexually transmitted infections (chlamydia, & mycoplasma), and skin infections. They are often used for patients who are allergic to penicillins.	
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Quinolone antibiotics: This group of man-made antibiotics includes ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin, and ofloxacin. Fluoroquinolones are one of the most widely used, both in human medicine and veterinary practice. They are used to treat a broad range of urinary-tract infections, lower respiratory tract infections, bone and joint infections and gastro-intestinal infections.	
They work by breaking the DNA of bacteria when they start copying their DNA which they need to do to reproduce. Quinolones cause the strands to break and then prevent the breaks from being repaired. Without intact DNA, bacteria cannot live or reproduce. Resistance has been observed in bacteria including <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> , <i>E.coli</i> , <i>Salmonella and Pseudomonas</i> .	

Aminoglycosides: this group is mainly used to treat aerobic gram negative bacilli infections which cause urinary tract infections, diarrhoea and bloodstream infections. They are only used to treat very serious illnesses such as sepsis because they can be toxic and are usually injected. They are often used in combination with other antibiotics and can be used to treat TB.	
These antibiotics work by preventing the bacterial protein synthesis. E.coli and Pseudomonas aeruginosa have demonstrated resistance to aminoglycosides.	

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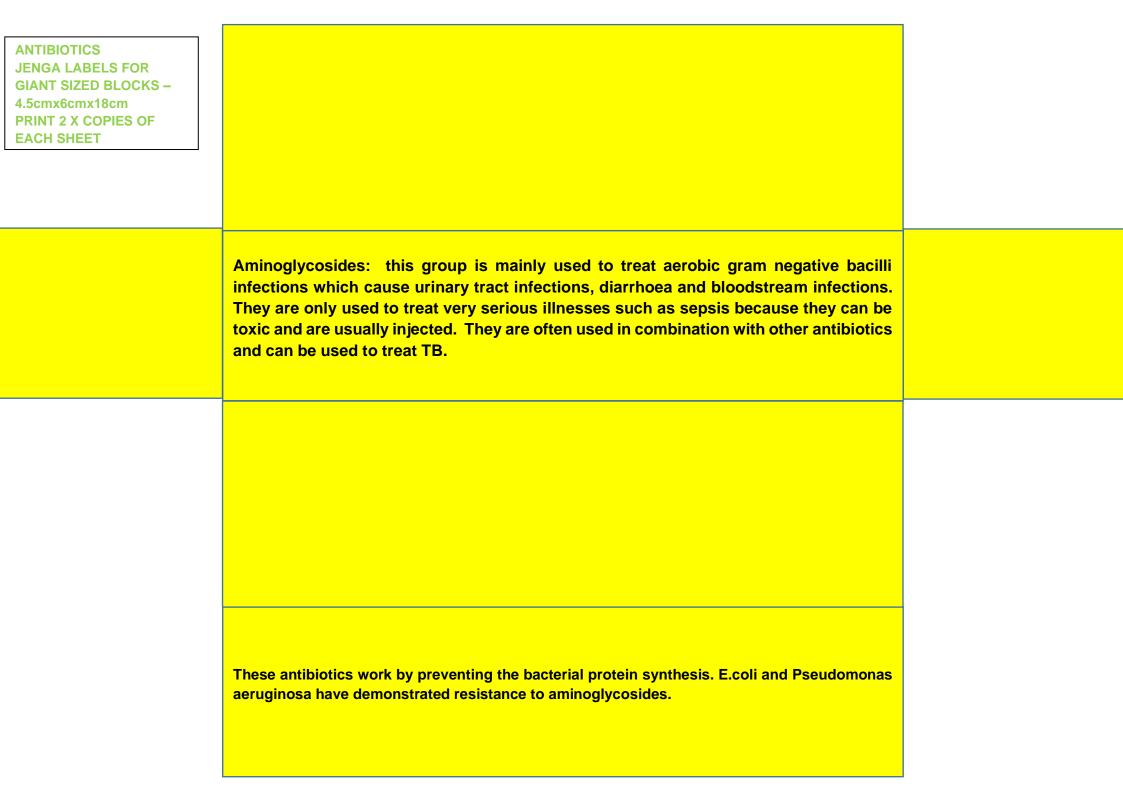
ANTIBIOTICS JENGA LABELS FOR GIANT SIZED BLOCKS – 4.5cmx6cmx18cm PRINT 2 X COPIES OF **EACH SHEET** Beta-lactam antibiotics: This group includes the penicillins, cephalosporins, monobactams and carbapenems- prescribed as Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Piperacillin to name but a few. They are the most widely used class of drugs for the treatment of pneumonia, ear, throat and skin infections and have been prescribed for over 70 years. Beta-lactam antibiotics: This group includes the penicillins, cephalosporins, monobactams and carbapenems- prescribed as Amoxicillin, Ampicillin, Piperacillin to name but a few. They are the most widely used class of drugs for the treatment of pneumonia, ear, throat and skin infections and have been prescribed for over 70 years.

ANTIBIOTICS JENGA LABELS FOR GIANT SIZED BLOCKS -4.5cmx6cmx18cm **PRINT 2 X COPIES OF EACH SHEET** Macrolide antibiotics: This group includes azithromycin, clarithromycin, erythromycin, and roxithromycin. They are commonly used to treat both acute and chronic infections particularly respiratory (lung/chest) infections including pneumonia, whooping cough, Legionella. They also treat sexually transmitted infections (chlamydia, and mycoplasma), and skin infections. They are often used for patients who are allergic to penicillins. These kill bacteria by stopping them from building proteins. Since proteins do all the cell's work, a bacterium that cannot build proteins cannot survive. Bacteria like Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Streptococcus pneumoniae and, Streptococcus pyogenes have shown resistance to Macrolide antibiotics

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Quinolone antibiotics: This group of man-made antibiotics includes ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin, and ofloxacin. Fluoroquinolones are one of the most widely used, both in human medicine and veterinary practice. They are used to treat a broad range of urinary-tract infections, lower respiratory tract infections, bone and joint infections and gastro-intestinal infections.

They work by breaking the DNA of bacteria when they start copying their DNA which they need to do to reproduce. Quinolones cause the strands to break and then prevent the breaks from being repaired. Without intact DNA, bacteria cannot live or reproduce. Resistance has been observed in bacteria including Klebsiella pneumoniae, E.coli, Salmonella and Pseudomonas



ANTIBIOTICS JENGA LABELS FOR GIANT SIZED BLOCKS -4.5cmx6cmx18cm **PRINT 2 X COPIES OF EACH SHEET** Sulfonamides: these are man-made (synthetic) medicines that contain the sulphonamide chemical group. They are used to treat urinary tract infections, pneumonia or ear infections. Bacteria including Pseudomonas and Shigella have been found to have resistance to these antibiotics. Sulfonamides: these are man-made (synthetic) medicines that contain the sulphonamide chemical group. They are used to treat urinary tract infections, pneumonia or ear infections. Bacteria including Pseudomonas and Shigella have been found to have resistance to these antibiotics.

ANTIBIOTICS JENGA LABELS FOR **GIANT SIZED BLOCKS –** 4.5cmx6cmx18cm PRINT 2 X COPIES OF **EACH SHEET** Glycopeptides: these are usually reserved for the treatment of serious infections including those which are resistant to many other antibiotics (multi-drug resistant infections) such as MRSA. They work by preventing the bacteria from forming its cell wall. Various species of staphylococci which cause pneumonia, meningitis, osteomyelitis, endocarditis, toxic shock syndrome, bacteremia, and sepsis. Glycopeptides: these are usually reserved for the treatment of serious infections including those which are resistant to many other antibiotics (multi-drug resistant infections) such as MRSA. They work by preventing the bacteria from forming its cell wall. Various species of staphylococci which cause pneumonia, meningitis, osteomyelitis, endocarditis, toxic shock syndrome, bacteremia, and sepsis.

ANTIBIOTICS JENGA LABELS FOR GIANT SIZED BLOCKS -4.5cmx6cmx18cm PRINT 2 X COPIES OF **EACH SHEET** Tetracyclines: can be used to treat a wide range of infections of the eye, stomach, urinary tract and respiratory tract. They are commonly moderate to severe skin conditions such as acne and rosacea. These antibiotics work by stopping bacteria multiplying. They do this by inhibiting protein synthesis in the bacteria. These proteins act as messengers for DNA, so by stopping their production the bacteria cannot grow. Disease causing bacteria such as. Staphylococcus aureus, TB, streptococcus and Enterobacteriaceae all have strains which are resistant to this antibiotic.

ANTIBIOTICS JENGA LABELS FOR GIANT SIZED BLOCKS – 4.5cmx6cmx18cm PRINT 2 X COPIES OF **EACH SHEET** Lincomycins: this is a small group of antibiotics, used to treat serious infections like pelvic inflammatory disease, abdominal infections, lower respiratory tract and joint and bone infections. They work by preventing the bacteria from creating proteins which are essential for the bacteria to survive. Streptococci and enterococci are commonly resistant to lincomycins. Lincomycins: this is a small group of antibiotics, used to treat serious infections like pelvic inflammatory disease, abdominal infections, lower respiratory tract and joint and bone infections. They work by preventing the bacteria from creating proteins which are essential for the bacteria to survive. Streptococci and enterococci are commonly resistant to lincomycin.

ILLNESSES//MEDICAL TREATMENTS/ PROCEDURES JENGA LABELS FOR GIANT SIZED BLOCKS – 4.5cmx6cmx18cm		
	Caesarean section - becomes a dangerous operation once again. Patients are routinely given antibiotics during surgery to prevent the wound becoming infected by bacteria. If bacteria get into the bloodstream, they can cause life-threatening sepsis.	
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ILLNESSES//MEDICAL TREATMENTS/ PROCEDURES JENGA LABELS FOR GIANT SIZED BLOCKS – 4.5cmx6cmx18cm		
	Kidney transplant- Transplant surgery becomes virtually impossible without antibiotics. Organ recipients have to take immune-suppressing drugs for life to stop rejection of a new kidney. Their immune systems cannot fight off life-threatening infections without antibiotics	
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ILLNESSES//MEDICAL TREATMENTS/ PROCEDURES JENGA LABELS FOR GIANT SIZED BLOCK		
	Heart transplant - Transplant surgery becomes virtually impossible. Organ recipients have to take immune-suppressing drugs for life to stop rejection of a new heart. Their immune systems cannot fight off life-threatening infections without antibiotics.	
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ILLNESSES//MEDICAL TREATMENTS/ **PROCEDURES JENGA LABELS FOR GIANT SIZED BLOCKS -**4.5cmx6cmx18cm TB is a disease caused by bacteria that are caused by person to person in the air. Ny the 1980s Tuberculosis (TB) was considered to be almost eradicated in the UK. We are now seeing multi drug resistant TB and extremely drug resistant TB which are resistant to the two most powerful anti-TB drugs. TB requires very long courses (six months or more) of antibiotics. TB is a disease caused by bacteria that are caused by person to person in the air. Ny the 1980s Tuberculosis (TB) was considered to be almost eradicated in the UK. We are now seeing multi drug resistant TB and extremely drug resistant TB which are resistant to the two most powerful anti-TB drugs. TB requires very long courses (six months or more) of antibiotics.

ILLNESSES//MEDICAL TREATMENTS/ PROCEDURES JENGA LABELS FOR GIANT SIZED BLOCKS – 4.5cmx6cmx18cm		
	Appendectomy (removing a burst appendix) would become a dangerous operation once again. Patients are routinely given antibiotics during surgery to prevent the wound becoming infected by bacteria. If bacteria get into the bloodstream, they can cause life-threatening sepsis	
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	Bacterial meningitis - Bacterial meningitis is very serious and can be deadly. Death can occur in as little as a few hours. Most people recover from meningitis. However, permanent disabilities (such as brain damage, hearing loss, and learning disabilities) can result from the infection	
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ILLNESSES//MEDICAL TREATMENTS/ PROCEDURES JENGA LABELS FOR GIANT SIZED BLOCKS – 4.5cmx6cmx18cm		
	Pneumonia would become once more "the old man's friend". Antibiotics have stopped it being the mass-killer it once was, particularly among the old and frail, who would lapse into unconsciousness and often slip away in their sleep. Other diseases of old age, such as cancer, have taken over	
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ILLNESSES//MEDICAL TREATMENTS/ **PROCEDURES JENGA LABELS FOR GIANT SIZED BLOCKS -**4.5cmx6cmx18cm Sepsis (septicaemia/blood poisoning) -is caused by an infection in another part of your body getting into the bloodstream. Many types of bacteria can lead to sepsis, including common ones which cause urinary tract infections, lung/respiratory infections and stomach infections. Bacteria from minor skin wounds, insect bites or burns can also cause sepsis when neglected and would not be treatable without antibiotics. Sepsis (septicaemia/blood poisoning) -is caused by an infection in another part of your body getting into the bloodstream. Many types of bacteria can lead to sepsis, including common ones which cause urinary tract infections, lung/respiratory infections and stomach infections. Bacteria from minor skin wounds, insect bites or burns can also cause sepsis when neglected and would not be treatable without antibiotics

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ILLNESSES//MEDICAL TREATMENTS/ PR0CEDURES **JENGA LABELS FOR GIANT SIZED BLOCKS –** 4.5cmx6cmx18cm All Cancer treatments - it is estimated that at least 1 in 5 cancer patients will need antibiotics during the course of their treatment. Bacterial infection is one of the most common complications among cancer patients. A weakened immune system and infections can prove life-threatening. During surgery, all the patients require antibiotic prophylaxis and some may require antibiotics if there is a surgical site infection / wound infection. All Cancer treatments - it is estimated that at least 1 in 5 cancer patients will need antibiotics during the course of their treatment. Bacterial infection is one of the most common complications among cancer patients. A weakened immune system and infections can prove life-threatening. During surgery, all the patients require antibiotic prophylaxis and some may require antibiotics if there is a surgical site infection / wound infection

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