Why aren't journalists more interested in AMR? Mia Malan



What does the news media report on?

Research | Open Access | Published: 23 October 2021

Drivers of global media attention and representations for antimicrobial resistance risk: an analysis of online English and Chinese news media data, 2015–2018

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<u>Antimicrobial Resistance & Infection Control</u> **10**, Article number: 152 (2021) | <u>Cite this article</u> **1446** Accesses | **2** Citations | **2** Altmetric | <u>Metrics</u>

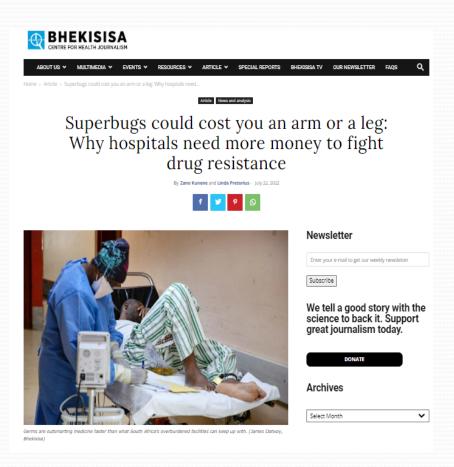
Abstract

Background

How antimicrobial resistance (AMR) risk is communicated in news media can shape public understanding and the engagement of different sectors with AMR. This study examined online news media attention for AMR risk and analyzed how AMR risk was communicated using a global sample of English and Chinese news articles.

- 20,000 articles from English-speaking countries, including SA, 8 articles = content analysis
- 2. SA:
- Driven by events:
- Release of official reports (risks, infections)
- Discoveries (solutions, new strains)
- Outbreaks
- Rarely driven by:
- General antimicrobial misuse/overuse

How does the news media frame AMR?



- 'Superbug' frame
- 'Doomsday frame' (antibiotic apocalypse, post-antibiotic era)
- 'Catastrophic frame' (crisis)
- 'Military frame' (battle, war)
- Human behaviours of inappropriate AMU rarely emphasised; health sector
 blamed

Why don't we see more AMR stories not attached to events?



- Difficult to understand without a science background (TB stories = not well read)
- Mainstream media houses = fewer health desks
- News media = bad at communicating risk
- AMR = perceived as slow-moving pandemic

Who is responsible to fix the reporting?

"The news media's role as a partner in fighting a pandemic goes beyond 'putting facts on the table, it's about creating a consistent narrative that enables people to understand why things are happening the way they are."

Fixers:

- Media houses
- Researchers
- Policymakers
- Advocacy organisations

What can research/advocacy

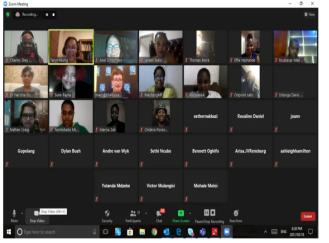
organisations do to increase AMR coverage?

The jabs that could save us - an introduction to COVID vaccines for journos









Participants during the Vaccine Science 101 course co-hosted by Bhekisisa and the Centre for Evidence-based Health Care at

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- Target specialist journalists: Bhekisisa, Spotlight, Health-e, GroundUp, Media Hack
- Partner with health journalism organisations for trainings/webinars
- Publish your own stuff:
- Op-eds: Bhekisisa has a day-long course
- Twitter threads, TikTok, YouTube videos
- Own website stories

What should you do with press releases?

- Write it in a way that it can be copied and pasted:
- That's exactly what under resourced news media organisations will do (copy and paste parts of a press release for a short story)
- Get a proper comms person
- DEjargon (capacity, public-centric civil society, patient-centred approach)
- Don't assume people know things, so explain EVERYTHING (virus/bacteria; common cold/influenza; incidence/prevalence)

What does writing without jargon look like?

WHO (bad)

Antimicrobial Resistance
 (AMR) occurs when
 bacteria, viruses, fungi and
 parasites change over time
 and no longer respond to
 medicines making infections
 harder to treat and
 increasing the risk of
 disease spread, severe
 illness and death.

(bold = jargon)

CDC (good)

 Antimicrobial resistance happens when germs like bacteria and fungi develop the ability to defeat the drugs designed to kill them. That means the germs are not killed and continue to grow. Resistant infections can be difficult, and sometimes impossible, to treat.