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## Problem

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The growing issue of antibiotic-resistant bacteria is one of the greatest threats to humanity. Bacteria have been consistently mutating in response to the overuse or misuse of antibiotics. Globally, around 1.27 million people died in 2019 as a result of antibiotic-resistant infections and this figure is expected to grow to 10 million by 2050.

Polymyxins are a class of well-established antibiotics which were withdrawn from clinical use due to their nephrotoxicity and neurotoxicity following intravenous administration. Over the last ten years, many industry and academic players have been working to develop a safer, effective novel polymyxin. Despite these research and development efforts, very few polymyxins have translated into the clinical setting, highlighting the urgency of a new analogue.

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## Major advantages

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- Provides a potent novel polymyxin analogue that can be utilised as a last line of therapy against antibiotic-resistant strains.
- Greater efficacy with significantly reduced nephrotoxicity compared to current standard of care.

times that child and youth mental health workers attended Whānau e-modules, trainings and workshops in 2021