AMR containment in Thailand

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Outline

- A brief background on AMR burden & situation of antibiotic consumption
- Containment measures & results
- Conclusion & challenges
- The way forward

Magnitude of AMR burden

- **Population** ~ 64 millions
- Health burden (based on data in 2010)
 - AMR infections ~ 88,000 cases
 - Mortality due to AMR infections ~ 38,000 cases

Economic burden

- Antibiotic use for AMR treatment ~ 200 million USD
- Indirect costs due to AMR > 1 billion USD

Phumart P, et al. Health and Economic Impacts of Antimicrobial Resistant Infections in Thailand : A Preliminary Study. *Journal of Health Systems Research. 2012;6:352-60.*

Important resistant bacteria

- Extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL)-producing Enterobacteriaceae *e.g., K. pneumoniae & E. coli*
- Acinetobacter spp., and Pseudomonas aeruginosa in hospital settings especially ICU
- Multi-drug resistance Staphylococcus เช่น Methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) and Methicillin-resistant *S.* coagulase-negative staphylococci (MRCoNS)
- Carbapenem resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) e.g., NDM-1
- Vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE)
- MDR-TB, XDR-TB etc.

Antibiotic consumption

Year	Total drug consumption (Million USD)	Antibiotics (Million USD)
2009	3,600	370
2012	5,400	570

• Three antibiotics with highest consumption costs: Penicillins, Cephalosporins and Carbapenems (2009)

Note: Proxy from the values of antibiotic production and importation Source: Thai FDA

AMR containment measures

Multi-level: Global, Regional, National and Local Multi-faceted: Education, Regulation, Incentive and Management Mutli-sectoral: Human, animal, and non-human sectors

Global & Regional policies on AMR

GHSA, GAP-AMR, Jaipur Declaration, ASEAN Post-2015

National policies related to AMR

National Drug Policy and strategies 2012-2016
Rational use of medicine strategy
Antimicrobial resistance

National Strategies on EID 2013-2016
One Health Approach

• Antimicrobial resistance

National level (Implementation) AMR surveillance Infection control program and committee Regulation:

- Antibiotic reclassification (Rx drugs, in process)
- Prohibition of antibiotics as growth promoter

Incentive & Administrative:

- P4P policy by NHSO
- Hospital accreditation
- Pharmacy accreditation

Education:

• Curriculum revision of health professionals inc. vet

Horizontal structure: 10 committees, 8 sub-committees Vertical structure: DDC, DMSc, FDA, DLD, ...

Programs/Projects/Partnerships

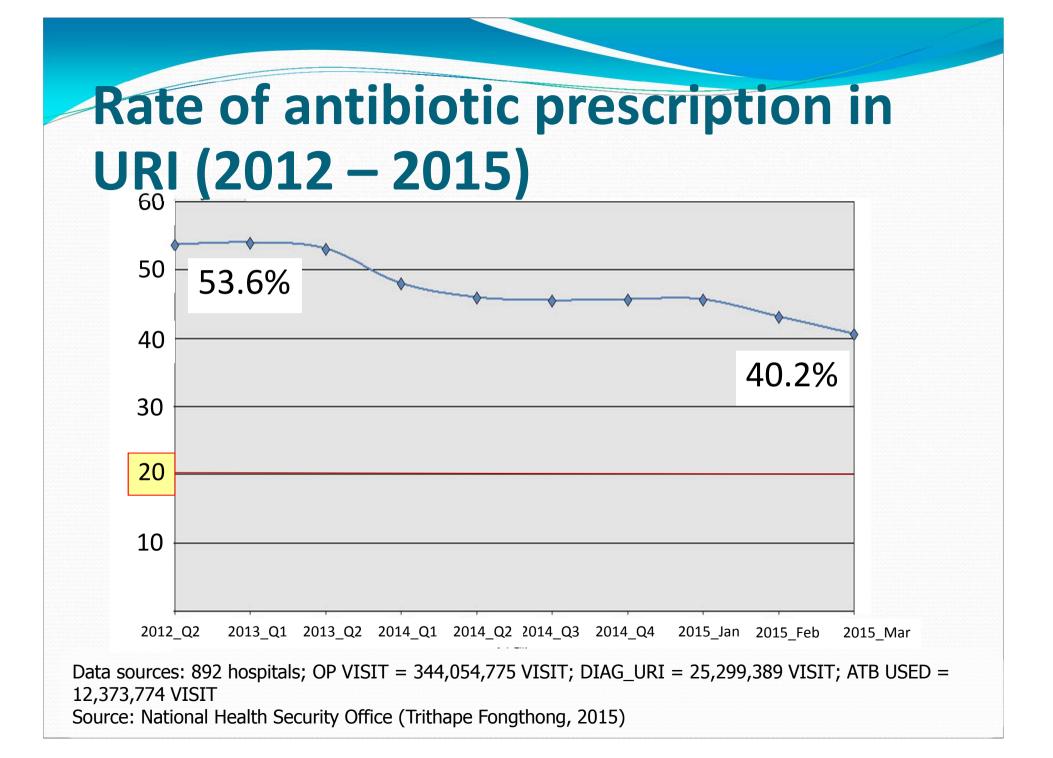
Antibiotic Smart Use project (2007)
AMR containment program (2012)
RDU hospital project (2014)
Public campaign & network strengthening by CSO (2010)

Healthcare setting/Community / Farm (Targets of change & implementation)

- Hospitals & Clinics
- Pharmacies
- Communities

Results

Population-based data are limited.
The available data are the rates of antibiotic prescription in out-patient department for URI and acute diarrhea.
Data from IPD, pharmacy and community are scattered.



Conclusion

- Availability of stakeholders, agencies, projects and programs on AMR containment
- Availability of laws, regulations and policies
- Availability of evidence (domestic & international) to support AMR containment

Challenges

- Need for collaborating mechanisms and action plans among AMR stakeholders
- Lack of population-based data on antimicrobial use
- Unawareness of AMR problems
- Need policy/political support

The ways forward



- **Melody notes** = National Action Plan on AMR (Integrated)
- **Conductors** = Political leadership & Coordination structure
- **Keep practicing** = Long walk together toward the shared goal