

Global action plan to combat antimicrobial resistance



**World Health
Organization**

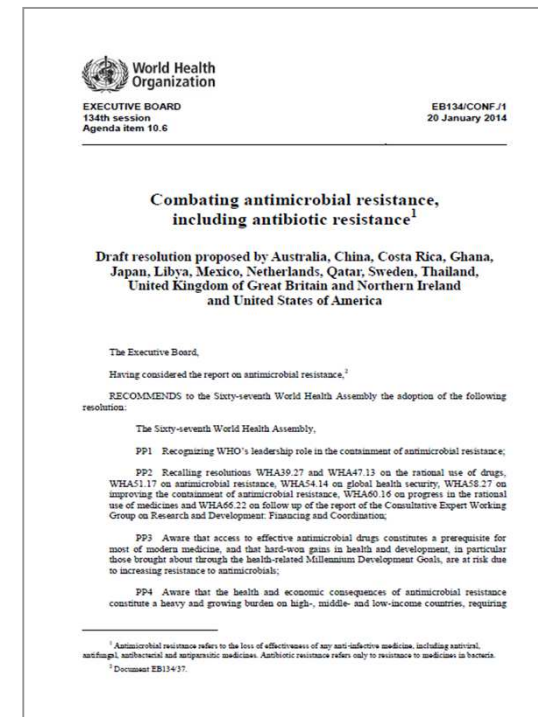
Resolution on AMR

World Health Assembly May 2014 ... *To develop a draft global action plan to combat AMR ... to ensure that all countries ... have the capacity to combat AMR.*

- Takes into account existing action plans and all available evidence and best practice
- To apply a multisectoral approach by consulting.....

Submit to 2015 Health Assembly through the Executive Board January 2015

- **November 2014**





Consultation on draft global action plan

- Strengthen tripartite collaboration (**FAO, OIE, WHO**)
 - Worked together on development of global action plan
 - Shared actions for the collaboration
- Web based call for contributions July-August 2014
- 16 October consultation with Member States
- WHO Advisory Group (STAG)
 - April, October 2014
- Member State consultations
 - Human, animal, agriculture (The Hague, June 2014)
 - Optimizing use of medicines (Oslo, November 2014)
 - Global surveillance (Stockholm, December 2014)
 - Research needs (Brasilia, March 2015)



WHO Executive Board January 2015

- Strong support to take plan to World Health Assembly
 - 39 country statements, plus 5 NGOs
- Some requests for modification
 - WHO FAO OIE tripartite meeting 10 Feb 2015
 - Meeting with Geneva Permanent Missions 20 Feb 2015
 - WHO Advisory Group meeting 24-25 Feb 2015
 - Resubmitted to Health Assembly March 2015

WHA web site at http://apps.who.int/gb/e/e_wha68.html It is listed as document A68/20. Available in 6 languages. Supplementary material is available on our AMR webpages at http://www.who.int/drugresistance/global_action_plan/en/



Conclusions on action plan draft

Action plan substantially as submitted to EB

- In line with majority of interventions

Improvements to clarify:

- Importance of financial and technical support for developing countries in implementation of national plans
- Greater emphasis on importance of access to health services and products
- Alignment with existing intergovernmental guidance on animal health and agriculture (WHO/FAO Codex, OIE)
- Importance of a one-health approach
- Some specific points for clarification/correction



Expectations at WHA 68

Discussion on action plan

Member State resolution

- Basis for adoption of global action plan

Side event

- Thailand on behalf of 12 countries
- Use of medicines



Draft global action plan based on...

5 Guiding principles

- Whole of society engagement & one health
- Prevention first
- Access to health services and products
- Sustainability
- Incremental targets for implementation



Five strategic objectives:

Improve awareness and understanding

Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base

Reduce the incidence of infection

Optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines

Develop the economic case for sustainable investment

Commitments to report progress



Communication, Awareness, Training

- Public communication programmes
 - Professional education, training, certification
 - Schools curricula
 - Public information and media
-
- Role for all stakeholders in promoting public understanding of infection prevention and use of antimicrobial medicines



Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base

- Capacity to collect, analyse and report data
 - Global surveillance based on national capacity
- Integration of data between human and animal sectors
- Develop global public health research agenda
 - Implement (research funders to support)
- Repository of information
 - Global health R&D observatory



Reduce the incidence of infection

- Hygiene, infection prevention and control
 - Healthcare settings (hospitals)
- Sanitation, water and food safety
- Control of STI, vector borne diseases
 - HIV, gonorrhoea, malaria
- Role of vaccines and immunization
 - Expand use of existing vaccines (e.g. pneumococcal)
 - Reduce prevalence of infection inappropriately treated with antibiotics (e.g. influenza, rotavirus)
 - New priority vaccines to prevent difficult-to-treat or untreatable infections
- Animal husbandry
 - High density livestock (terrestrial and aquatic)



Optimize use

- Regulatory mechanisms for new antibiotics
- Effective low-cost tools for diagnosis and susceptibility testing
- Access to medicines accompanied by measures to protect continued efficacy
- Code of practice



Sustainable investment

- Economic case for investment
- Realizing the global investment needs
 - Developing countries
- Coordinating initiatives aimed at renewing investment in new antibiotics, diagnostics & other tools



Implementing, monitoring and evaluation

- Countries should develop and implement national action plans
 - Within 2 years
 - In line with global action plan BUT
 - recognizing national priorities, circumstances
 - “building blocks”

- WHO will develop a framework for monitoring and evaluation
 - WHO to report every 2 years

- Others to develop own action plans and report within normal reporting cycle





April 2015

Draft global action plan for antimicrobial resistance



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Overall Key Findings



The survey was completed by **133** countries in 2013-2014.



Few countries
(34 out of 133) have a comprehensive national plan to fight resistance to antibiotics and other antimicrobial medicines.



Monitoring is key for controlling antibiotic resistance, but it is infrequent. In many countries, poor laboratory capacity, infrastructure and data management are preventing effective surveillance, which can reveal patterns of resistance and identify trends and outbreaks.



Overall Key Findings



Sales of antibiotics and other antimicrobial medicines without prescription remain widespread, with many countries lacking standard treatment guidelines, increasing the potential for overuse of antimicrobial medicines by the public and medical professionals.



Lack of programmes to prevent and control hospital-acquired infections remains a major problem.



Public awareness of the issue is low in all regions, with many people still believing that antibiotics are effective against viral infections.



Ministry of Public Health, Thailand

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Containment and Prevention: Global Strategy

World Health Organization (WHO) Global Action Plan on AMR, 2015

- Strategic Objective 1:** Improve awareness and understanding of AMR through effective communication, education and training.
- Strategic Objective 2:** Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base through surveillance and research.
- Strategic Objective 3:** Reduce the incidence of infection through effective sanitation, hygiene and infection prevention measures.
- Strategic Objective 4:** Optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines in human and animal health.
- Strategic Objective 5:** Develop the economic case for sustainable investment that takes account of the needs of all countries, and increase investment in new medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines and other interventions.



WHO Global Action Plan on AMR also proposes Member State action, secretariat action and international and national partners' action for each of the aforementioned strategic objectives.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), USA Global Health Security Agenda : AMR Action Package, 2014

- 1) Develop a national action plan, based on a one health approach, to combat AMR.
- 2) Develop and implement guidelines and standards for infection control and prevention.
- 3) Develop and use new guidelines or encourage use of existing guidelines, training and other resources to promote the prudent and restrained use of antimicrobials, in human, animals and other areas when appropriate.
- 4) Ensure access to at least one reference laboratory for each country capable of identifying three of the seven WHO priority AMR pathogens using standardized, reliable detection and reporting these results. Alternatively one reference laboratory for each of the three priority pathogens should be established.
- 5) Support ongoing work with international organizations to develop and implement a harmonized approach for monitoring and surveillance of antimicrobial drug use and AMR in humans and animals.
- 6) Collaboration in international initiatives to encourage and accelerate the discovery and development of new generations of antibiotics, including new models for controlled distribution and use of new antibiotics.
- 7) Collaboration in international initiatives to encourage and accelerate the discovery and development of inexpensive and rapidly deployable, point-of-care diagnostics.



Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Containment and Prevention : Thailand National Actions

- AMR has been recognized as an urgent health threat in Thailand over the past few decades.
- The important AMR bacteria in Thailand are extended-spectrum β -lactamase (ESBL)-producing Enterobacteriaceae, Carbapenem-resistant Gram-negatives (*A. baumannii*, *P. aeruginosa*, Enterobacteriaceae), Methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA), Vancomycin-resistant Enterococci (VRE), multi-drug resistant (MDR) *S. pneumoniae*, *N. gonorrhoeae*, *Shigella* spp., *Salmonella* spp., *Campylobacter* spp.
- Annual health and economic burdens of AMR infections in Thailand in 2010 include >100,000 patients, additional 3 million days of hospitalization, >30,000 deaths, >13,000 million USD (>0.6% of Thailand GDP in 2010).

5 Elements of AMR Containment & Prevention System in Thailand



...ion technology systems for
...blat-acquired infections) and
...the network is operated by the
...nce Surveillance Thailand.
...ing antibiotic use is in
...mal sector is also established.
... bundles that include manual
...for infection control practices
...ents and public.
... practices and outcomes
...ork, play-for performance,
...ance to other relevant
...al Health Regulations.
...sible use of antibiotics in
...tional curricula.
...bial drug use
...n a few important
...epem etc.), in hospitals, have been
...country
...complementary projects (e.g. Rational
... Antibiotics Smart Use Project,
... Drug Watch System) have also
... to be scaling up.
...counter sale of selected
...apeutic use of antibiotics in animals,
...ics and orphan antibiotics.
...approach,
...ent program
...operational
...collaboration
...partners (e.g.
...g. Mahidol
...Public Health
...Administration,
...Department of

Progression on IHR 2005

On 4 June 2007, the Cabinet Resolution of Thailand has met
...the objective need for compliance with the International Health
...Regulation (IHR 2005), which has been legally enforced since 15
...2007. On 24 January 2008, cabinet approved the Ministry of Pu
...Health proposal to establish the National AMR development plan re
...responsibility of the relevant administrative departments. As per the
...The AMR development plan for 2008-2015 and 2015-2020, the na
...AMR committee and the national AMR development plan were established in
...to ensure the implementation of IHR 2005 at all sectors and all lev
...The National AMR implementation plan involves the develop
...systems capable of the development of core capacities require
...countries and AMR researchers ready biological, toxic
...clinical, ecological and public. Eight core capacities were
...establishing a national legislation policy and training; (2) Co
...line and National Four core AMR communication; (3) Surve
...AMR; (4) Preparedness; (5) Risk communication; (6) Surve
...and (7) Laboratory. Progression on IHR 2005 impl
...in Thailand are described as follows:
...National legislation: The Communicable Disease Act
...amended in order to ensure acceptance the newly revised
...Health Regulations and to increase the effectiveness of
...and prevention. The cabinet has approved and co
...National AMR implementation Plan which allow
...situations:
...• Collaboration and communication:
...AMR has been established and sub-her
...different technical areas. Coordination Me
...National AMR has been established
...work, such as the Antimicrobial
...redevelopment contribution and
...Leadership Development and the Min
...and Strategic Gap contributes consi
...and knowledge of these countries
...the progress of capacity building

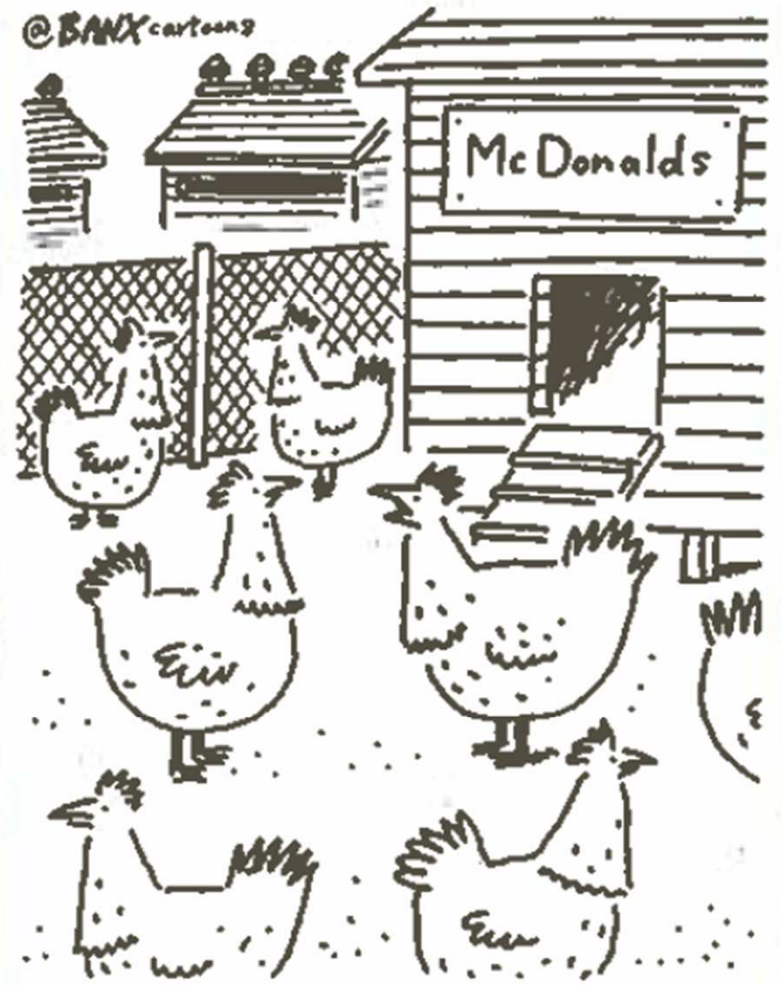
WHY MCDONALD'S NEW ANTIBIOTICS-FREE CHICKEN POLICY IS A BIG DEAL

BY LUMINARY DAILY / 11 MARCH 2015 / 0 COMMENTS



Bloomberg | Bloomberg

getty



'I'm organising a break-out to get some antibiotics'

Draft global action plan for antimicrobial resistance



Thank you



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