

# Towards a strategy on the containment of Antibiotic Resistance in WHO, Regional Office for Europe

European Parliament

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# Antimicrobial Resistance Globally



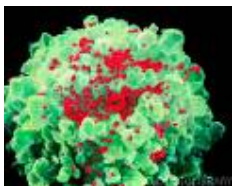
- **Tuberculosis**

- 440,000 new MDR-TB cases emerge annually
- XDR-TB reported by 58 countries
- **In WHO/Europe an estimated 81.000 cases per year!!**



- **Malaria**

- Emergence of Artemisinin resistance, linked to ongoing use of mono-therapies
- **in WHO/Europe 167 autochthonous cases in 2009, elimination target by 2015**



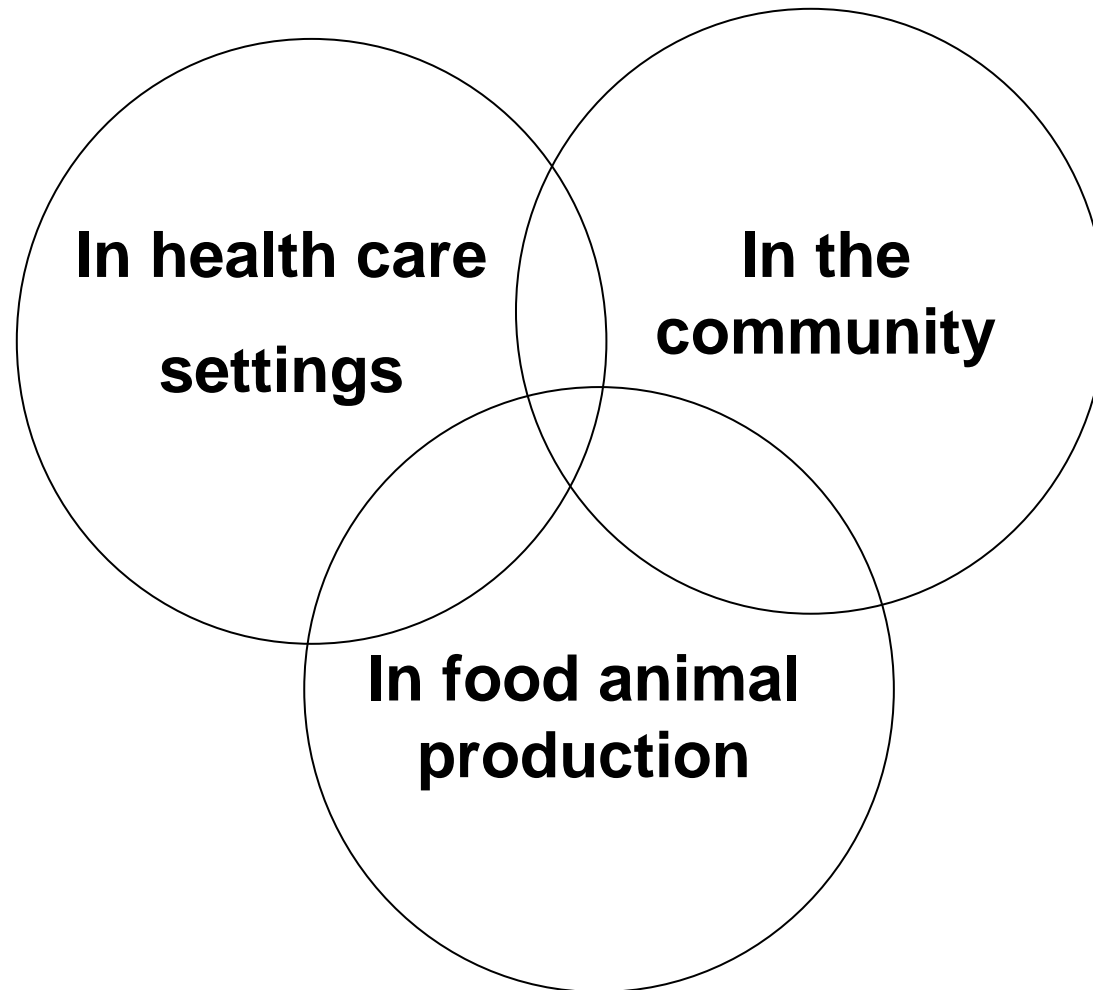
- **HIV**

- With expanded use of anti-retroviral drugs (ARV), evidence of emerging resistance
- **in WHO/Europe monitoring resistance is part of HIV-AIDS programmes**

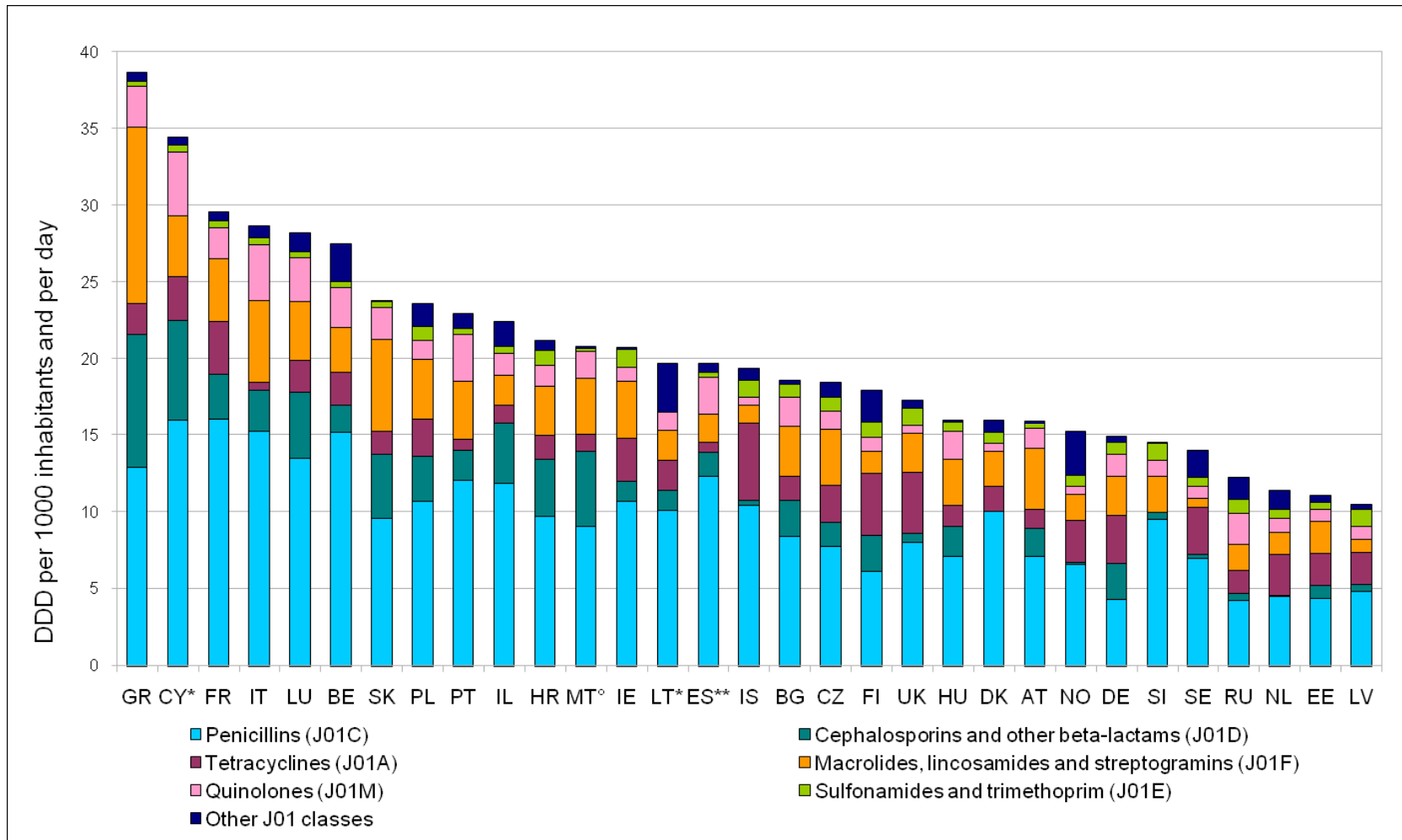
- **antibiotic resistance** is occurring to many bacterial infectious diseases including those acquired in health care settings

# The main driver of antimicrobial resistance

is “use” but especially overuse, misuse, underuse  
Increasing evidence on the interconnections



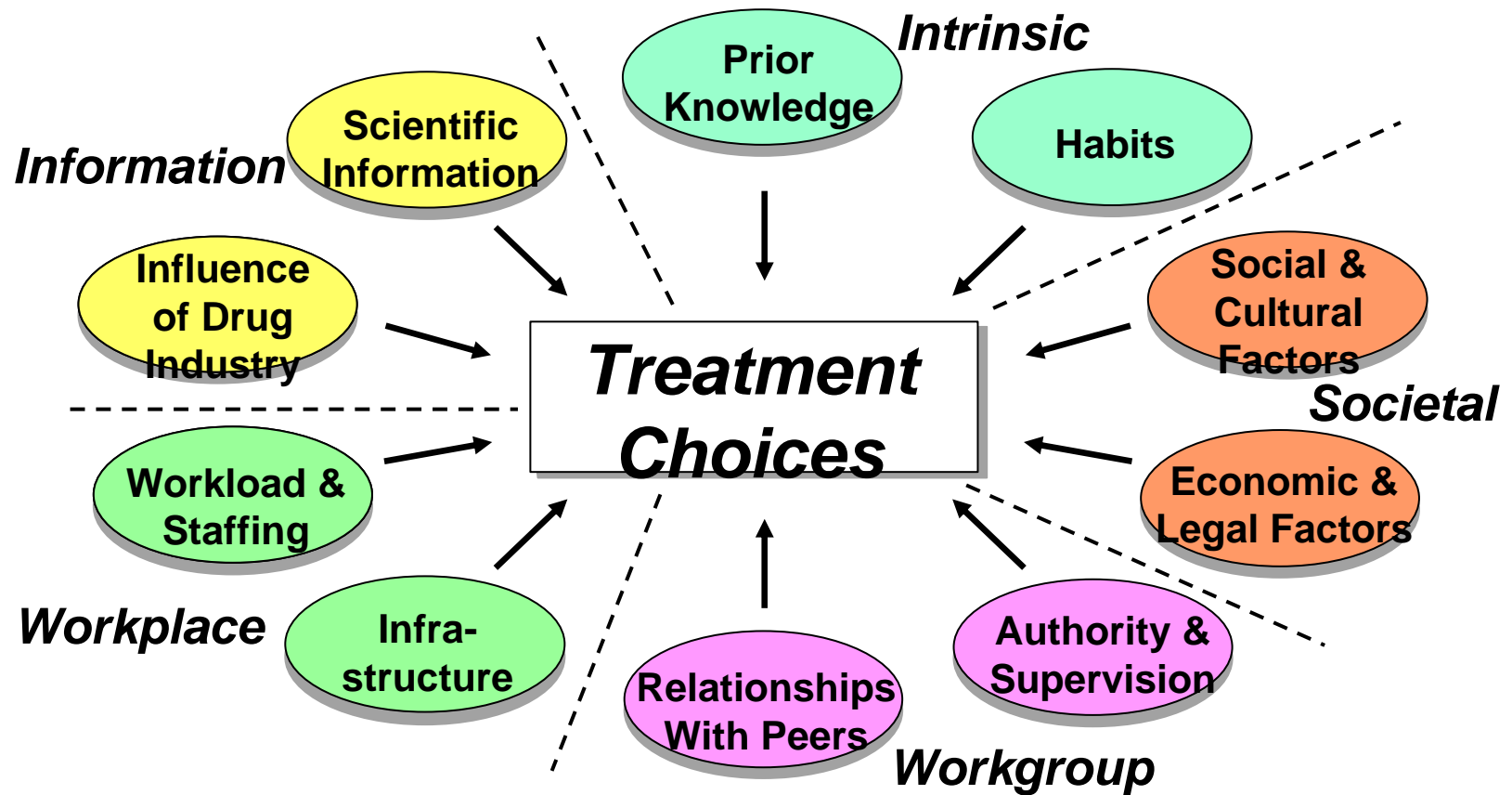
# Total outpatient antibiotic use measured in DID \* in 31 European countries in 2009



Courtesy: Prof. H. Goosens, University Antwerp, ESAC

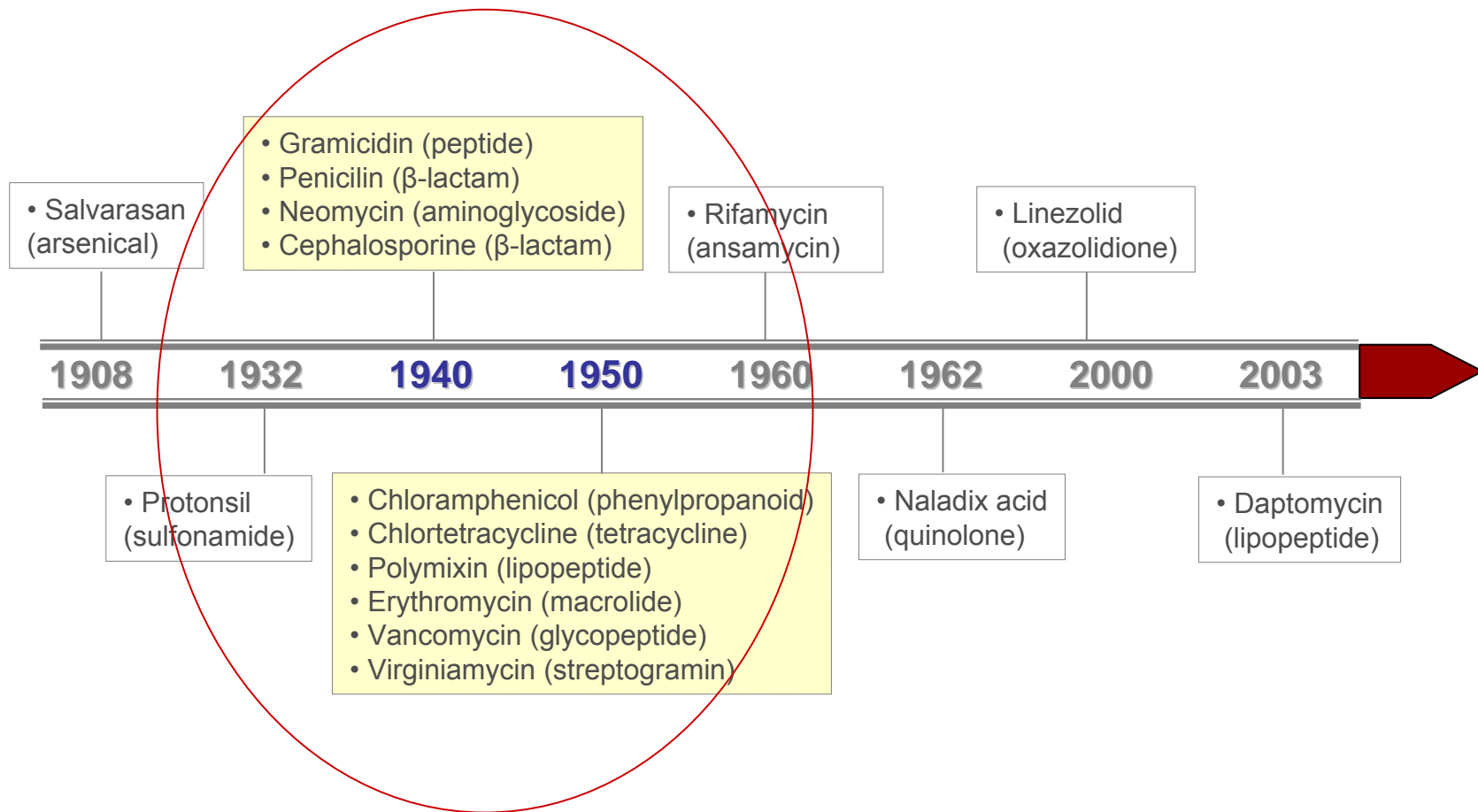
\* defined daily doses per 1000 inhabitants per day (DID)

# Many Factors Influence Use of Medicines : How can we improve the use of medicines ?



# Discovery of antibiotics

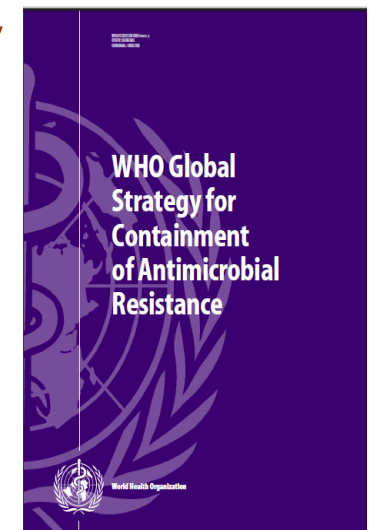
The end of an era? **Few new classes over the last 50 years**



The antibiotic resistance: the nexus of chemical and genetic diversity. Gerard D. Wright. *Nature Reviews Microbiology* 5, 175-186 (March 2007)

## Need for a European wide strategy

- **WHA resolutions** 1984, 1998, 2001, 2005
- **WHO Global strategy for containment of Antimicrobial Resistance** published in 2001
- Antimicrobial Resistance community strategy for EU Member States (2001)
- Strong development of surveillance, guidance and tools in the EU by ECDC, EFSA
- Member States in transition require support and guidance
- **Need for a coherent and operational regional strategy**





## Seven (7) objectives in WHO/Europe strategy

1. Promote national coordination
2. Strengthen surveillance of antibiotic resistance
3. Promote rational use of antibiotics, including surveillance of antibiotic consumption
4. Improve infection control and stewardship of antibiotic use in health care settings
5. Promote surveillance, prevention and control of antibiotic resistance in the food chain
6. Promote research and innovation on new antibiotics
7. Improve awareness on antibiotic use and risk of increasing resistance



# World Health Day, 7 April 2011

- Global event on antimicrobial resistance
- “no action today, no cure tomorrow “
- All country offices
- Events with Regional involvement:
  - Moscow
  - Kiev
  - London
  - Strasbourg
  - Rome
  - Copenhagen

