



# Global action plan to combat antimicrobial resistance (AMR)

Challenges on the global and regional levels



World Health Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR

Europe



Organisation mondiale de la Santé

BUREAU RÉGIONAL DE L'

Europe



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REGIONALBÜRO FÜR

Europa



Всемирная организация здравоохранения

Европейское региональное бюро

**Zsuzsanna Jakab**  
**WHO Regional Director for Europe**

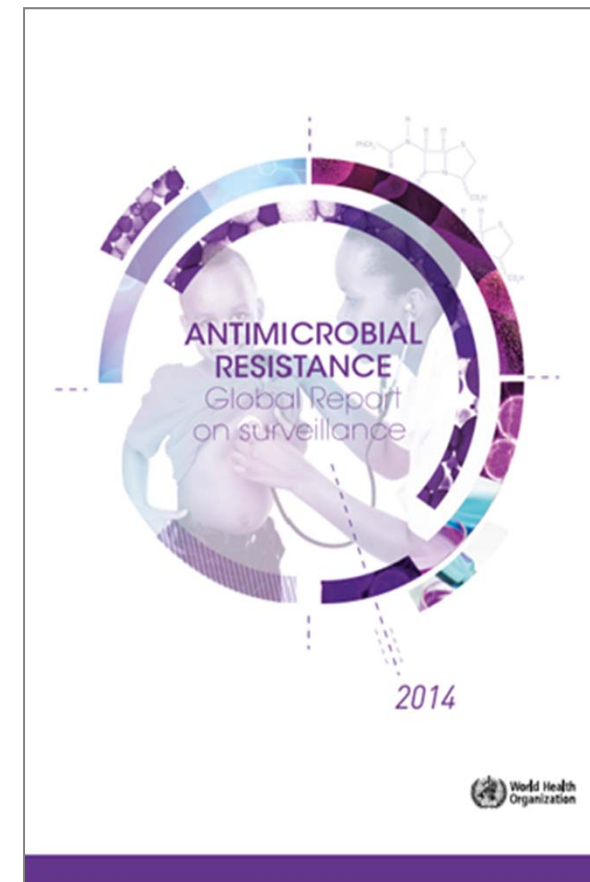
13 November 2014, Oslo, Norway

# WHO global report on AMR surveillance 2014

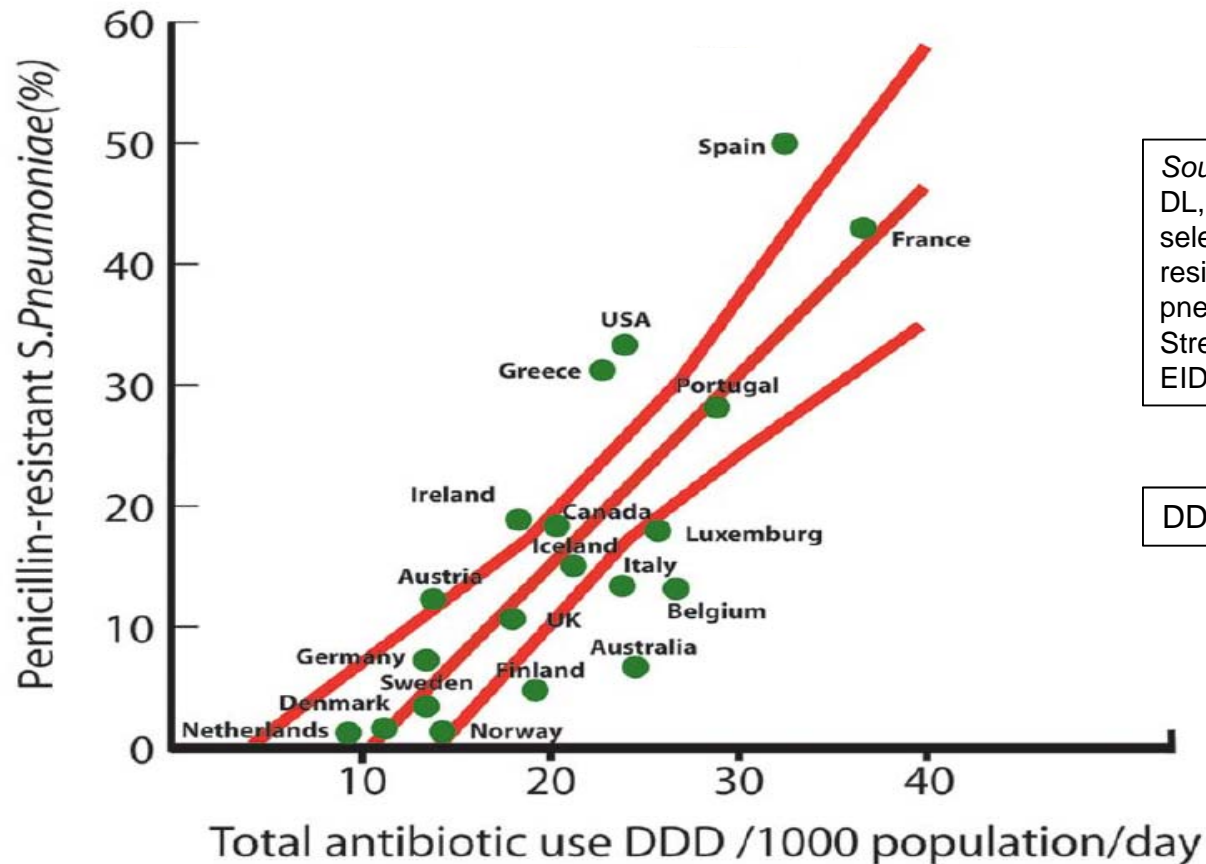
1. High proportions of resistance to common treatments reported in all regions
2. Negative effect on patient outcomes and health expenditures
3. Running out of treatment options for common infections

Antimicrobial resistance: global report on surveillance 2014. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2014

(<http://www.who.int/drugresistance/documents/surveillancereport/en>).



The evidence is convincing: “The more we use them, the more we lose them”

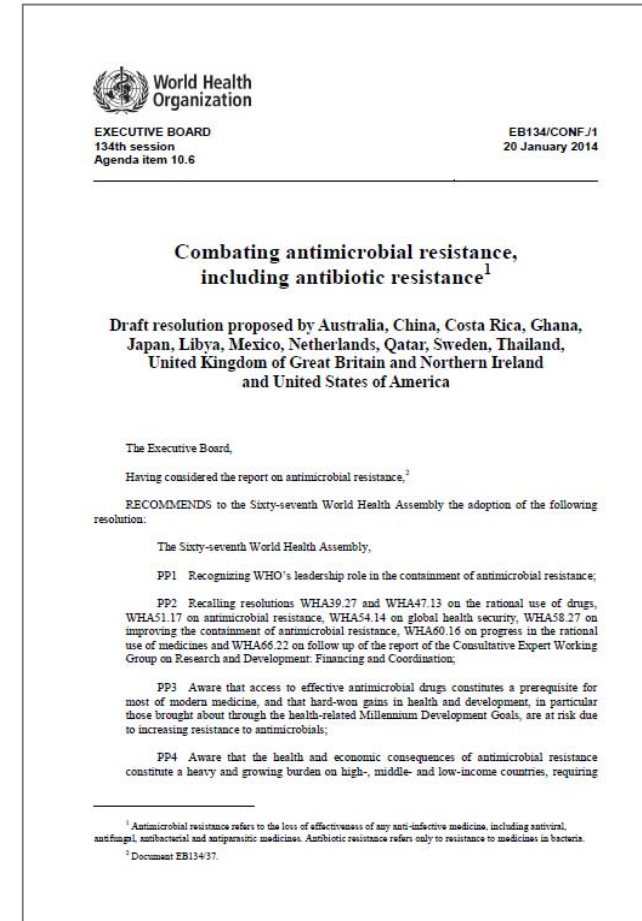


Source: Albrich WC, Monnet DL, Harbath S. Antibiotic selection pressure and resistance in Streptococcus pneumoniae and Streptococcus pyogenes. EID. 2004;10(3):514-7.

DDD: defined daily doses.

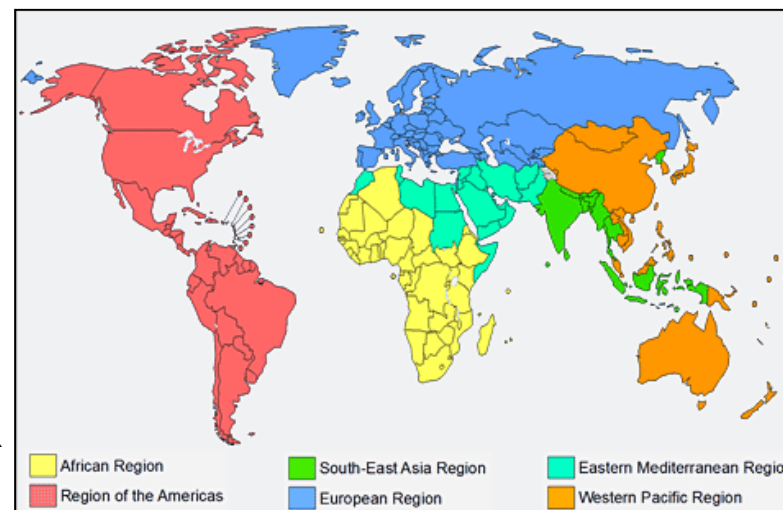
# Coordinated international response required

- World Health Assembly, May 2014, requests WHO
  - To develop a draft global action plan to combat AMR ... to ensure that all countries ... have the capacity to combat AMR
- The draft global action plan to be submitted to 2015 Health Assembly
  - To apply a multisectoral approach to inform the drafting of the global action plan, by consulting Member States as well as other relevant stakeholders ...



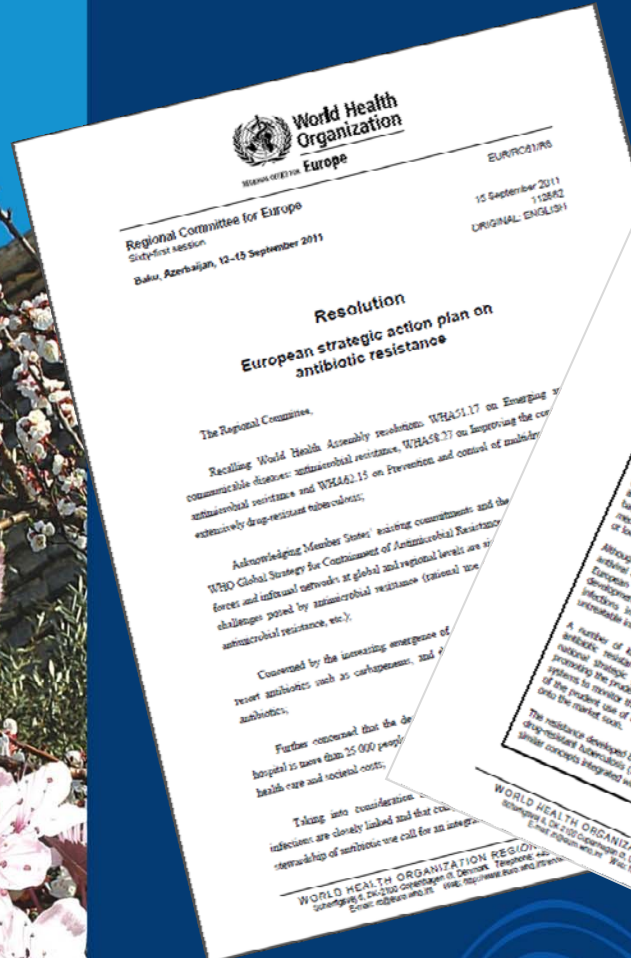
# Key priorities for regional implementation

- **African Region**
  - Building integrated AMR surveillance capacity
- **Region of the Americas**
  - Regional integrated AMR surveillance networks, national programmes on AMR
- **Eastern Mediterranean Region**
  - Increased attention, promotion of rational use and infection control
- **South-East Asia Region**
  - “One health” approach emphasized
- **Western Pacific Region**
  - AMR surveillance in the health sector



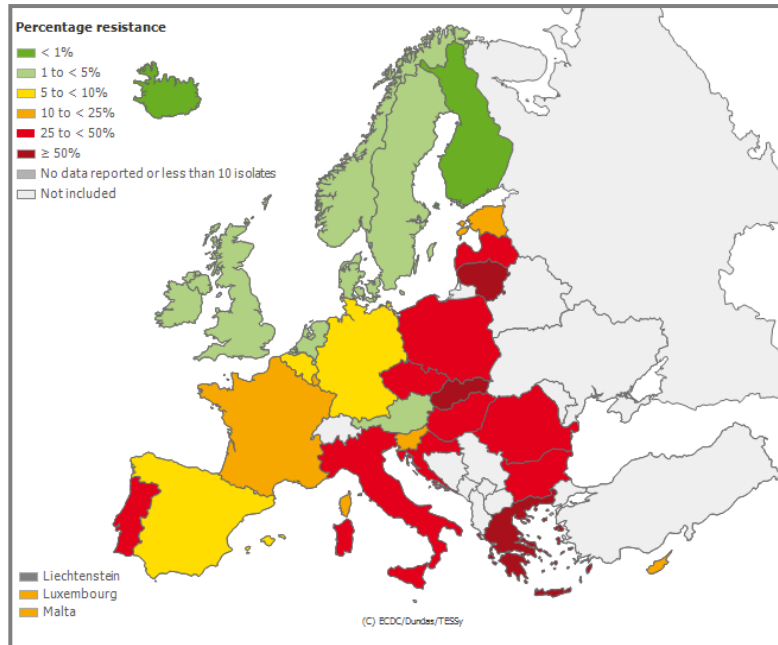


# European strategic action plan on antibiotic resistance 2011–2016

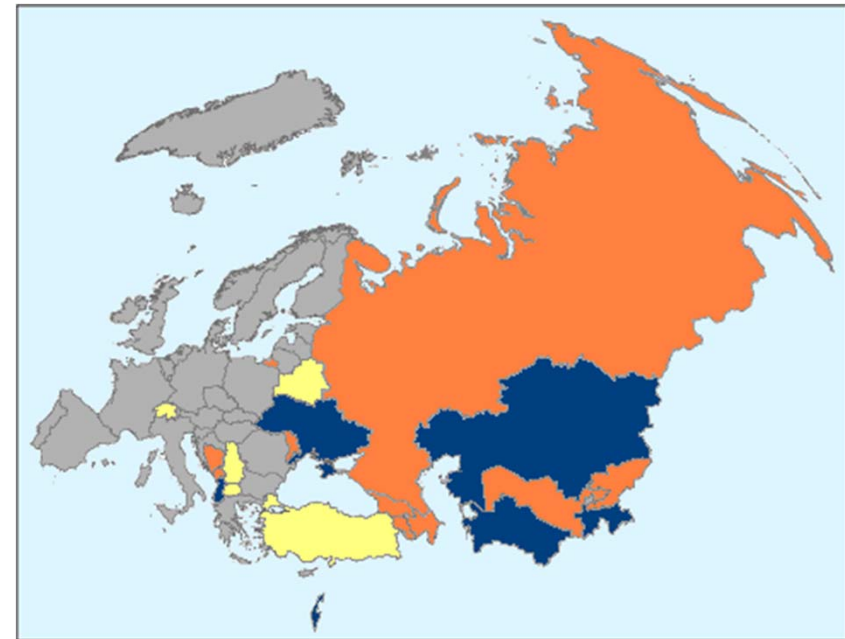


# Expanding AMR surveillance throughout Europe

- European antimicrobial resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net)
- Central Asian and eastern European Surveillance of antimicrobial resistance (CAESAR) network



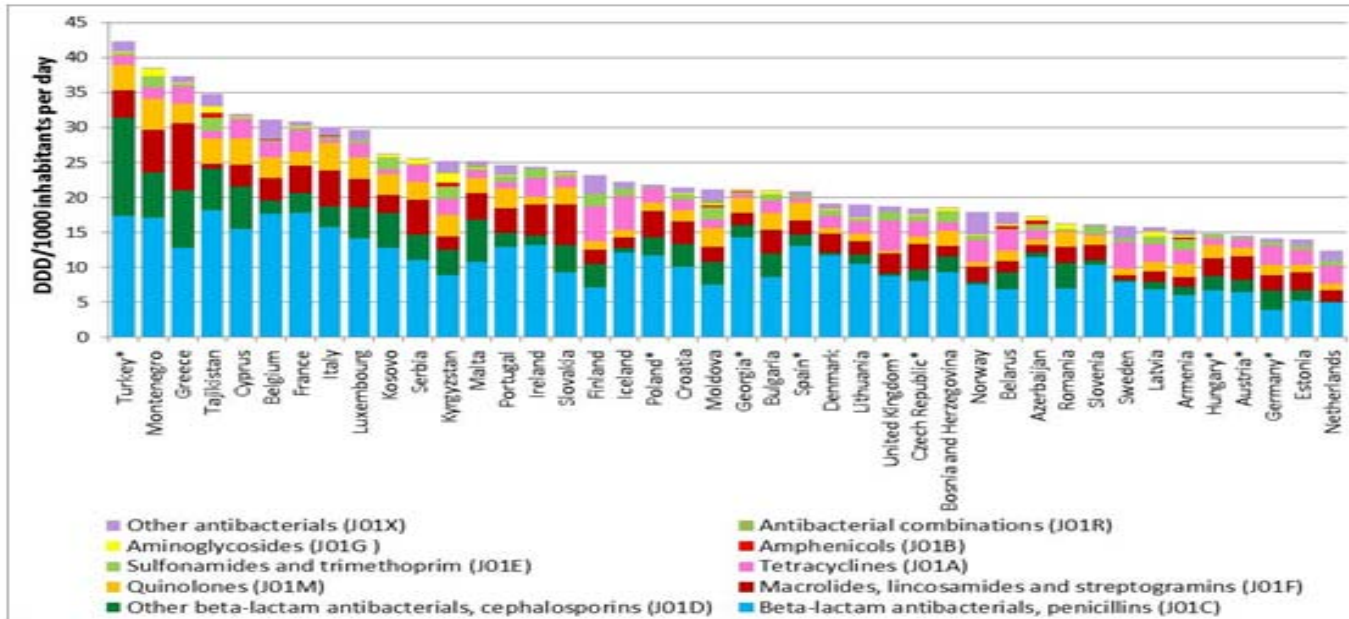
European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control



WHO Regional Office for Europe



# Expanding surveillance of antimicrobial consumption throughout Europe



Total antibiotic use in 2011, expressed in number of DDD per 1000 inhabitants per day in 12 European countries and Kosovo as compared to 29 ESAC-Net countries.

The category (ATC subgroup) 'Other beta-lactam antibacterials, cephalosporins' includes carbapenems and monobactams; 'Other antibacterials' includes glycopeptide antibacterials, polymyxins, fusidic acid, imidazole derivatives, nitrofurans derivatives and other antibacterials.

\*Countries reporting only outpatient antibiotic use

Romania and Spain provided reimbursement data

"Kosovo (in accordance with UN Security Council resolution 1244 (1999))"

Use methodology compatible with ESAC-Net (European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Consumption Network)

Enable data comparison in the European Region



# Expanding awareness throughout Europe

- European Antibiotic Awareness Day (EAAD)
  - In 2013, expanded to 44 countries
- EAAD 2014, 18 November, theme: self-medication
  - “Everyone is responsible, everywhere”
- WHO focus
  - *The role of pharmacist in encouraging prudent use of antibiotic medicines and averting antimicrobial resistance*
- Global Twitter chat: 24 hours
  - United States of America, Canada, Europe, Australia, New Zealand
  - WHO regional offices



# Limiting antibiotic use in food animals in Europe

- Prudent-use policies
- European Union (EU), 2006: withdrawal of the use of antibiotics as growth promoters
- EU Zoonoses Directive
  - Integrated surveillance of AMR
- European Surveillance of Veterinary Antimicrobial Consumption (ESVAC) project



# Time for collective action by all; guiding principles of the global action plan

- Whole-of-society engagement
- Action based on the best available knowledge and evidence
- Prevention first
- Access, not excess
- Sustainability
- Incremental targets for implementation

# Process for developing global action plan: consultation and multisectoral engagement

- Regional Committee sessions
- Web-based consultations
- Member-State-led consultations
  - Netherlands, June 2014: one health
  - Brazil, October 2014: research and knowledge gaps
  - Norway (with 7 sponsor countries), November 2014: optimizing use
  - Sweden, December 2014: establishing global AMR surveillance



# This consultation: responsible use of antimicrobial medicines

- Regulatory mechanisms for new antibiotics
- Effective low-cost tools for diagnosis and susceptibility testing
- Access to medicines accompanied by measures to protect continued efficacy
- Codes of practice, standards for presence of antimicrobials and antimicrobial residues in the environment, water supply and food

# Key messages for shaping and implementing the global action plan

## Support country action

- Strengthen national intersectoral and interdisciplinary coordination
- Promote prudent-use policies and their enforcement
- Build surveillance capacity
- Raise awareness among all stakeholders

# Thank you for your attention!

Further information is available from the websites of WHO headquarters ([http://who.int/topics/drug\\_resistance/en](http://who.int/topics/drug_resistance/en)), and the WHO Regional Office for Europe (<http://www.euro.who.int/amr> and <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/Health-systems/health-technologies>).