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# European strategic action plan on antibiotic resistance 2011–2016

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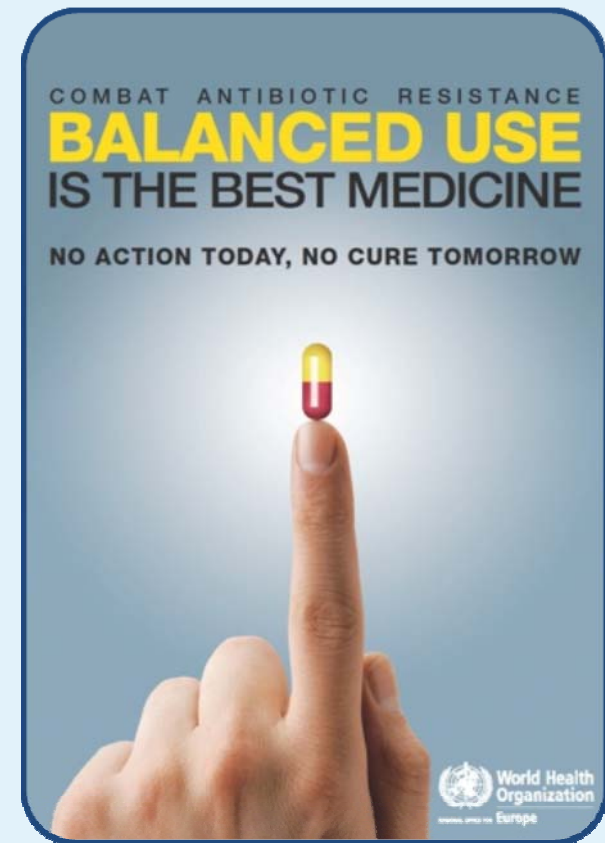
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and Environment



# Background

- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) not a new phenomenon, but **increasing** and new resistant strains continue to emerge
- **Misuse of antibiotics** (health, agriculture) and poor infection control responsible for AMR emergence and spread; important link between use of antibiotics in agriculture and resistance to human strains
- Very few new antibiotics in the pipeline
- **World Health Day 2011**: committing to fight AMR

Regional focus on AMR related to bacterial infections, particularly in health care settings, and multidrug-/extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis (M/XDR-TB)



# Global burden of AMR



## TB

- 440 000 new MDR-TB cases annually
- XDR-TB reported in 58 countries

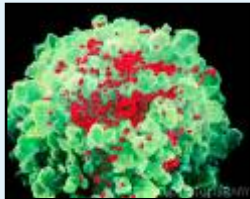


## Malaria (*Plasmodium falciparum*)

- Artemisinin resistance linked to monotherapy

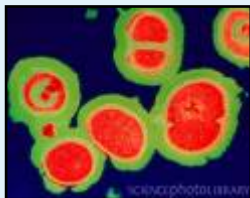
## HIV

- With expanded use of antiretrovirals, resistance now a concern



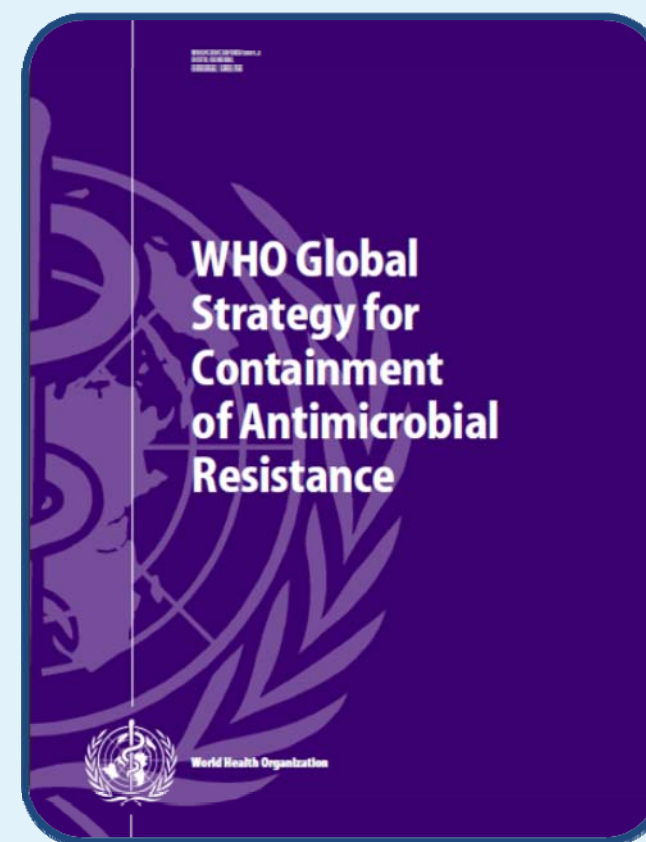
## Health-care-associated infections

- Lethal methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) is a significant threat in hospitals
- *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* resistant to multiple drugs on the rise
- Increasing resistance in gonorrhoea and shigellosis



## Justification

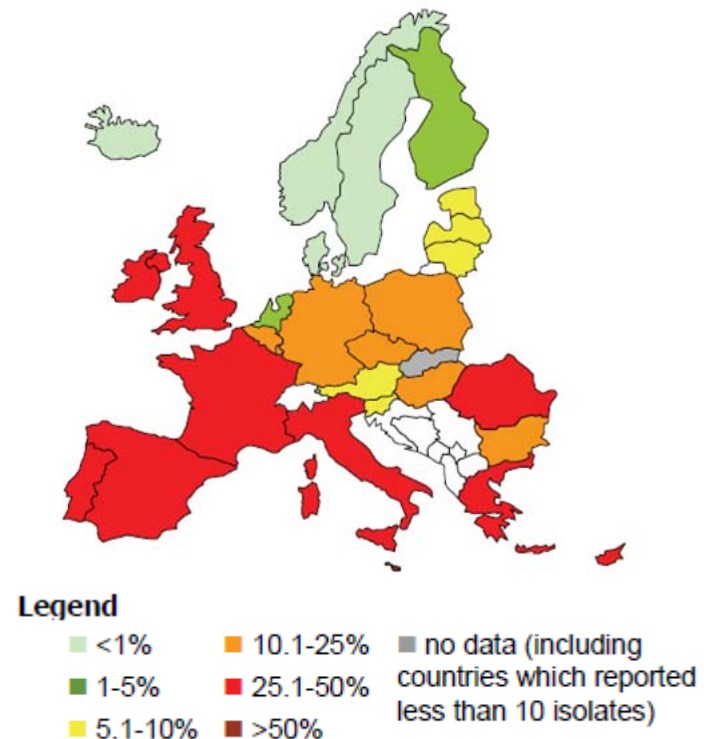
- AMR costs money, livelihoods and lives, and undermines health programmes
- **World Health Assembly resolutions** in 1984, 1998, 2001, 2005
- **WHO global strategy for containment of AMR** published in 2001
- AMR action plans for European Union (EU) Member States
- Member States in transition still require guidance
- **Coherent and concrete strategy needed for the WHO European Region**



# AMR in the European Region

- AMR as high as 25% in some Member States
- Every year, 25 000 people die of resistant infections in hospitals in the EU (+ Norway and Iceland)
- About €1.5 billion in extra hospital, treatment, societal costs
- Lack of systematic approach for all sectors
- Poor health systems and weak regulation in many countries
- Insufficient commitment and action plans
- Low awareness among the public and health care professionals

Proportion of MRSA isolates in western Europe, 2008



Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

# European strategic action plan on antibiotic resistance

- Reduce morbidity, mortality and related costs
- Raise awareness of the emergence and spread of antibiotic resistance
- Promote national coordination and action plans
- Promote prudent use of antibiotics and infection control
- Address antibiotic use in human and animals
- Promote innovative financing to develop new antibiotics
- Promote involvement of patient safety groups

# Strategic objectives

## 1. Strengthen intersectoral coordination

- Comprehensive national action plans
- Multisectoral and interdisciplinary national coordination mechanisms

## 2. Strengthen surveillance of antibiotic resistance

- National surveillance systems, collecting, analysing and reporting data to monitor trends
- Regional databases, tools and standards

## 3. Promote rational use of antibiotics and strengthen surveillance

- National mechanisms for coordination
- National guidelines on prudent use of antibiotics
- Surveillance of antibiotic consumption

## 4. Strengthen infection control and surveillance in health care settings

- Prevention of hospital-acquired infections
- Hospital infection control and surveillance committees

# Strategic objectives

5. Prevent emerging resistance in veterinary and food sectors

- Prudent use of antibiotics in these sectors
- Integrated systems for surveillance of antibiotic resistance and use

6. Promote innovation and research on new drugs

- International surveillance networks and information sharing on promising research areas
- Active role in research for governments and academic networks; national and international task forces

7. Improve awareness, patient safety, and partnership

- Educational initiatives, behaviour change campaigns and awareness programmes for health care providers and the public
- Broad partnership at national, regional and global levels



# Considerations for implementation and monitoring

- Strategic action plan with:
  - time frame for implementation
  - estimated resource needs
  - input, process and output indicators to monitor progress
- Stepwise approach:
  - mapping of available data,
  - identification of current practices
- Support to Member States in:
  - developing and implementing national action plans
  - establishing national coordinating mechanisms

# Timeline, 2010–2012

- Expert consultation, 25 August 2010
- European Antibiotic Awareness Day, 18 November 2010, with the European Centre for Disease prevention and Control (ECDC)
- World Health Day 2011, 7 April 2011
- **WHO regional strategy and resolution presented to the sixty-first session of the WHO Regional Committee for Europe, September 2011**
- Publication of regional action plan, 2011
- Country assessment missions, 2011–2012
- Expansion of EU surveillance protocols to Member States outside the EU, 2011–2012

# Partners

- **ECDC**
- **CDC** (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, United States of America)
- **Gates Foundation, CGD** (Center for Global Development)
- **TATFAR** (Trans Atlantic Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance)
- **ReACT** (Action on Antibiotic Resistance)
- **APUA** (Alliance for the Prudent Use of Antibiotics)
- **IFPMA** (International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations)
- **FIP** (International Pharmaceutical Federation)
- **UNITAID, the Global Fund, Stop TB Partnership, Roll Back Malaria, UNAIDS** (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS)
- **WHONET** (information system for monitoring antimicrobial resistance, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, United States)
- **Governments** (e.g. the Netherlands, Sweden)

# Draft resolution

## Member States

- Ensure political commitment and resources for developing and implementing national plans
- Strengthen surveillance and monitoring of antibiotic resistance and consumption
- Establish multisectoral and comprehensive coordination and cooperation mechanisms
- Adhere to infection control
- Raise awareness through national campaigns

## WHO Regional Office for Europe

- Provide strategic leadership, guidance and tools for implementing the strategic action plan
- Support Member States in implementing national plans
- Create platforms for sharing and analysing data and experience
- Engage in broad regional and global partnerships
- Promote innovation and research



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# Thank you

**WHO REGIONAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPE – 61<sup>ST</sup> SESSION**

Baku, Azerbaijan, 12–15 September 2011

**COMITÉ RÉGIONAL DE L'OMS POUR L'EUROPE – 61<sup>E</sup> SESSION**

Bakou (Azerbaïdjan), 12-15 septembre 2011

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Баку, Азербайджан, 12–15 сентября 2011 г.

