



Tackling antimicrobial resistance with a “One Health” approach – WHO experience and implementation at the regional level



World Health Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe



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Всемирная организация здравоохранения

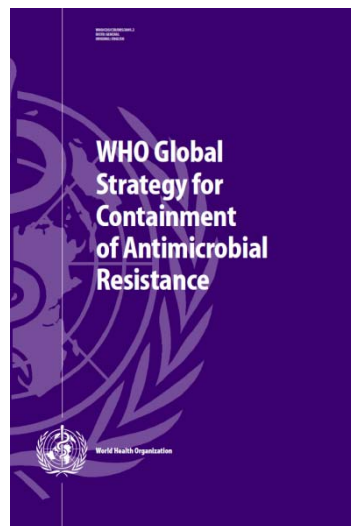
Европейское региональное бюро

Zsuzsanna Jakab
WHO Regional Director
for Europe

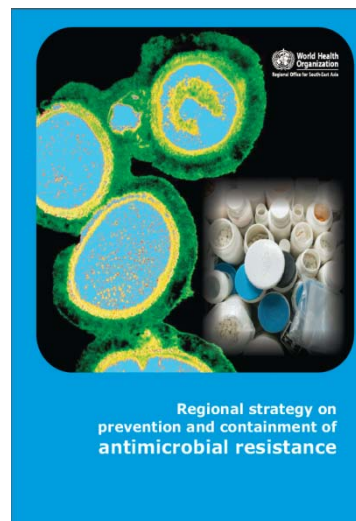
26 June 2014, The Hague, Netherlands

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a complex issue at the human–animal–environment interface

Examples of WHO strategies on AMR



Global Strategy,
2001



South-East
Asia regional
strategy,
2010



Jaipur
Declaration on
Antimicrobial
Resistance,
2011



European
strategic
action plan,
2011

Key priorities of 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**
 - Emphasis on “one health” approach
- **Western Pacific Region**
 - AMR surveillance in the health sector



Limiting antibiotic use in food animals in WHO European Region

- 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



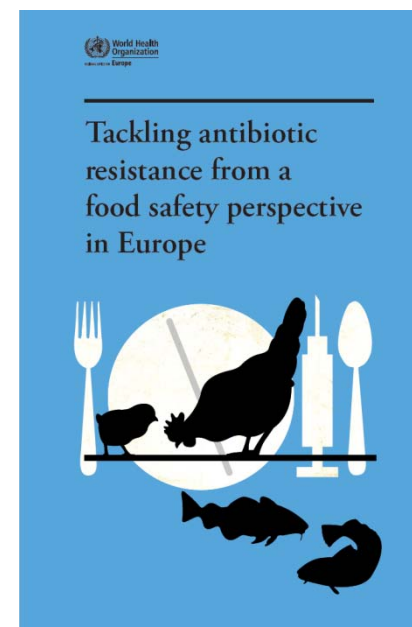
European strategic action plan on antibiotic resistance 2011–2016



Comprehensive AMR action plan for Europe

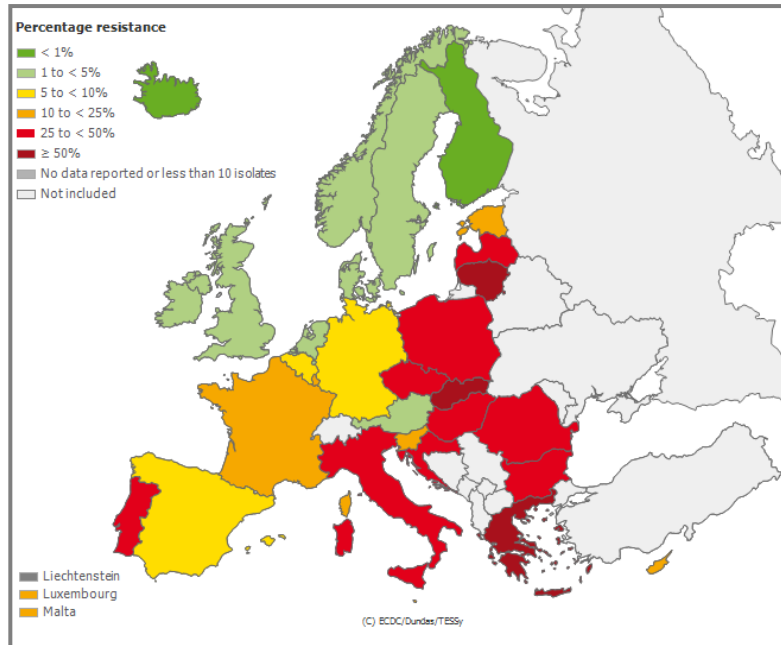
Seven strategic objectives

1. Promote national coordination
2. Strengthen surveillance of 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



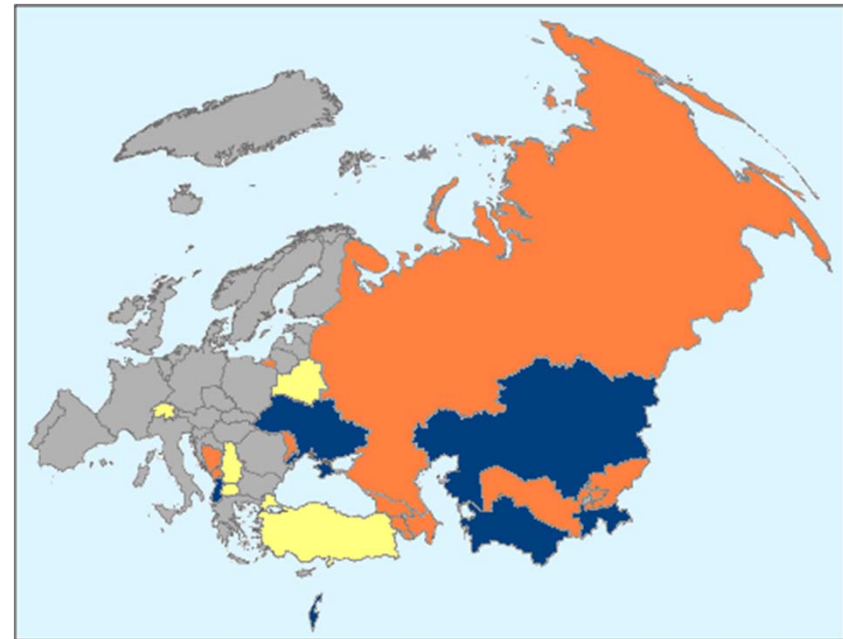
Expanding AMR surveillance throughout Europe

- European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net)



Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

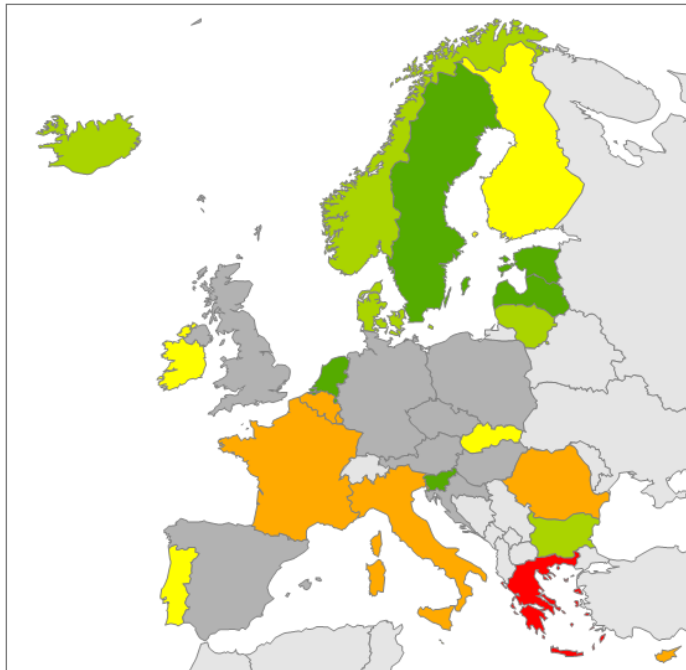
- Central Asian and Eastern European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (CAESAR) network



Source: WHO Regional Office for Europe

Expanding AMC surveillance throughout Europe

- European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Consumption network (ESAC-Net)



Source: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

- WHO Regional Office for Europe–ESAC Project Group

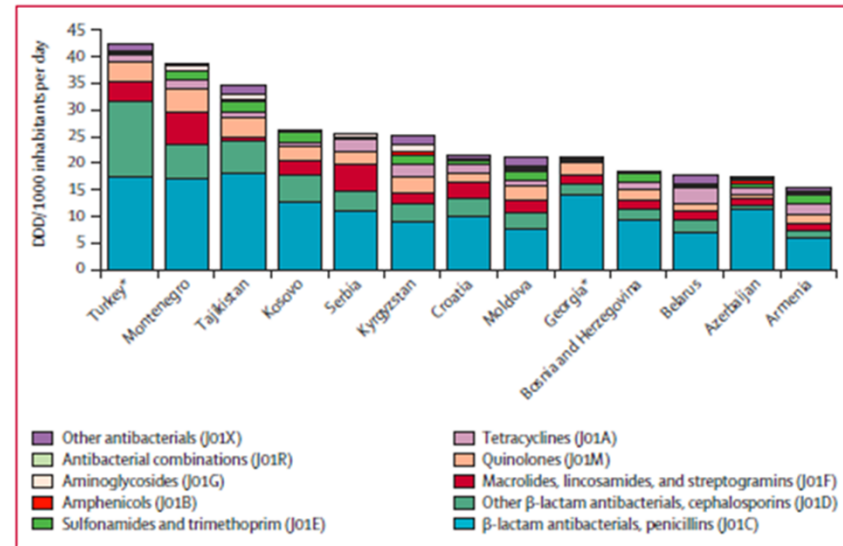


Figure 1: Total antibiotic use in 12 European countries and Kosovo, 2011
 The category (WHO anatomical therapeutic chemical subgroup) "Other β-lactam antibiotics, cephalosporins" includes carbapenems and monobactams. "Other antibacterials" includes glycopeptide antibacterials, polymyxins, fusidic acid, imidazole derivatives, nitrofurans, and other antibacterials. DDD= defined daily doses. *Reported only outpatient antibiotic use.

Source: Antibiotic use in eastern Europe: a cross-national database study in coordination with the WHO Regional Office for Europe. Lancet Infectious Diseases 2014, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(14\)70071-4](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(14)70071-4).

Expanding awareness throughout the Region

- European Antibiotic Awareness Day (EAAD)
 - Expanded to 44 countries



A European Health Initiative 

Multimedia
Statement by Her Royal Highness Crown Princess Mary of Denmark for European Antibiotic Awareness Day 2012



Every generation has its own challenges: resistance to antibiotics is one of our major ones. It is a threat to the health and well-being of both humans and animals, now and in the future. This is why I decided to be part of the efforts to address this urgent public health problem as the Patron of WHO Regional Office for Europe, as a person and as a mother.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

- A antibiotic resistance occurs when bacteria change to prevent themselves from being killed by antibiotics.
- Resistance is increasing and the number of effective antibiotics is decreasing. The more bacteria the more antibiotic resistance is being spread.
- In the last **25 YEARS** no new antibiotics have been discovered.
- Antibiotics and resistance have existed for 20 YEARS** in our time.
- 9 out of 10** people in the world are infected by a virus.
- ANTIBIOTICS KILL BACTERIA - NOT VIRUSES.** They are ineffective when used to treat viral infections. They can harm the body and make the infection worse. They do not kill the virus. They will not work.
- WHY DOES IT MATTER?** Antibiotic resistance is a global health threat. It is a major cause of death and disability. It is a major cause of antibiotic resistance. It is a major cause of antibiotic resistance.
- WHAT CAN YOU DO?**
 - Use antibiotics only when prescribed by a doctor and never share them.
 - Take the full course, even if you are feeling better.
 - Never share antibiotics with others or use them unnecessarily.



Key messages on the regional role

- Shape and implement the global action plan
- Support country action:
 - Facilitate national intersectoral and interdisciplinary coordination
 - Promote prudent use policies and enforcement
 - Build surveillance capacity
 - Raise awareness among all stakeholders

Thank you for your attention!

Further information is available on the WHO Regional Office for Europe website

<http://www.euro.who.int/amr>

and

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/food-safety>