NATIONAL ACTION PLANS - A WAY TO CHANGE THE WORLD?

TRANSLATING POLTICAL COMMITMENTS INTO PRACTICAL ACTION

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OUTLINE

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- Strategic Objectives
- Taking stock – different stages of development
- One Health
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- State of play – what's included? What's missing?
- Predictions : tackling AMR and healthcare-associated infections
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WHAT ARE NATIONAL ACTION PLANS ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE?

Global Action Plan on AMR - adopted as per Resolution 68.7 at the World Health Assembly, 2015

The Resolution recognises the importance of addressing AMR through a "One Health" approach, involving different actors and sectors and urged Member States:

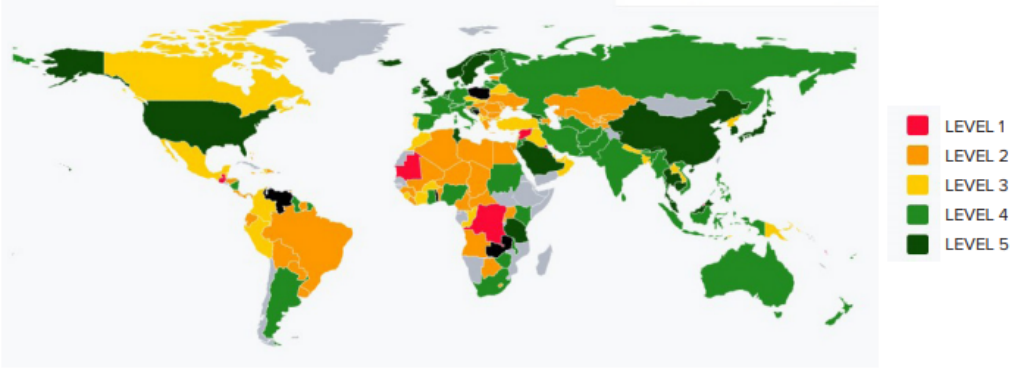
"...to have in place, by the Seventieth World Health Assembly [2017], ***national action plans on antimicrobial resistance that are aligned with the global action plan on antimicrobial resistance*** *and with standards and guidelines established by relevant intergovernmental bodies [such as* Codex Alimentarius, FAO and OIE]*".*

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The Global Action Plan underscores that National Action Plans (NAPs) on AMR should reflect these principles and objectives:

1) A whole-of-society engagement in the spirit of the **One Health** approach
2) A primary focus on **prevention**, in particular infection prevention and control (IPC) practices & their cost-effectiveness, whereby improved sanitation and hygiene practices could reduce: *i)* the need for antibiotics and *ii)* the development and spread of difficult-to-treat antibiotic-resistant infections
3) Equitable **access** to treatment of infections
4) **Sustainability**, requiring long-term investment in various fields including dedicated funding and technical resources needed for effective implementation
5) Development of incremental **targets** for implementation, enabling countries to monitor progress and achieve maximum impact

TAKING STOCK – A FEW YEARS ON…



A global snapshot of the development of NAPs on AMR, as one of the implementation aspects of the Global Action Plan on AMR

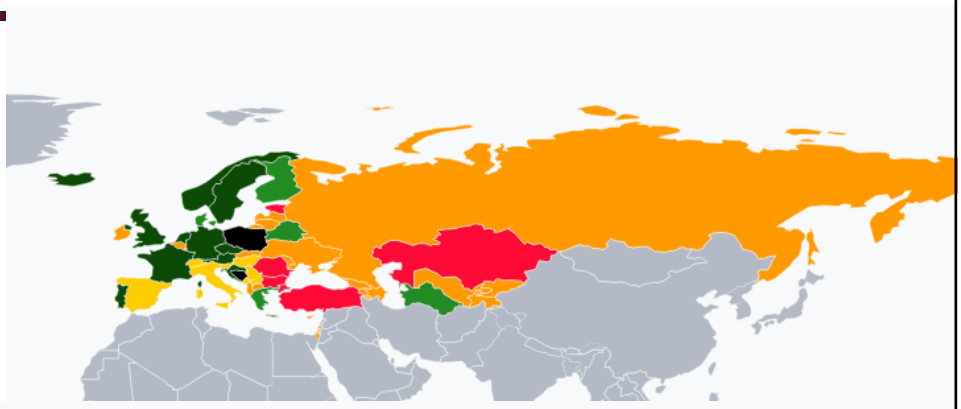
Source: WHO, FAO and OIE database for antimicrobial resistance country self-assessment – Country progress with regard to the development of a national action plan on AMR (WHO, FAO, OIE, 2017a).

DIFFERENT STAGES OF NAP DEVELOPMENT

DK, FR, DE, FI NL, NO, SE, UK

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
No national AMR action plan.	*National AMR action plan under development*	*National AMR action plan developed.*	*National AMR action plan approved by government that reflects Global Action Plan objectives, with an operational plan and monitoring arrangements.*	*National AMR action plan has funding sources identified, is being implemented and has relevant sectors involved with a defined monitoring and evaluation process in place.*

MULTI-SECTORAL ONE HEALTH COORDINATION



A - No formal multi-sectoral governance or coordination mechanism exists.

B - Multi-sectoral working group(s) or coordination committee on AMR established with Government leadership.

C - Multi-sectoral working group(s) is (are) functional, with clear terms of reference; regular meetings, and funding for working group(s). Activities and reporting/accountability arrangements are defined.

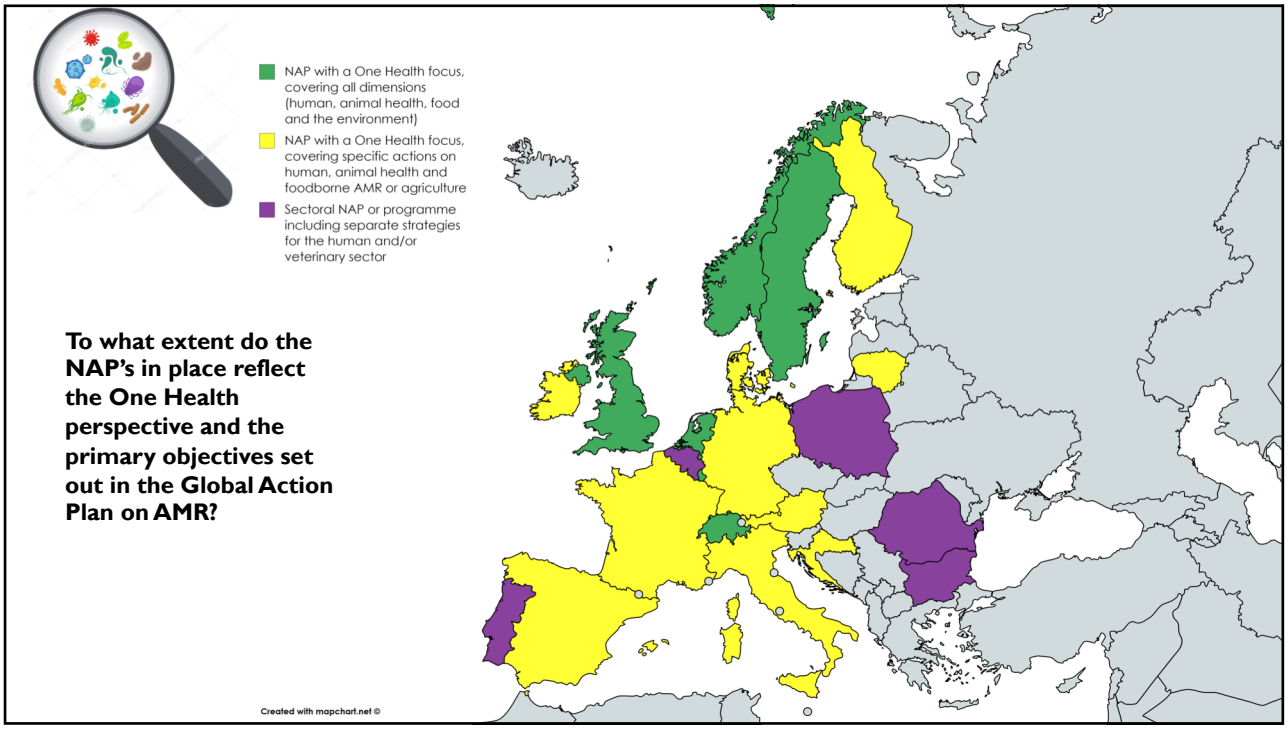
D - Joint working on issues including agreement on common objectives, including restriction of use of critically important antimicrobials.

E - Integrated approaches used to implement the national AMR action plan.

SUCCESS

Strengthened One Health National Antibiotic Council

- Important to ensure local implementation of initiatives and monitor progress in the achievement of the goals set out in the NAP



FRAGMENTED PLANS AND STRATEGIES ON AMR

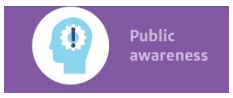
- A number of European NAPs on AMR do not appear to follow a truly One Health approach and still address AMR in different fields separately or have a main strategy accompanied by other secondary documents or strategies targeting one area in particular.

  Danish & Norwegian example - One Health strategy is accompanied by a specific strategy dedicated to AMR/antibiotics in human healthcare. Denmark also has an action plan focusing on live-stock associated MRSA.
- There is scope to explore possibilities of integrating and incorporating multiple plans and programmes into one single, comprehensive One Health NAP.
- This may require better coordination and communication among different government Ministries and agencies and ensuring that all actors understand the importance of adopting a multisectoral approach.

THE DANISH CASE

" Antibiotic consumption and resistance in Denmark
Many countries face even bigger problems with resistance than in Denmark, and many of the resistant bacteria were brought to Denmark by humans, animals and food products crossing the border. In 2015, Denmark had the **8th lowest consumption of antibiotics of 25 European countries,** determined by total antibiotic consumption as measured by defined daily doses per 1000 inhabitants (DDD). "

STATE OF PLAY – WHAT'S INCLUDED?



Despite wide differences within the level of ambition and NAP composition and comprehensiveness, around 60% of action plans and strategies have identified IPC and awareness-raising among professionals and the general public, as common overarching goals and priorities.

STATE OF PLAY - WHAT'S OFTEN MISSING?

Identification of funding sources/budgets

- Not a frequent occurrence yet crucial for ensuring effective implementation
- UK: impact and economic assessment (cost-benefits of implementing actions and the costs of inaction)

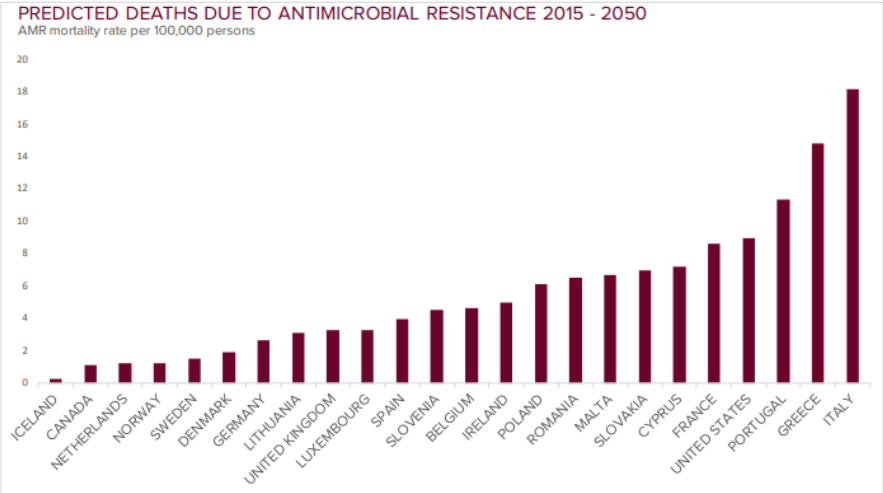
Identification of measurable targets

- DK: one of the countries with measurable goals set for antibiotic use in human healthcare
- Implementation plan accompanied by performance indicators or evaluation criteria to measure progress and impact/achievement of set targets

PREDICTIONS

Remember:

75% of AMR-related deaths are caused by HCAI's acquired in hospital settings



The annual number of predicted deaths as a result of AMR by 2050 per 100,000 persons

Source: Stemming the Superbug Tide: Just A Few Dollars More. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, 2018a).

TACKLING AMR/HEALTHCARE-ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS

- Latest OECD study (November 2018): **Strategic Public Health Planning for AMR model**
- Upscaling simple public health interventions such as enhanced IPC/hygiene practices in hospitals and improved hand hygiene make a significant difference, are cost-effective and can reduce AMR annual mortality by an average of 55%.
- 3 out of 4 deaths from superbug infections could be averted by spending just 2 USD per person/per year on basic measures such as hand washing
- Implementation costs would be largely offset by savings generated in the long-term
- The link between hand washing and the spread of disease was established 2 centuries ago – in 2019, we are echoing the same script - what's stopping us from implementation?

THE ROAD AHEAD

"Despite the political prioritisation of antimicrobial resistance as a threat to public health and the availability of evidence-based guidance for antimicrobial stewardship and infection prevention and control, high levels of resistance remain in the EU/EEA".

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC, 2018a)

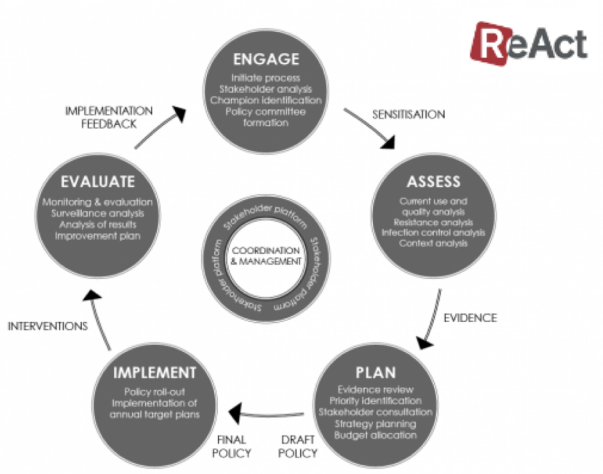
- AMR = an area with scope and potential of pooling resources, using NAPs as a knowledge base and a basis for sharing good examples and ideas
- Cross-border and patient safety issue (every patient in a receiving hospital is a potential risk)
- The importance of intersectoral coordinating mechanisms (SE example)
- Strategic direction, leadership and overall vision (UK example)
- Antibiotic stewardship programmes and teams
- Better long-term planning and policy responses → improved practical outcomes

PREVENTING AN ANTIBIOTIC APOCALYPSE

EPHA
@EPHA_EU

#AntimicrobialResistance including #MDR is 1 of the 10 priority threats to global health that @WHO will tackle in 2019 & beyond #OneHealth #HCAI #GlobalActionPlanAMR #GPW13 @EU_Health #KeepAntibioticsWorking @reactgroup

Ten health issues WHO will tackle this year
The world is facing multiple health challenges. Here are 10 of the issues that will demand attention from WHO and health partners in 2019.
who.int



Better collaboration is needed at global, European, national, regional and local level to fight AMR

The EU should move FROM isolated successes and best practices in a few countries TO

good standard practices in all countries and antibiotic stewardship evenly distributed across the EU.

Leaving no country behind….

european public health alliance epha