



Better Training for Safer Food *Initiative*

Antimicrobial Resistance One Health approach

**EU GUIDELINES ON AMR IN HUMAN
MEDICINE**

BTSEF

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Food safety

Malaga, Spain – 25-28 November 2019

Summary

1. Third report on implementation of the Council recommendation on prudent use of antimicrobial agents in human medicine
 - National strategy and national Action Plans
 - Indicators
 - Surveillance systems
2. EU Guidelines for the prudent use of antimicrobials in human health
3. International collaboration
4. Conslusions

1. Third report on implementation of the Council recommendation on Prudent use of antimicrobial agents in human medicine

Analysis of countries' reports on the implementation of the Council recommendation of 15 November 2001 (2002/77/EC) on the prudent use of antimicrobial agents in human medicine

National strategy and National Action Plan

- **National Strategy**

- 20 had an established national strategy targeted to contain the problem of AMR and promote the prudent use of antimicrobial agents
- 6 were in the process of preparing such a strategy
- 3 countries did not have a national strategy.
- Linked to the national strategy for prevention and control of HAIs in 20/26 countries
- 15 were linked to the strategy for controlling AMR in animals (prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine and/or in the food chain)
- 17 comprised actions regarding veterinary medicine and/or the food chain

- **National Action Plan produced in 21 countries (under preparation in two)**

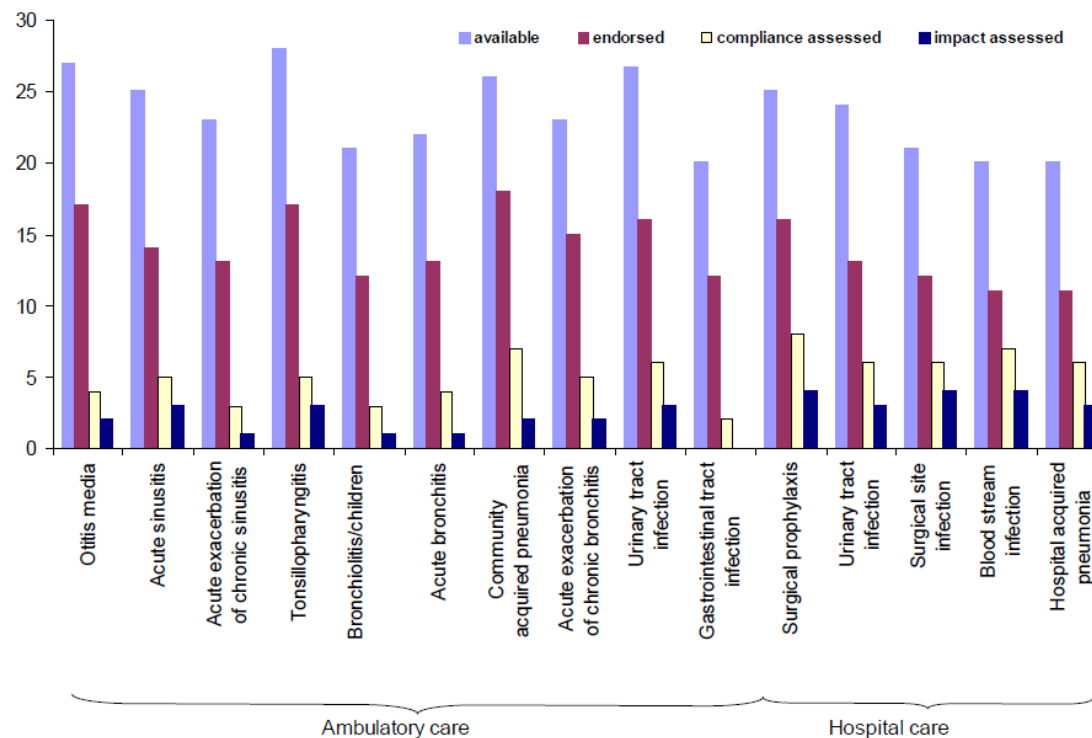
Indicators

Indicators to assess the implementation and/or the results of the national action plan were in place or under preparation in 18 countries.

In eight countries, some or all hospital indicators were publicly available at the institution level.

Guidelines on appropriate use of antimicrobial agents

Figure 5: Number of countries with specific guidelines on appropriate use of antimicrobial agents and status of these guidelines ($n = 28$ countries with specific guidelines)



EU guidelines on the prudent use of antimicrobials in humans

In 2016, Council Conclusions on the next steps under a One Health approach to combat antimicrobial resistance called on the Commission and Member States to develop European Union guidelines on prudent use of antimicrobials in human medicine to support national guidelines and to provide species-specific recommendations

Introduction

Council Recommendation 2002/77/EC.

Council Conclusions on the next steps under a One Health approach to combat antimicrobial resistance.

Action plan against the rising threats from antimicrobial resistance.

WHO Global action plan on antimicrobial resistance.

ECDC technical report (input from EU Member States experts and stakeholders).

EU Guidelines for the prudent use of antimicrobials in human health



EU Guidelines for the prudent use of antimicrobials in human health



Introduction

Provide guidance on generic **elements** of good practice on how to prudently and appropriately use antimicrobials in human medical practice:

- Measures to be considered by Member States
- Systems and processes when developing and implementing strategies

Target audience: actors responsible for, or play a role in, antimicrobial use.

Principles and elements included in the guidelines



National, regional and local governments
Healthcare facilities
Clinical microbiologists
Infectious disease specialists
Prescribers
Pharmacists
Nurses
Infection control practitioners
Public/patients
Professional associations and scientific societies
Research funders
Pharmaceutical industry
Diagnostics industry
International collaboration

National, regional and local governments

National strategies should include the following key elements to promote prudent use of antimicrobials in human medicine:

- Regulation of antimicrobials
- Antimicrobial prescribing and stewardship:
 - Implementation of Antimicrobial stewardship programmes at all levels of care
 - Qualitative and quantitative targets
 - Availability of open data on antimicrobial consumption for benchmarking and on antimicrobial resistance for clinical guidance
 - A mechanism for the development, implementation and monitoring of clinical guidance for infections
- Education of health professionals



Healthcare facilities

Healthcare facilities should focus on the following elements:

■ In Primary Care:

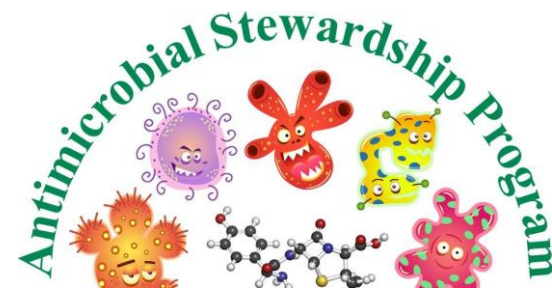
- Ensure that antimicrobial stewardship activities are in place.
- Clinic-based education, patient information leaflets and posters, pharmacist counseling of patients on antimicrobial treatment, prescriber feedback and clinician training in communication skills.
- Ensure sufficient time for consultation.

■ In hospitals:

- Formal organizational structure;
- A multidisciplinary antimicrobial stewardship team;
- Existence of local guidelines and cumulative susceptibility reports;
- Microbiology laboratory services 24/7 basis;
- Quality indicators and quantity metrics of antimicrobial use.

■ In long-term care:

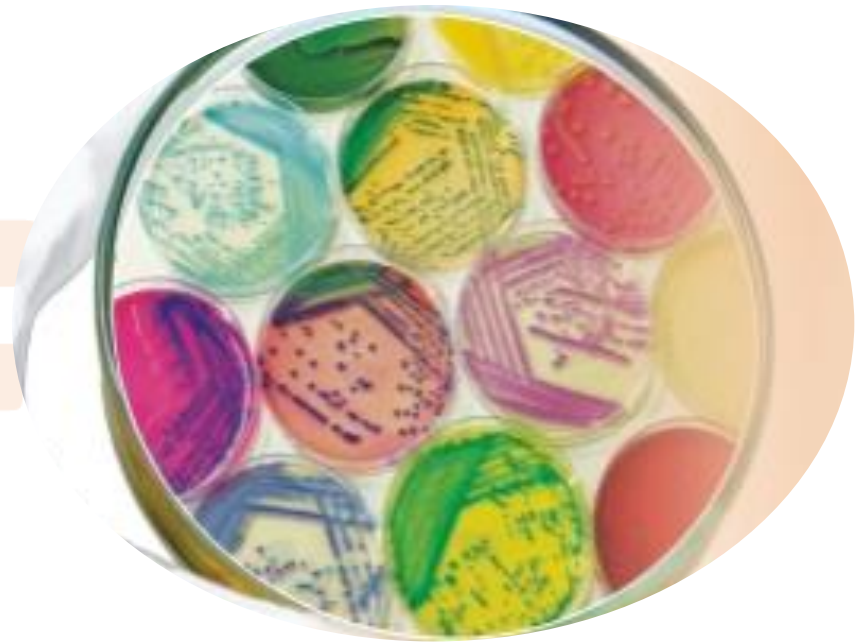
- Ensure that antimicrobial stewardship activities are in place;
- Multi-faceted approach.



Clinical microbiologists

Clinical microbiologists should :

- Ensure that susceptibility testing and reporting are in accordance with EUCAST;
- Provide accumulative susceptibility reports;
- Counselling on diagnostics of infectious diseases, including correct sampling and interpretation of test results;
- Active/core members of the antimicrobial stewardship team.



Infectious disease specialist

Infectious disease specialists should:

■ Be available for consultation:

- diagnostic evaluation
- treatment of Infectious diseases
- advice/Review on appropriate antimicrobial use

■ Active/core members of the antimicrobial stewardship team.



Prescribers



Prescribers should :

- Select an antimicrobial in accordance with relevant guidelines
- Seek the advice from specialist regarding antimicrobial prescribing
- Select an antimicrobial with a spectrum of activity as narrow as possible
- Give advice to the patient:
 - About the reason for antimicrobial treatment, and potential side effects and ensure that the patient understands the dosage and duration of treatment;
 - If antimicrobial treatment is not considered necessary, treatment of Infectious diseases;
 - Address the patient's expectations, questions and preferences.

Pharmacist

Pharmacists should:

- Only dispense antimicrobials with prescription
- Ensure that the patient and/or the caregiver understands the dosage and duration of treatment
- Promote appropriate disposal of leftover antimicrobials
- Notify adverse-events
- Participate in local, regional or national public health campaigns
- Provide advice to patients and health professionals with regard to contraindications, drug interactions and food–drug interactions



Nurses

Nurses should:

- Be actively involved in antimicrobial management
- Ensure timely administration of antimicrobials according to prescription
- Provide advice and educate the patient on the proper use of antimicrobial
- Utilize protocols and tools that enable you to independently detect patients with severe infections
- Remind the clinician to reassess the antimicrobial treatment after 48 to 72 hours.



Infection control practitioners



Infection Control Practitioners should:

Ensure coordination and collaboration

Infection prevention and control programmes

Antimicrobial stewardship
programmes



Infection prevention and control
programmes

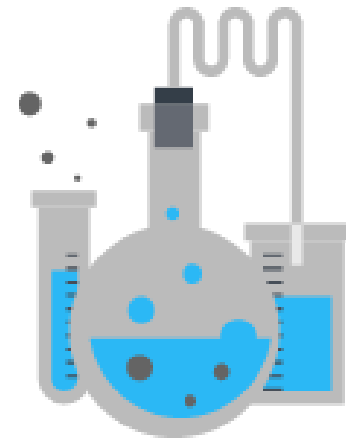
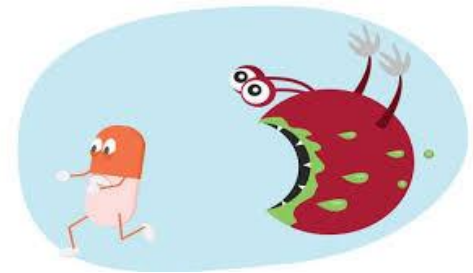
Public / patients, professional associations and scientific societies

The general public and patients should:

- Use antimicrobials only when prescribed;
- Refrain from using antimicrobials which have not been prescribed;
- Return leftover antimicrobials to pharmacies and local collection.

Professional associations and scientific societies should:

- Close cooperation with authorities;
- Promote prudent use of antimicrobials among their members;
- Support information and awareness raising;
- Promote and conduct relevant research.



Research funders

Research funders and those responsible for research policy should:

Educational and awareness
interventions

Behavioral changes

Increase awareness on existing
antimicrobials

**Promote research
Support**

Diagnostic tools

Therapeutic drug monitoring
in special populations

Interventional studies on
prescribing

Systematic reviews and
meta-analyses



Pharmaceutical industry

The pharmaceutical industry should:

- Ensure that marketing and promotion comply with the summary of product characteristics;
- Ensure that marketing and promotion encourage the rational use of the medicinal product;
- Ensure that financial incentives within companies are aligned with the stewardship principles;
- Ensure their post-marketing obligations;
- Support the development of policies that promote appropriate antimicrobial prescribing:
 - Design of novel reimbursement systems
 - Adaptation of pack size





International collaboration

International collaboration should contribute to the following:

- Cross-border threats relating to antimicrobial resistant organisms
- Implementing and monitoring antimicrobial stewardship interventions
- Campaigns to support appropriate antimicrobial use (EAAD/WAAD)
- Surveillance of antimicrobial consumption and antimicrobial resistance
- Harmonisation of clinical breakpoints and methods for antimicrobial susceptibility testing
- Development of good evidence-based clinical practice guidelines
- Facilitate access
- Promote and financial support of research and development
- Facilitate cross-sectoral collaboration in the animal health, food production and healthcare

Education and training of health professionals

The curriculum and continuing education requirements for professions other than medical doctors (in priority pharmacists and nurses) should include AMR and prudent use of antimicrobial agents to provide common and updated competencies to all healthcare professionals.

Information and campaigns, General public and healthcare professionals

Awareness-raising campaigns had been carried out in more countries than reported in 2008 (24 versus 17).

Healthcare professionals other than medical doctors were still rarely targeted despite their role in containing AMR .

Stakeholders Action to implement the EU Guidelines on prudent use of antimicrobials in human Health

International collaboration should contribute to the following:

- Third programme of the Union 's action in the field of Health
- Target: public authorities, organizations, public sector bodies, research and health institutions, universities...
- To promote and disseminate the EU guidelines on prudent use of antimicrobials in human health:
 - **To raise awareness and Foster the application of the EU guidelines**
 - **To change practices on antimicrobial prescription and dispensing**
 - **To reduce the inappropriate use of antimicrobials in humans**

Conclusions

- Intended to be used to inform and assist activities to promote the prudent use
- Target audience: actors responsible for, or play a role in, antimicrobial use
- Include measures to be considered by Member States
- Elements to be followed by healthcare professionals
- Good clinical practice and the resources, systems and processes to be considered
- Identify activities that may be taken by international organizations



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