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Responses to the Antimicrobial Resistance Threat

A comparative study of selected national strategies and policies

PAC 11 side-event
From strategies to action –
Addressing the challenges of AMR in the Northern Dimension area
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RESPONSES TO THE ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE THREAT

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A comparative study of selected national strategies and policies

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Responses to the Antimicrobial Resistance Threat

Methodology

- Comparison of AMR strategies and / or related policies of 7 European countries (+ US & SA)
- Selection of countries based on previous Swiss study

Limitations

- Latency of implementation of political decisions
- Enforcement of Rules and Regulations
- Language barriers

Country	Title	Published
United Kingdom	• UK AMR Strategy and Action Plan	2000
	• UK 5 - Year Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy 2013 - 2018	2013
Sweden	• Strategy for coordinated efforts to prevent antibiotic resistance and healthcare-associated infections	2005
	• Swedish Work on the containment of antibiotic resistance, Tools, Methods, Experiences	2014
Denmark	• Risk management of antimicrobial use and resistance from food-producing animals in Denmark	2007
Germany	• DART – German Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy	2008
Norway	• National Strategy for prevention of infections in the health service and antibiotic resistance 2008-2012	2008
France	• Plan national d'alerte sur les antibiotique 2011-2016	2011
USA	• National Strategy for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria	2015
Switzerland	• Antibiotic Resistance Strategy (StAR)	2015
South Africa	• Antimicrobial Resistance National Strategy Framework	2015

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Aim

Identify best practice solutions in response to the AMR threat.

Specific objectives

1. To describe the specific context for the formulation of national strategies
2. To assess which ministries and institutions have been coordinating the national AMR strategy
3. To identify whether the countries have been applying a One Health approach for this task
4. To describe the main focus and key areas of the strategies
5. To assess how governments have been trying to reach their stated AMR goals
6. To evaluate the impact of government action through their AMR strategies / policies
7. To identify effective campaigns
8. To highlight the results and key success factors

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Categories used within National AMR strategies

Category	Related aspects
Surveillance and Monitoring	National monitoring of AB use and AMR levels
Rational prescribing and reduced need of antimicrobials	Treatment guidelines, stewardship programs, point-of-care and rapid diagnostics
Infection Prevention and Control	Specialists training, community officers, hygiene programs
Awareness and Education	Public information, campaigns, education programs
Innovation, Research and Development	Academic research, evidence-based approaches, industry involvement, investments, new antibiotics, vaccines, diagnostics
Coordination and Cooperation	International, national, local, cross-sectoral
Framework requirements	Regulations and financial resources

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Categories used within National AMR strategies vs. WHO Global Action Plan

Category	WHO Global Action Plan (Strategic objectives)
Surveillance and Monitoring	Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base through research and surveillance
Rational prescribing and reduced need of antimicrobials	Optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines in human and animal health
Infection Prevention and Control	Reduce the incidence of infection through effective hygiene and infection prevention measures
Awareness and Education	Improve awareness and understanding of AMR through effective communication, education and training
Innovation, Research and Development	Develop the business case for sustainable investment that takes account of the needs of all countries, as well as the need for investment in new medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines and other interventions
Coordination and Cooperation	(Whole-of-society-engagement)
Framework requirements	(by national governments)

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TABLE: OVERVIEW OF FOCUS AREAS AND BEST PRACTICE EXAMPLES

The table displays only those activities, which are explicitly mentioned in the respective main AMR-strategy and related policy documents.

		UK	Sweden	Denmark	Germany	Norway	France	USA	Switzerland	South Africa
	Publication year	2000 / 2013	2005 / 2014	2007	2008	2000 / 2008	2000 / 2011	2015	2015 (planned)	2015 (planned)
12.1	Surveillance and Monitoring	ESPAUR	Strama	DANMAP	GERMAP	NORM	ESAC	NARMS		
	Lab Capacity							Standards	Network	
	Monitor use Monitor AMR		SWEDRES SWARM	Copenhagen 2012	GERM-Vet ARS					
12.2	Prescription practices and use		Strama	DANMAP	AB Therapy Commission		Main Goal - 25%			
12.2.1	Regulation			VeTStat						
12.2.2	Improved diagnosis						Rapid tests	Rapid tests		Point-of care diagnostics
12.2.3	Treatment Guidelines	TARGET STAR	Evidence-based			Internet Mobile Phones	CIGPA			
12.2.4	Patient Care / GPs	Stewardship Start smart	Strama Awareness				HPST	Stewardship		Stewardship Access
12.2.5	Animal Husbandry	Farm HP						Stewardship		Stewardship
12.3	Infection Prevention and Control					AMR + HAI				
12.3.1	Human Health		Strama County MO							
12.3.2	Animal Health	Farm HP		Herd Health Contracts				Get Smart		

Main goals / Focus areas
 Fields of activity mentioned in the strategy
 Other related activities, e.g. conferences, etc.
 No activity mentioned in the main document

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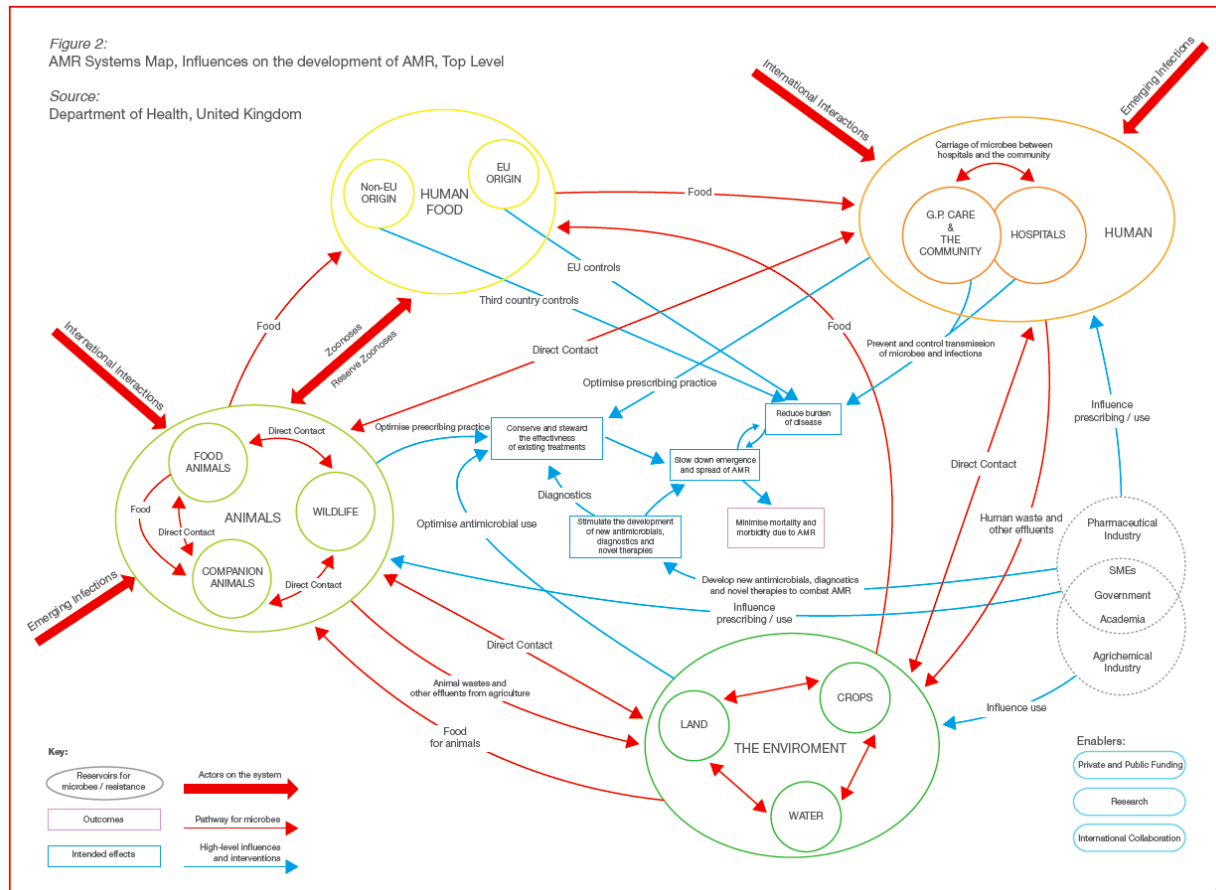
The table displays only those activities, which are explicitly mentioned in the respective main AMR-strategy and related policy documents.

		UK	Sweden	Denmark	Germany	Norway	France	USA	Switzerland	South Africa
12.4	Awareness and Education			Copenhagen 1998						
12.4.1	Awareness			Families		GP level Families	National campaign	Get Smart		
12.4.2	Education	TARGET STAR	Strama	E-Bug project			E-Bug project	Learning Site		
12.5	Research and Development									
12.5.1	Evidence-based approach		Knowledge Bank	DANMAP		NPID		NIH BARDA	Research Platform	
12.5.2	Private sector		Stockholm 2009					PPP	Market incentives	
12.6	Collaboration and Coordination		EU / WHO			Oslo 2014				
12.6.1	International		SIDA					TATFAR GHSA		GARP
12.6.2	National	HLSG	ICM Strama	DANMAP	ImWG AB Th Com	ImSC	Regional Health Agencies	Task Force	CCU Exp Com	Min Adv. Com
12.6.3	Cross-Sectoral		ICM ReAct							
12.6.4	One Health Approach	H = V	H > V / (E)	V > H	H = V	H > V / E	H > V	H = V / (E)	H = V / E	H = V / E
12.7	Framework requirements			VET regulations					Legal Framework	
12.7.1	Regulatory framework			Yellow card			HPST			
12.7.3	Financial Resources					Cost study	Economic analysis		Private sector	

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AMR Systems Map - Influences on the development of AMR



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Summary

- The study demonstrates the complexity of challenges, the diversity of stakeholders involved, and the variety of measures and initiatives in the field of antimicrobial resistances.
- A coordinated and harmonized approach at local and national levels as well as at the global level is urgently needed.
- Countries need to identify evidence-based solutions suitable to their respective national and local contexts.
- No one-size-fits-all model, but great interest in learning from each other, platform for exchange suggested
- A One Health approach is highly recommendable as AMR is a multifaceted issue at the animal-humanecosystems interface.

Online

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