

WHO supporting activities on AMR in the European region



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Regional Adviser

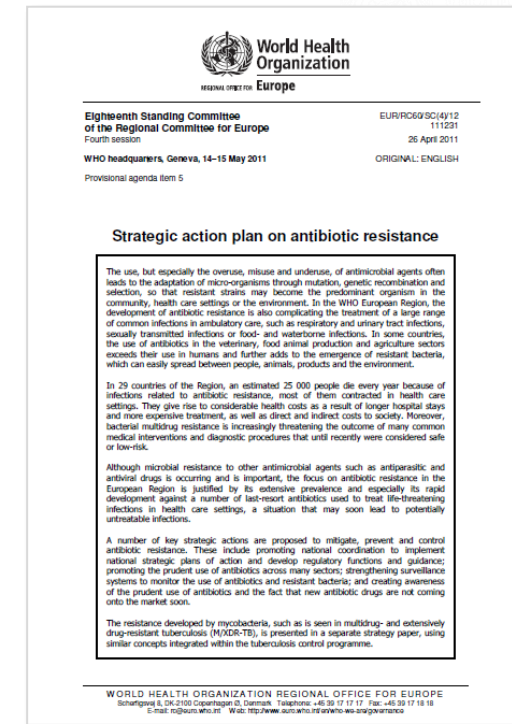
World Antimicrobial Awareness Week

European strategic action plan on antibiotic resistance (2011 – 2020)

WHO European action plan adopted by all 53 Member States

Recognizing

- AMR neglected in many countries of the region
- No systematic AMR surveillance in large part of the Region
- Need for intersectoral coordination
- International spread through travel and trade
- Need for international standards and data sharing



Implementation activities (2012-2020)

Policy support

- National stakeholder meetings
- Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism
- National AMR action plans
- Evidence-informed policy briefs
- FAO/OIE/WHO One Health policy meetings

Resources

- Protocols, manuals, templates, tools, videos
- Consultants/experts, partners



Implementation activities (2012-2020)

Training/capacity building

- Antimicrobial stewardship
- Infection prevention and control
- Standardized laboratory methods
- Data management and analysis
- Behavioural insight training

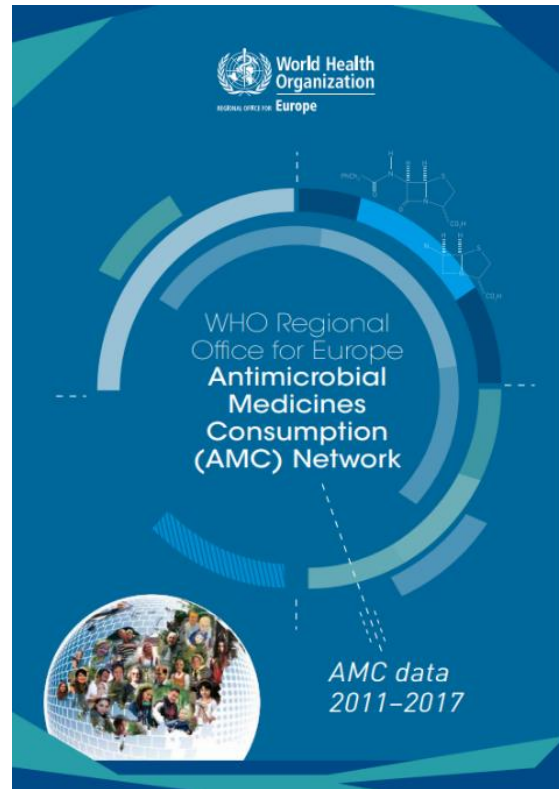
Research/projects

Surveillance network activities



Surveillance of antimicrobial use and resistance

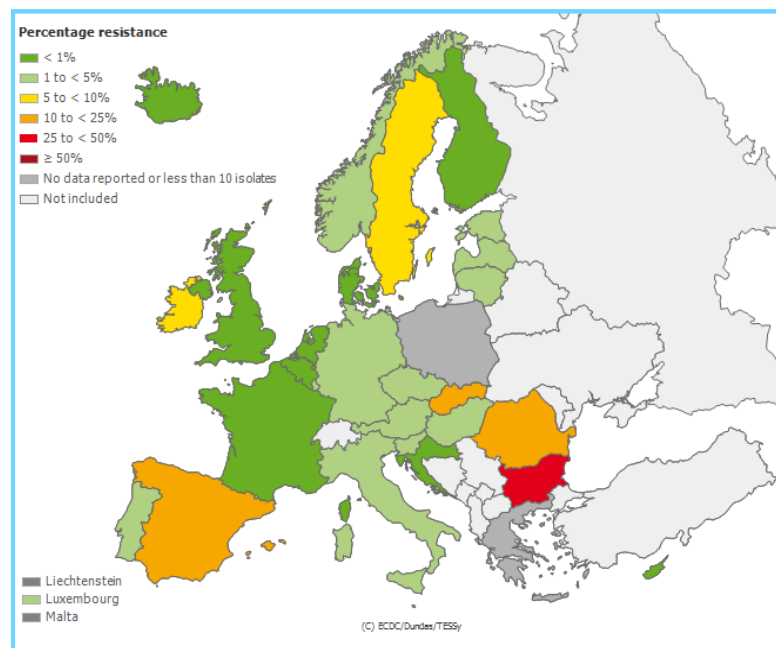
Antimicrobial
Medicines
Consumption
network
(AMC)



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

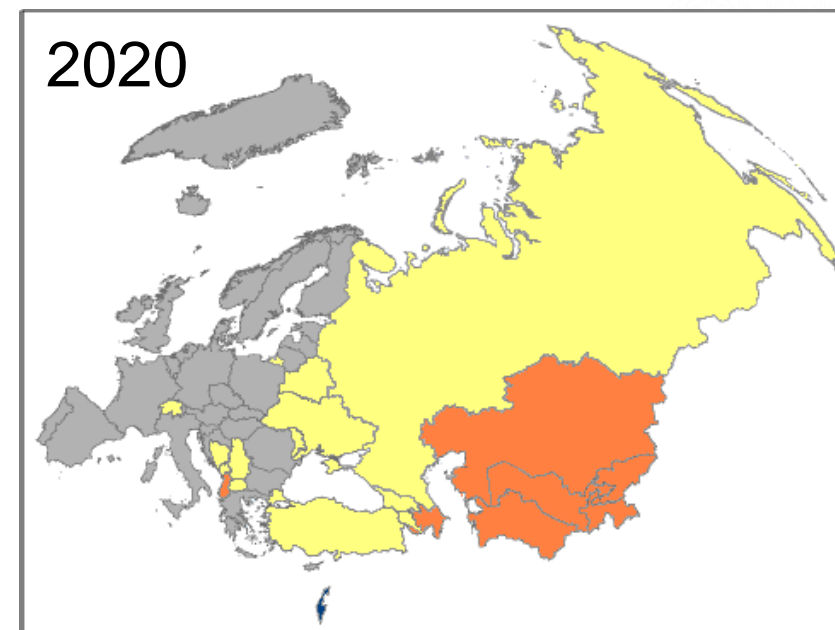
Expanding AMR surveillance throughout Europe

European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net)



European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

Central Asian and European Surveillance of AMR (CAESAR)



World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe

- Yellow: Countries submitting data to CAESAR
- Orange: Countries building capacity for CAESAR participation
- Blue: Countries invited for CAESAR participation
- Grey: Countries participating in EARS-Net

AMR surveillance data in the European region

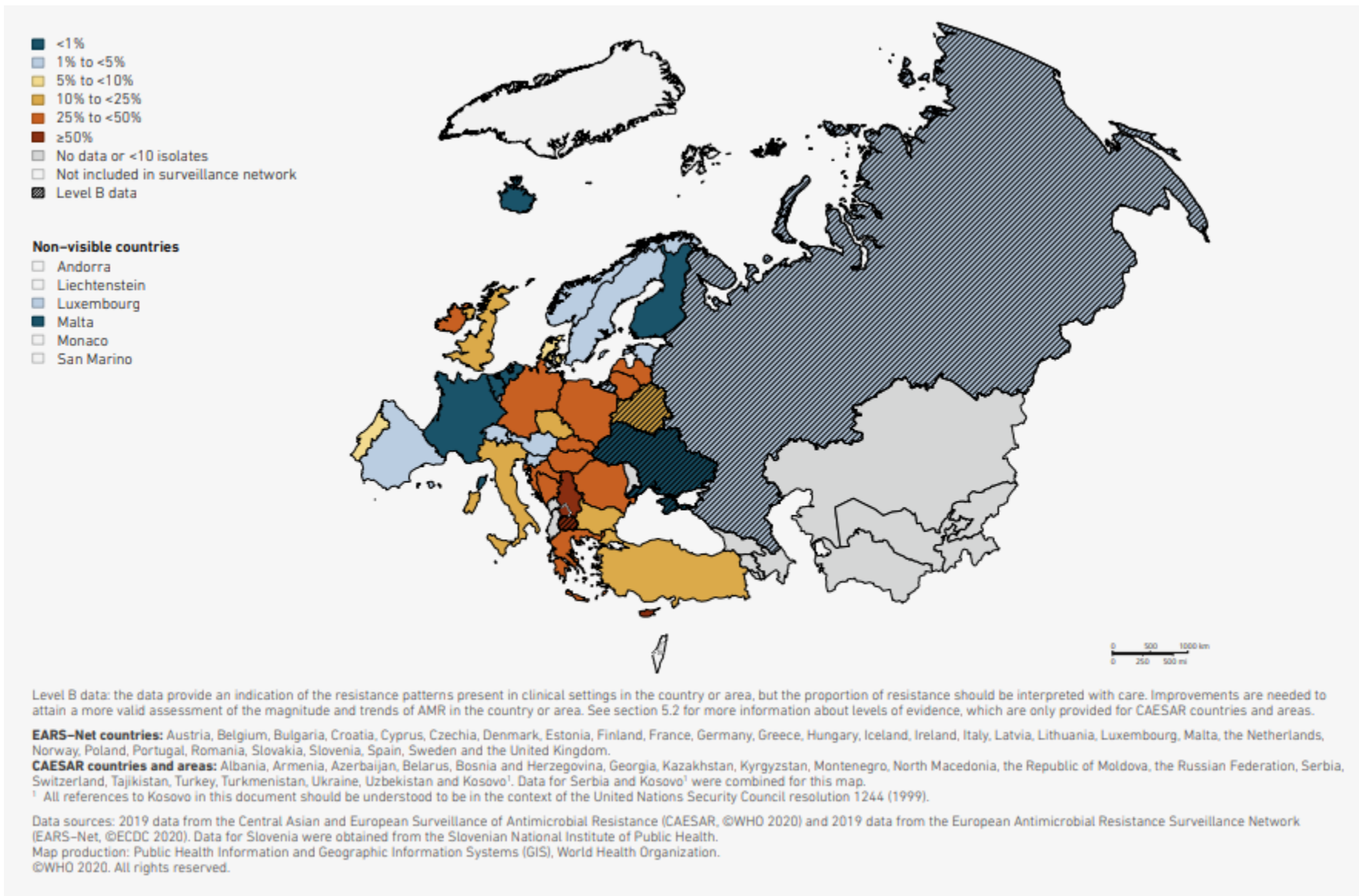
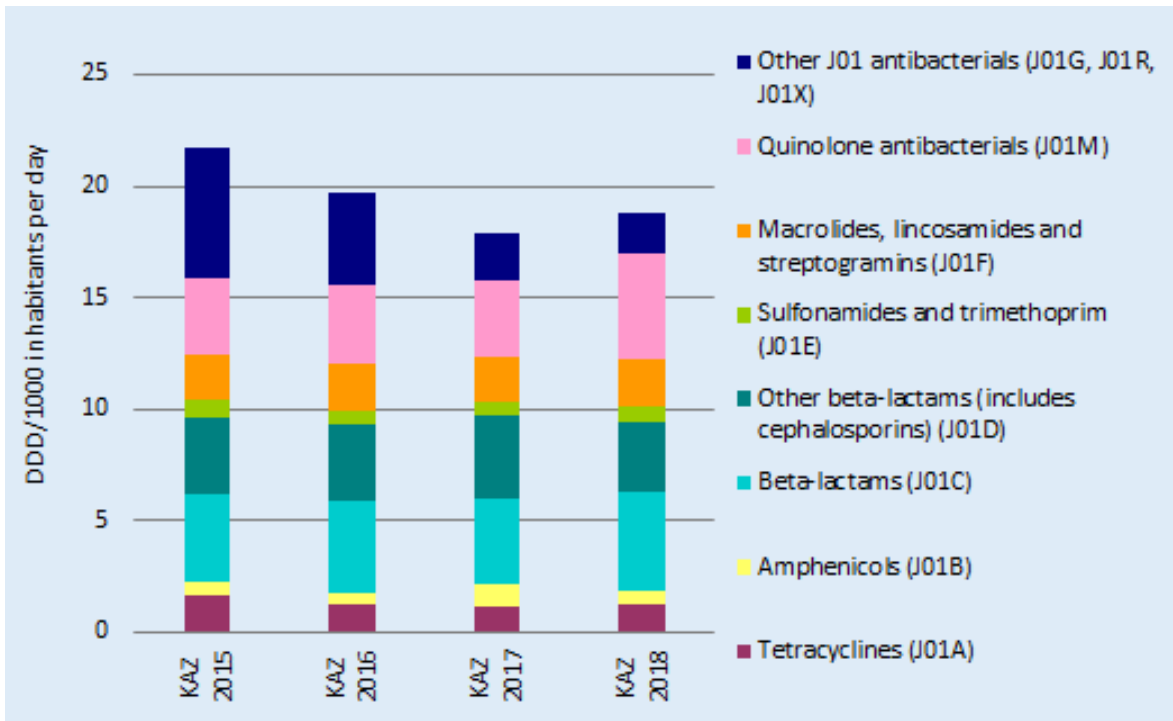


Fig. 2.10 Percentage of invasive *E. faecium* isolates resistant to vancomycin in the WHO European Region (EARS-Net and CAESAR), by country or area, 2019

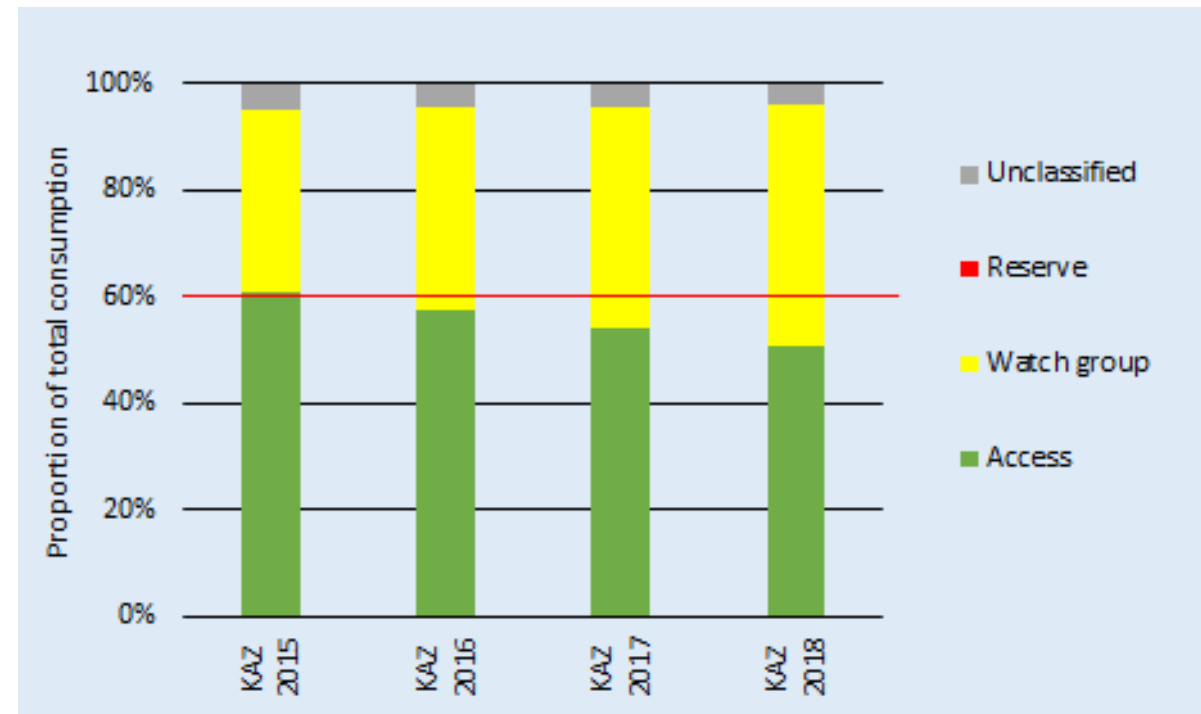
60 by 2023

By 2023, 60% of all antibiotics consumed must come from **Access** - the group of antibiotics at lowest risk of resistance.

Total consumption of antibacterials for systemic use (J01) by pharmacological subgroup

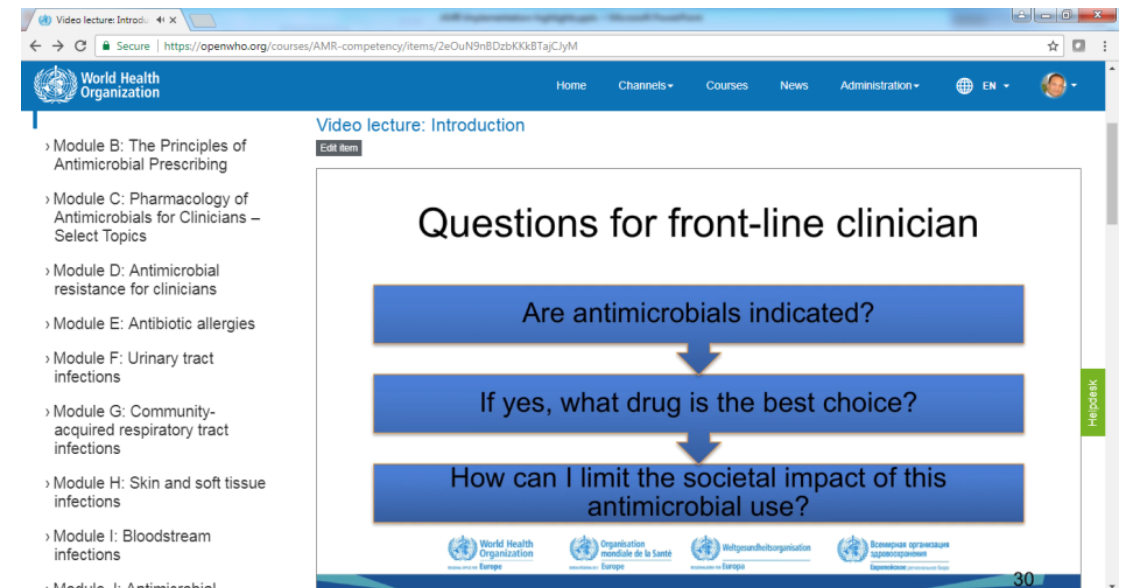
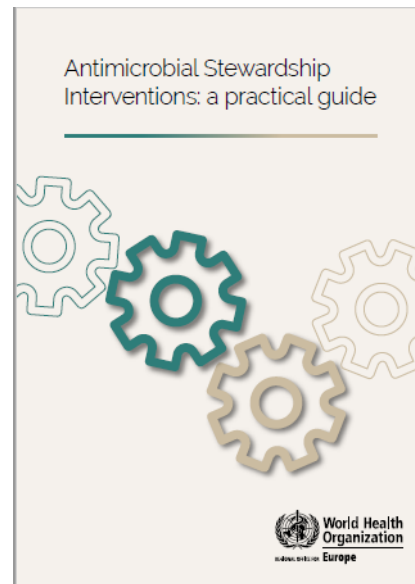


Relative consumption by WHO AWaRe* classification as a proportion of total consumption



Antimicrobial stewardship

- Online course: “Antimicrobial Stewardship: A competency-based approach” (<https://www.openwho.org/>) – Multiple languages
- Stewardship courses
- Guidance document
- Pilot projects



World Health Organization

Home Channels Courses News Administration EN

Video lecture: Introduction

Module B: The Principles of Antimicrobial Prescribing

Module C: Pharmacology of Antimicrobials for Clinicians – Select Topics

Module D: Antimicrobial resistance for clinicians

Module E: Antibiotic allergies

Module F: Urinary tract infections

Module G: Community-acquired respiratory tract infections

Module H: Skin and soft tissue infections

Module I: Bloodstream infections

Module J: Antimicrobial

Questions for front-line clinician

Are antimicrobials indicated?

If yes, what drug is the best choice?

How can I limit the societal impact of this antimicrobial use?

World Health Organization
Organisation mondiale de la Santé
Mediterranean Region
European Region
30

Core components of infection prevention and control programmes at the national and acute health care facility level



**Core Component 1
IPC Programme**



**Core Component 2
IPC Guidelines**



**Core Component 3
IPC Training/Education**



**Core Component 4
HAI Surveillance**



**Core Component 5
Multimodal Strategies**



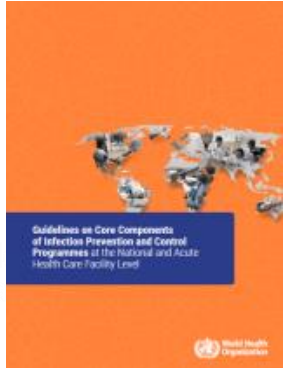
**Core Component 6
Monitoring, audit & feedback**



**Core Component 7
Workload, staffing & bed occupancy**



**Core Component 8
Built environment, materials & equipment for IPC**



AMR & COVID-19

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) occurs when microorganisms (such as bacteria and viruses) change after being exposed to antimicrobial drugs. These changes can mean they become resistant to the drugs used to treat them. There are different types of antimicrobials which work against different types of microorganisms, e.g. antibacterials or antibiotics against bacteria, antivirals against viruses, antifungals against fungi, etc. Antibiotic Resistance is caused by the persistent overuse and misuse of antibiotics in human and animal health.



AMR and COVID-19

Antibiotics don't treat or prevent viruses, including the one that causes COVID-19!



Antibiotics only work against bacterial infections. What's more, inappropriate antibiotic use raises the risk of antibiotic resistance which puts everyone at risk from even mild infections.

Correct diagnosis is key!

Correct diagnosis is vital for treatment. Testing helps distinguish viral (such as the virus that causes COVID-19) from bacterial infections. This makes it far less likely that antibiotics will be unnecessarily prescribed and used, in turn lowering the risk of antibiotic resistance and optimizing patient care.



When might COVID-19 patients be given antibiotics?



Some patients with COVID-19 may develop bacterial co-infection. If this is the case, then health workers might prescribe antibiotics to treat the secondary bacterial infection in those patients.

Never self-medicate with antibiotics!

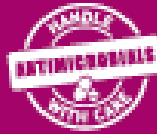
It's important to listen to the advice of doctors. If you feel unwell, seek out medical help and don't try to diagnose yourself and self-medicate with antibiotics. Remember - **only take antibiotics if you have been prescribed them.**



Practice good hygiene at all times!

Hand hygiene is crucial in times of COVID-19. Practice good hand hygiene at home and in a health care setting by regularly washing your hands. Sneeze and cough into a bent elbow, or a tissue which should be thrown into a closed bin. These are some of the most effective ways of reducing the spread of many infections, including antibiotic resistant organisms.





Antibiotics don't treat
or prevent COVID-19



Some antimicrobials used to treat
infection in **animals** are the same
as those used for **humans**.

A **One Health**
approach to stop overuse
reduces antimicrobial
resistance.



Take antibiotics
as prescribed —
don't self-medicate



Stop antibiotic misuse especially
in the flu season and during the
COVID-19 pandemic



What is
One Health?

When animal and human
health sectors work together
to prevent the overuse
of antibiotics.
That's One Health.



The greatest protection against
COVID-19, flu and antimicrobial
resistance – GOOD HYGIENE

WAAW 2020 messages

Advocating for the link between AMR and major themes

AMR and

- Covid-19
- Food Safety
- SDG
- Behavioural insights
- Better lab quality
- Cancer
- Health workforce
- Migration
- Vaccination
- Gender
- Child and Adolescent health



Acknowledgments

Control of AMR

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Acknowledgments



WHO Country Offices and HQ

WHO Collaborating Centers

- AMR Epidemiology and Surveillance (NET)
- Capacity Building on AMR Surveillance and Research (RUS)
- Reference and Research on AMR and Healthcare Associated Infections (UNK)
- AMR Containment (SWE)



European Society for Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases



Regional partners at



Experts, consultants



**Thank you
for your
attention**