

19 October 2017

SAVE antibiotics, SAVE children

Challenges to tackle antimicrobial resistance

Yoshiaki Gu, MD, MPH, PhD

AMR Clinical Reference Center

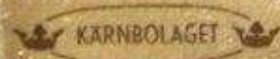
National Center for Global Health and Medicine Hospital



PENICILLIN

1 000 000 I. E.

Förvaras svårt



STOCKHOLM



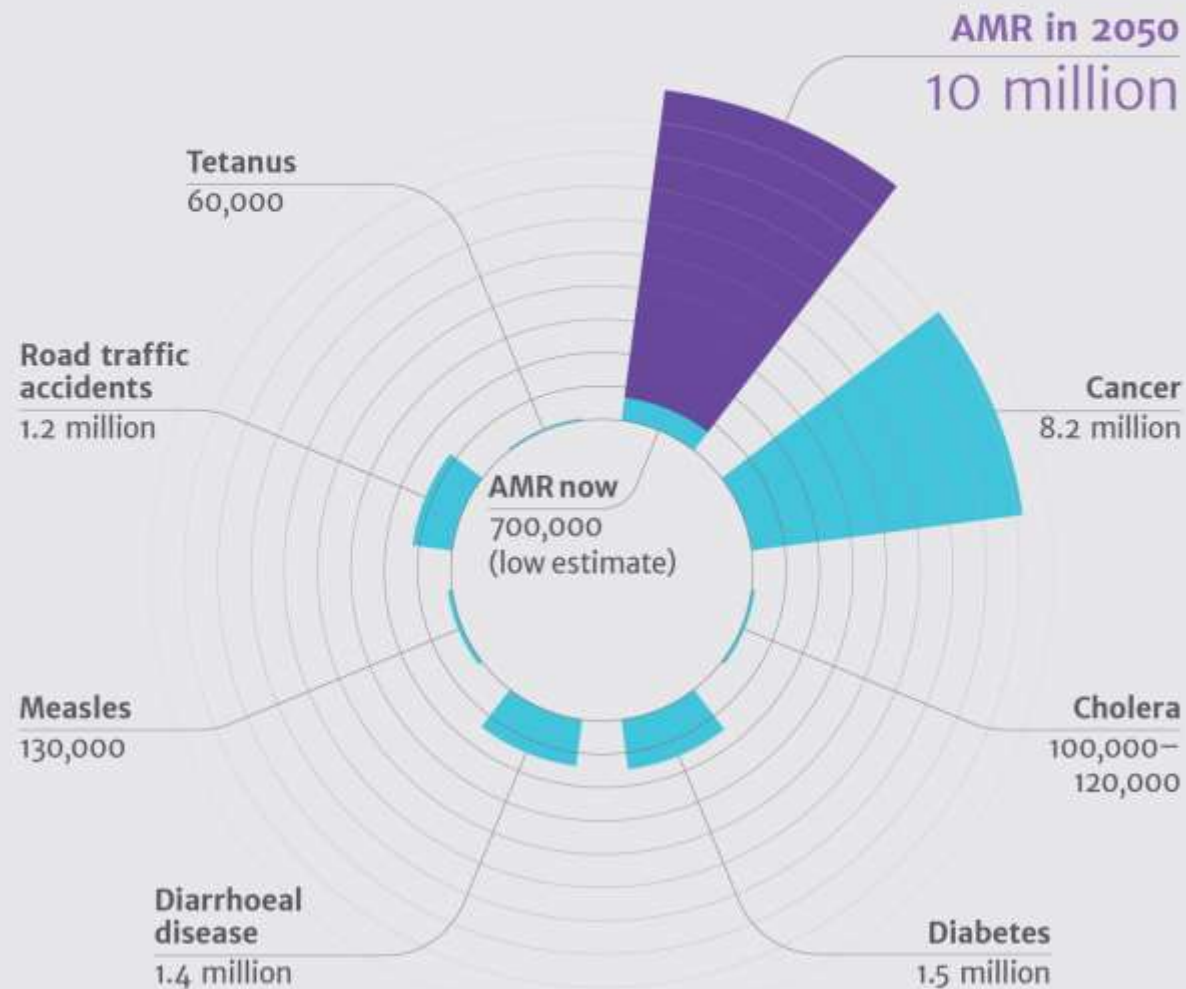


Alexander Fleming (1881-1955)

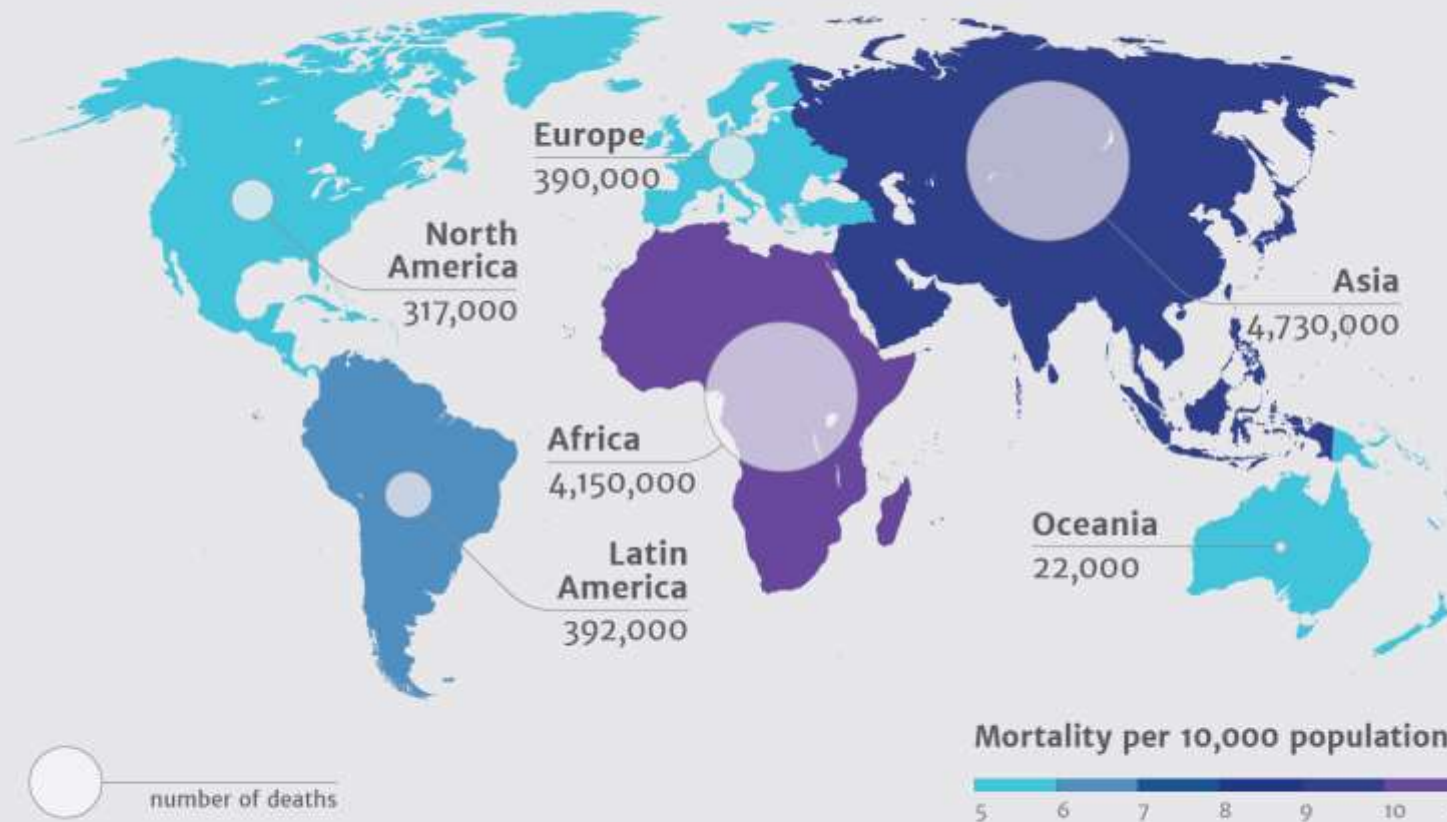
It is not difficult to make microbes resistant to penicillin in the laboratory by exposing them to concentrations not sufficient to kill them, and the same thing has occasionally happened in the body.

Nobel Lecture, December 11, 1945

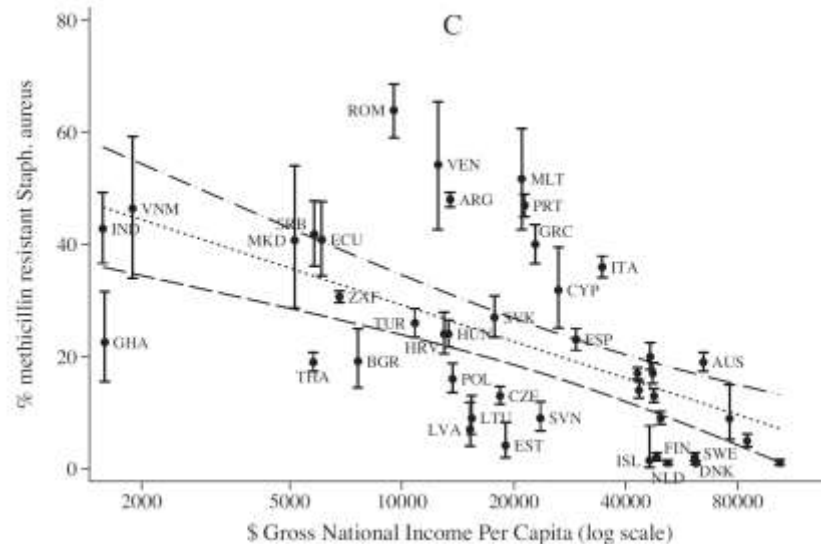
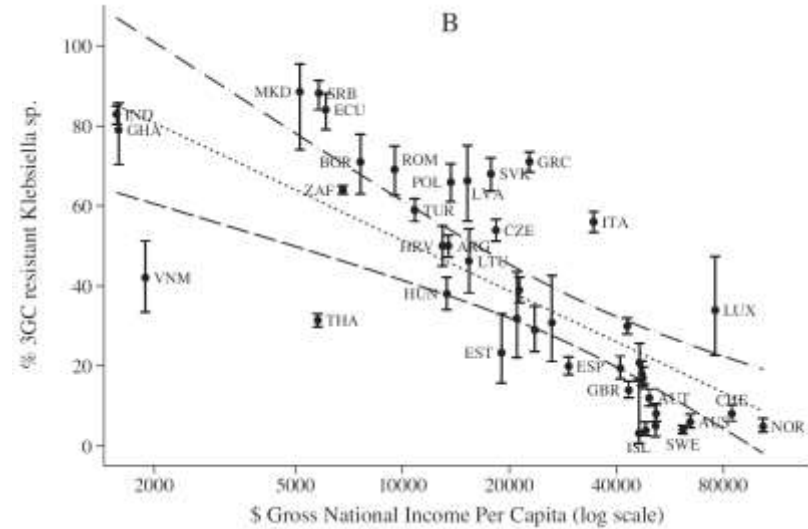
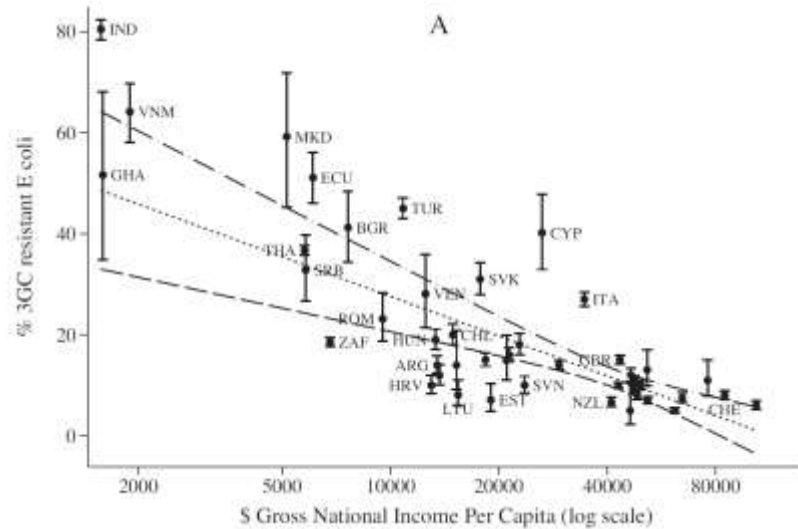
Deaths attributable to AMR every year compared to other major causes of death



Deaths attributable to AMR every year by 2050



Gross National Income and Resistance



3GC resistant
E. coli

3GC resistant
Klebsiella sp.

MRSA

COMBAT DRUG RESISTANCE



**No action today,
no cure tomorrow**

7 APRIL 2011 WORLD HEALTH DAY

Antibiotic Use in Medical Care



How Antibiotic Resistance Happens

1.

Lots of germs.
A few are drug resistant.



2.

Antibiotics kill
bacteria causing the illness,
as well as good bacteria
protecting the body from
infection.



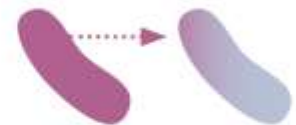
3.

The drug-resistant
bacteria are now allowed to
grow and take over.

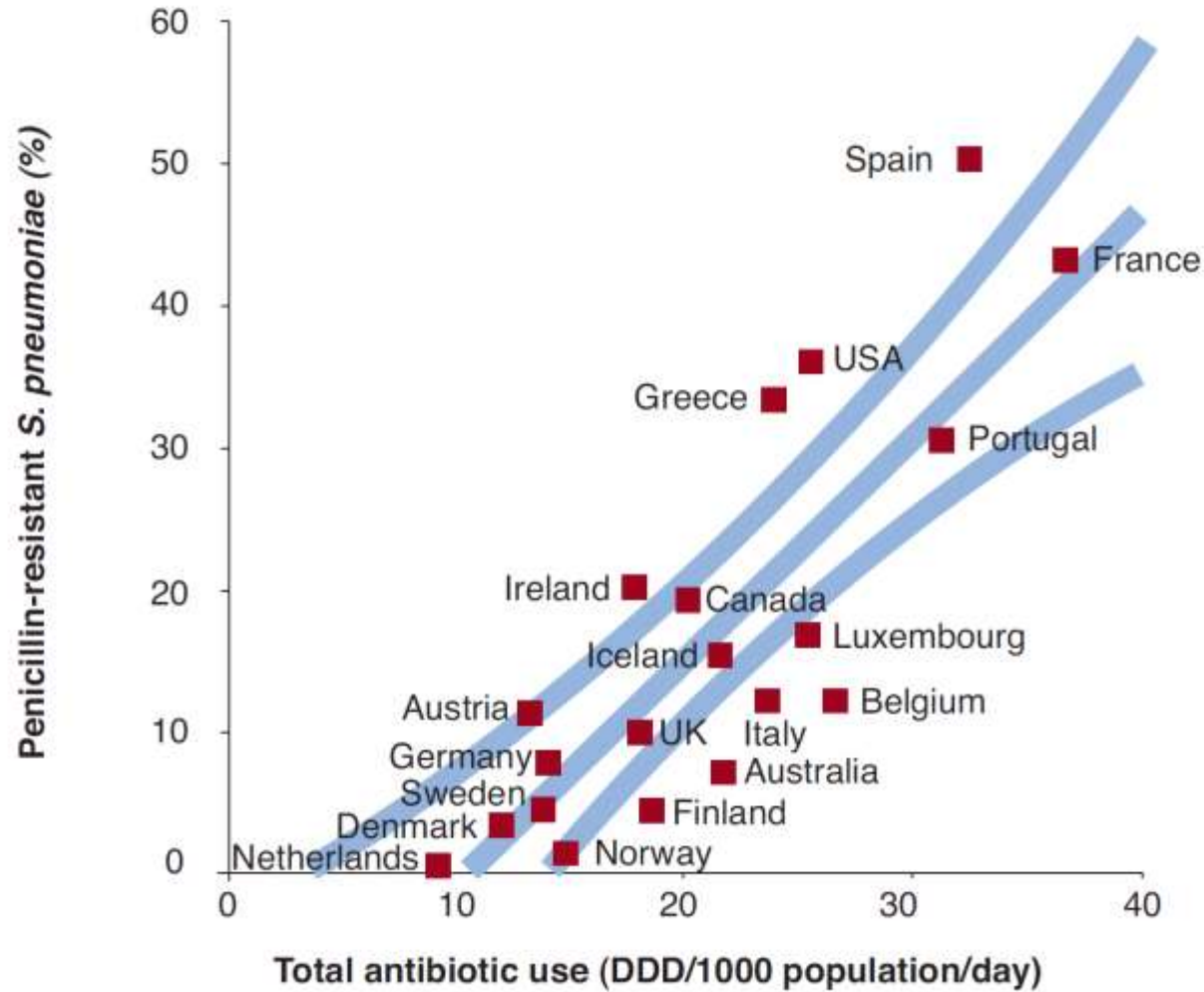


4.

Some bacteria give
their drug-resistance to
other bacteria, causing
more problems.

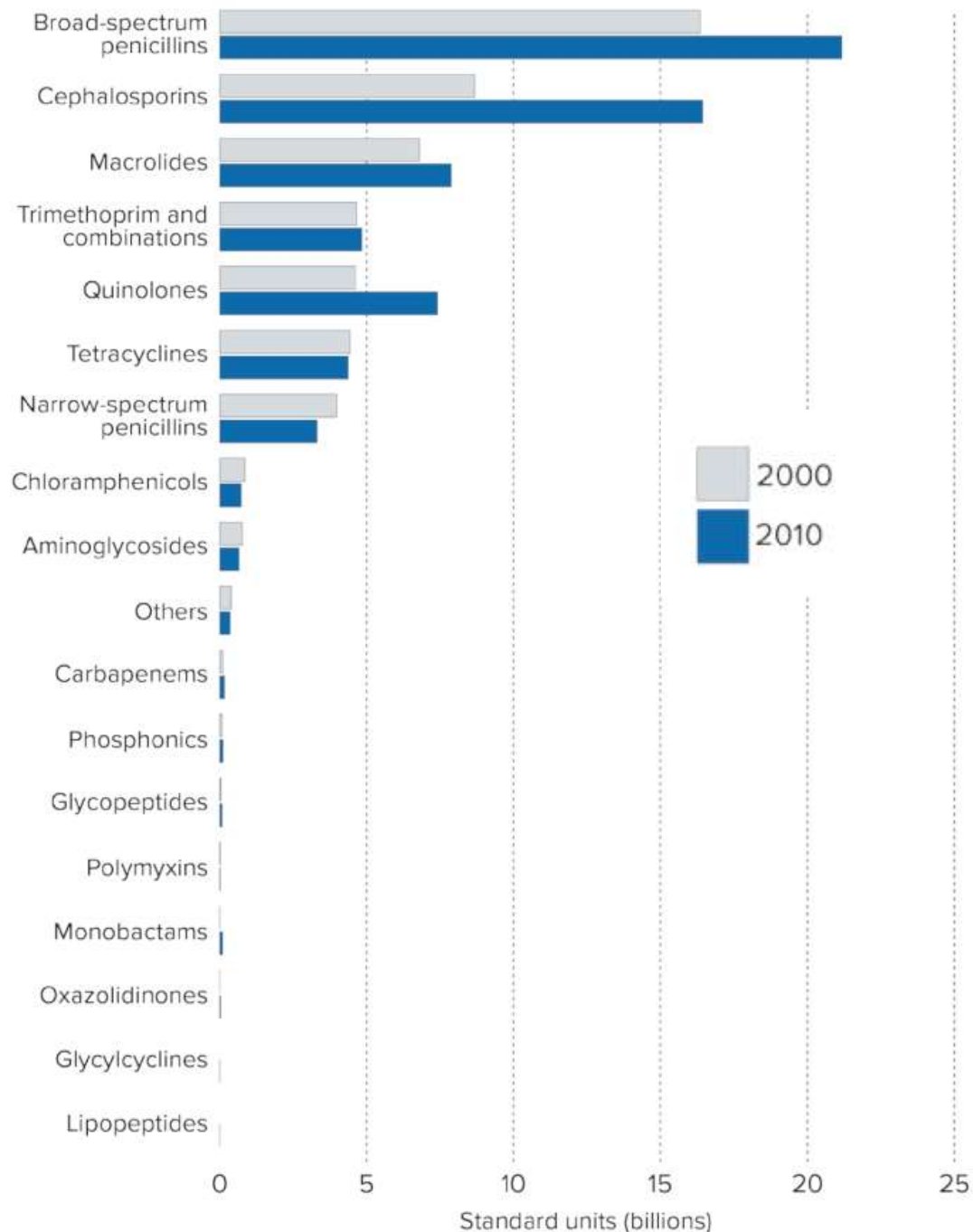


Antibiotic use and AMR from 1990-2000 in selected countries



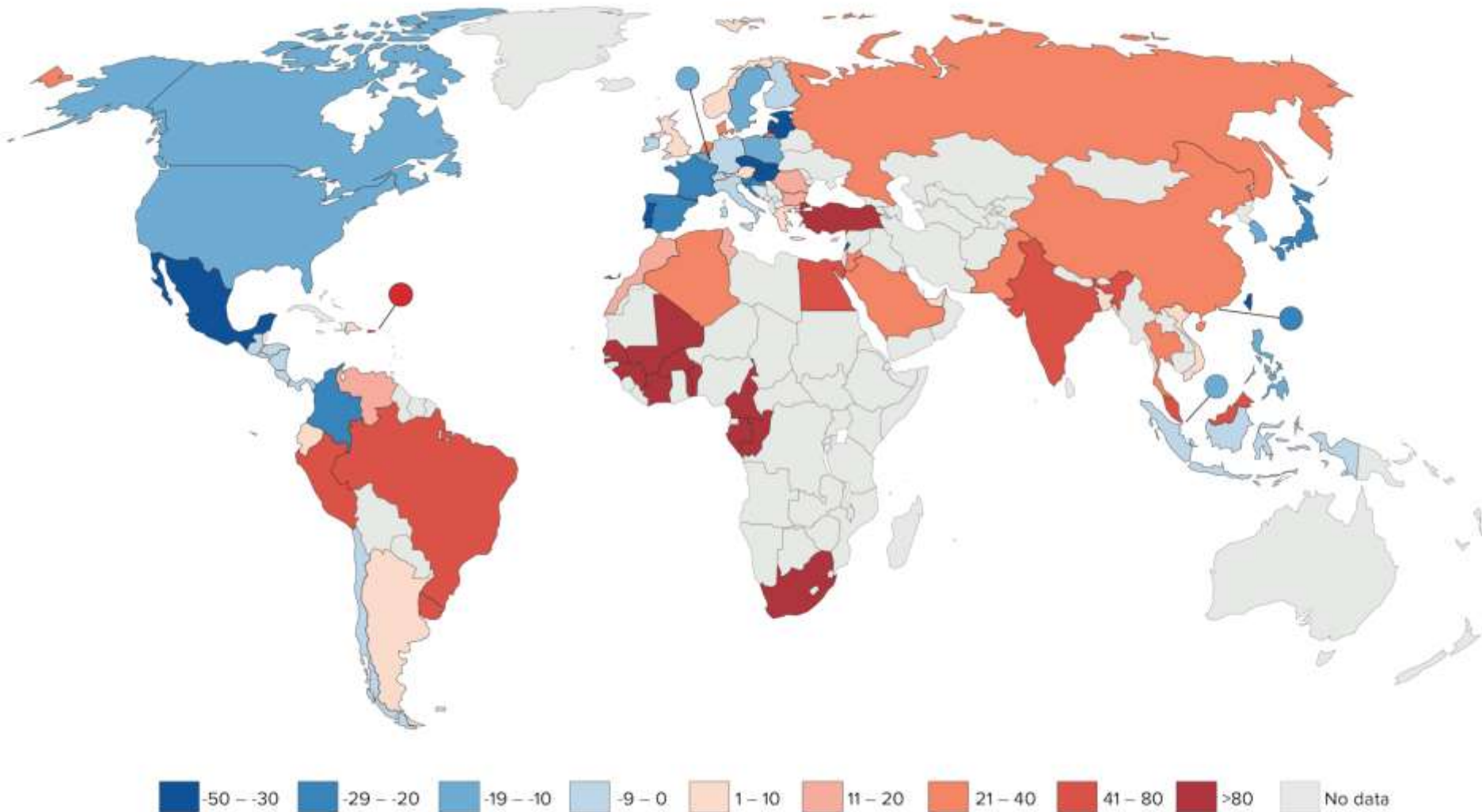
**The more antibiotics,
the more resistant bacteria.**

Global antibiotic use by class, 2000-2010

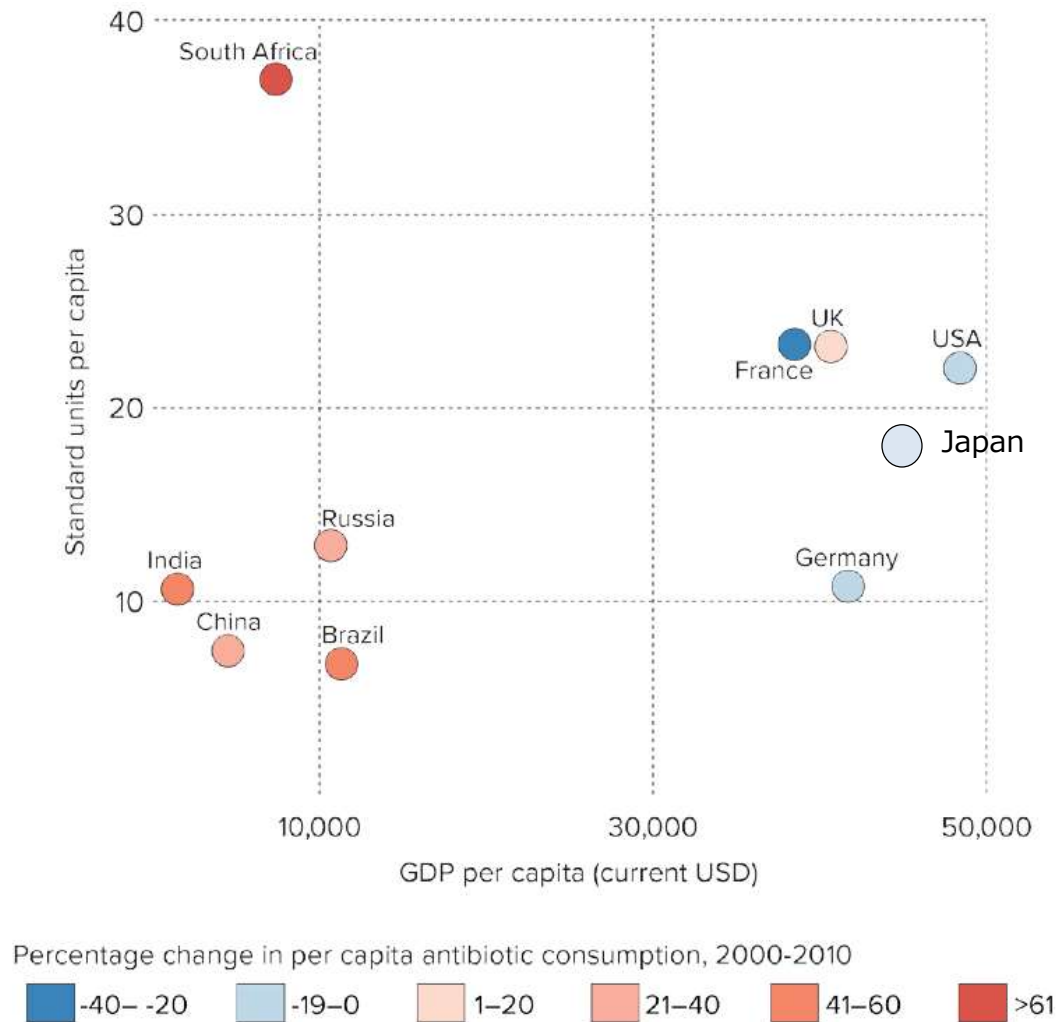


State of the World's Antibiotics, 2015.
CDDEP: Washington, D.C.

Percentage change in antibiotic consumption per capita 2000–2010, by country

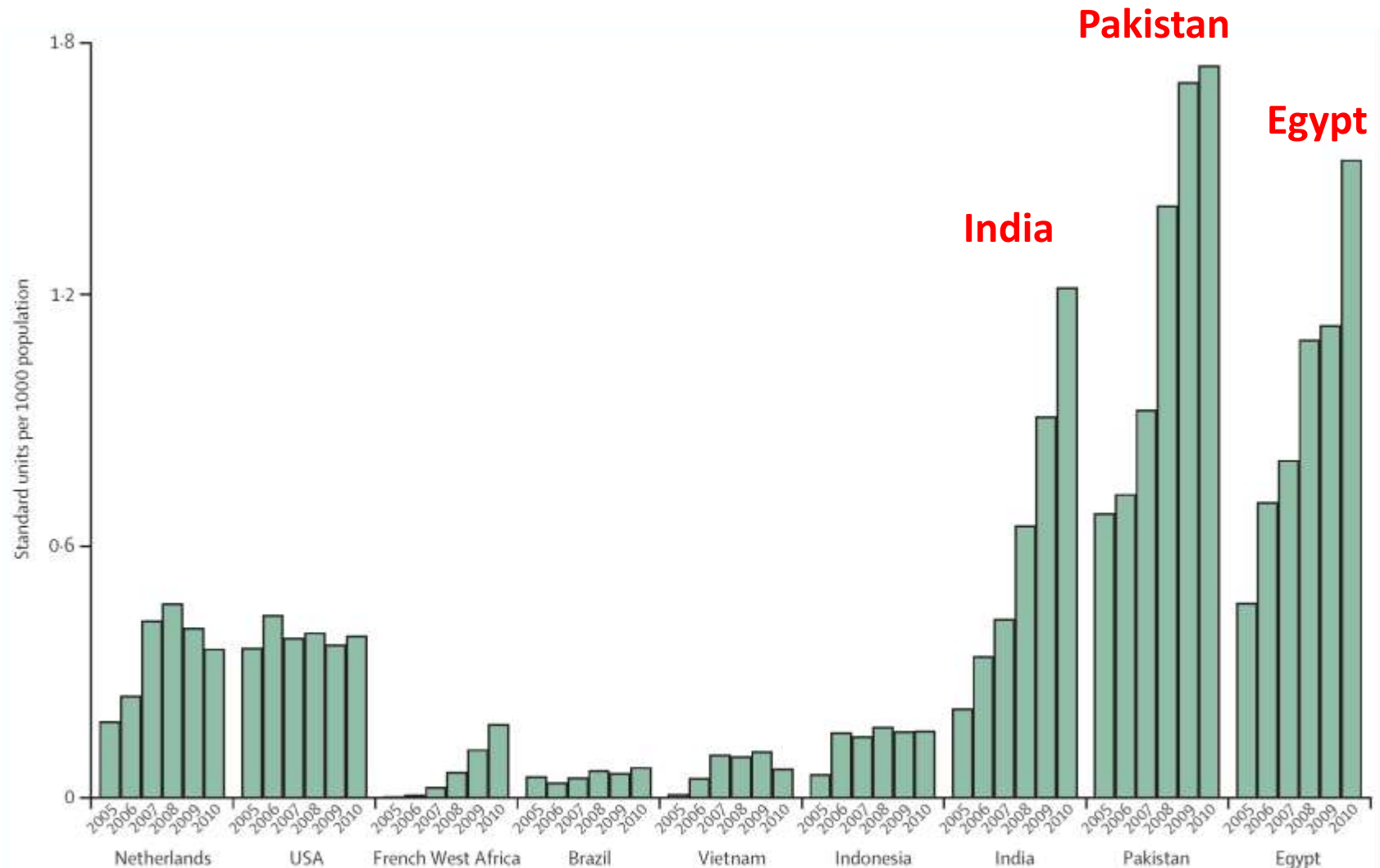


Gross Domestic Product and Antibiotic use

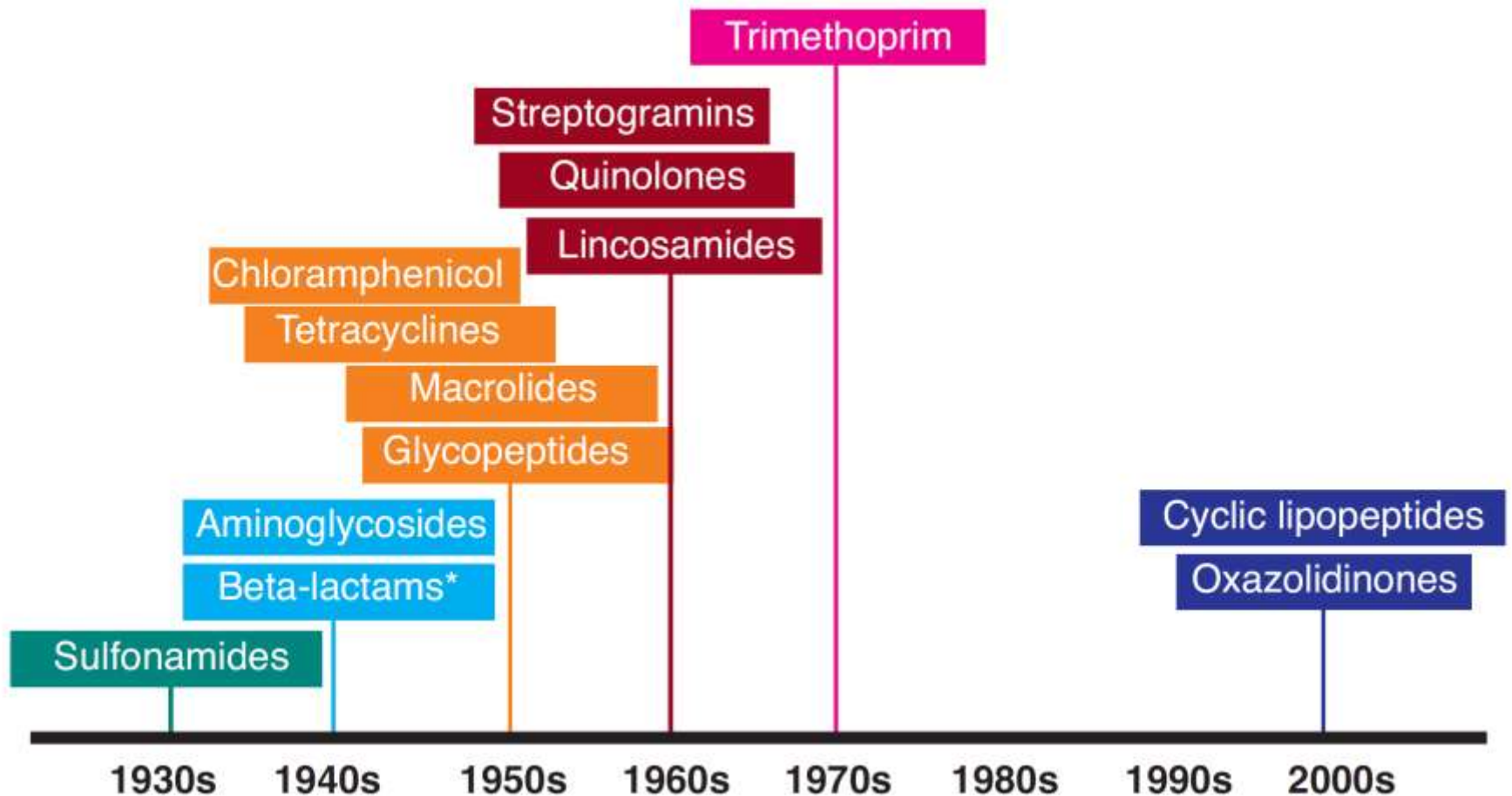


Source: Van Boeckel et al. 2014 (based on IMS MIDAS) and World Bank 2015
The Center for Disease Dynamics, Economics & Policy (CDDEP): “The State of the World’s Antibiotics 2015”

Carbapenem retail sales in selected countries, 2005–2010 (per 1,000 population)



Antibiotic pipeline



WHO "The evolving threat of antimicrobial resistance Options for action" (2012)

HEALTH

India's war against over-the-counter antibiotic abuse

By Dr Philip Mathew | June 06, 2017



2017/6/6



OPINION

World Health Day 2017: India's Crumbling Healthcare System

The Logical Indian Crew

April 7th, 2017

3.1k
SHARES

2017/4/7

<https://thelogicalindian.com/story-feed/opinion/world-health-day-2017/>

Antibiotic Use in Livestock

ESBL Detection Case in Chicken Meat

(Chicken meat purchased at a store in Kanagawa Prefecture)

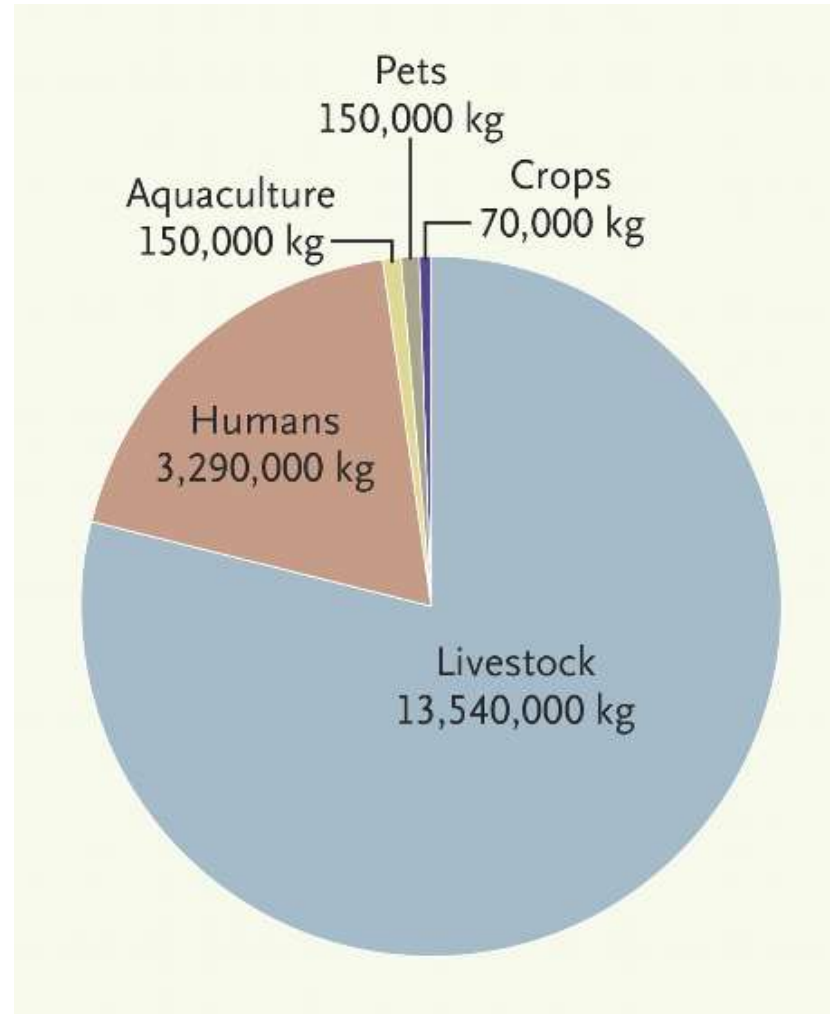
ESBL-producing bacteria	Ratio of detection
34 samples of domestic minced chicken	
ESBL-producing <i>E. coli</i> only	9
ESBL-producing <i>E. coli</i> + ESBL-producing <i>P. mirabilis</i>	4
ESBL-producing <i>P. mirabilis</i> only	4
Total	17 (50.0%)

Not detected in 10 samples of domestic pork

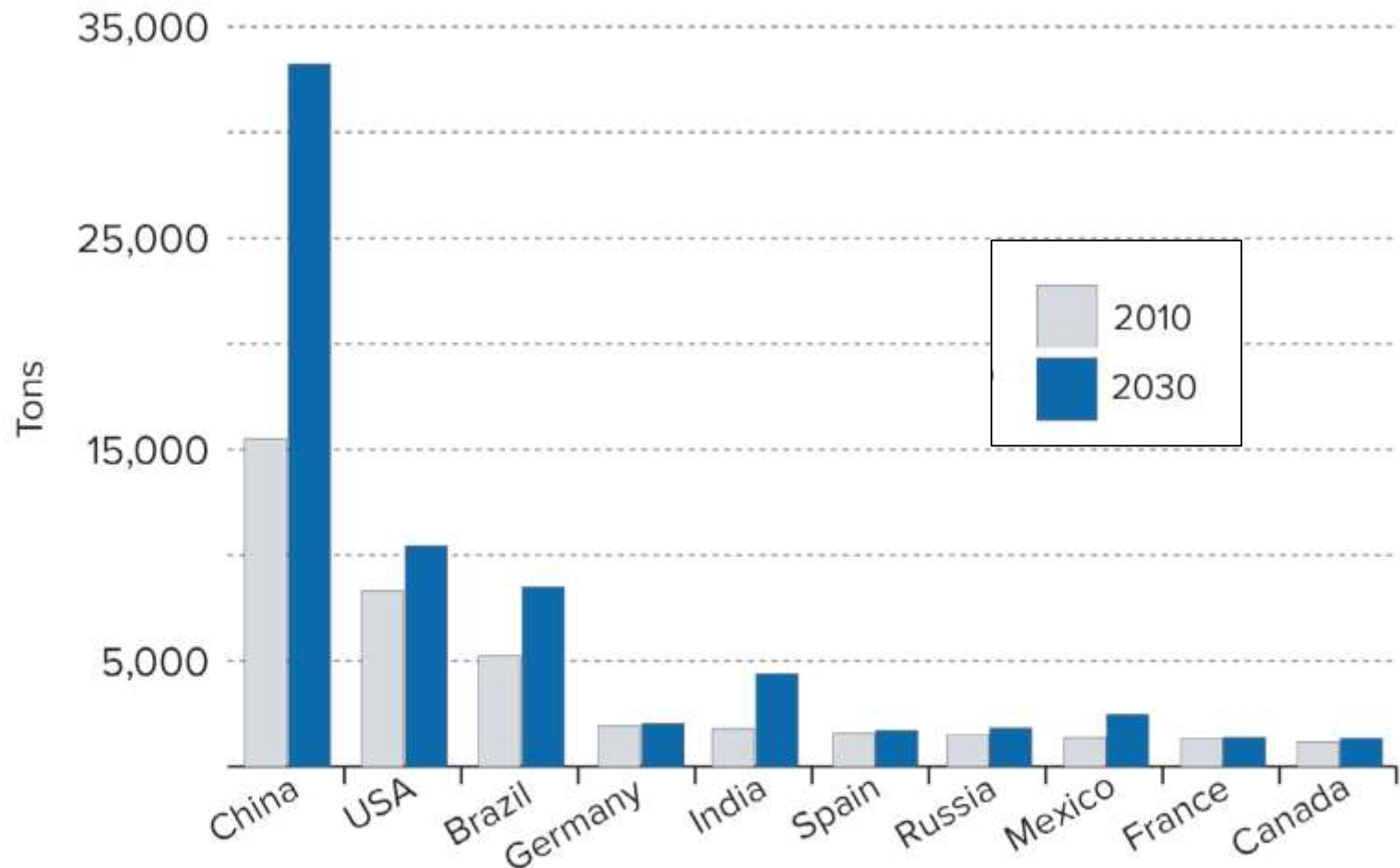
Not detected in 6 samples of domestic beef

Japanese Society of Food Microbiology 28: 123-127, 2011

Estimated Annual Antibiotic Use in the United States.

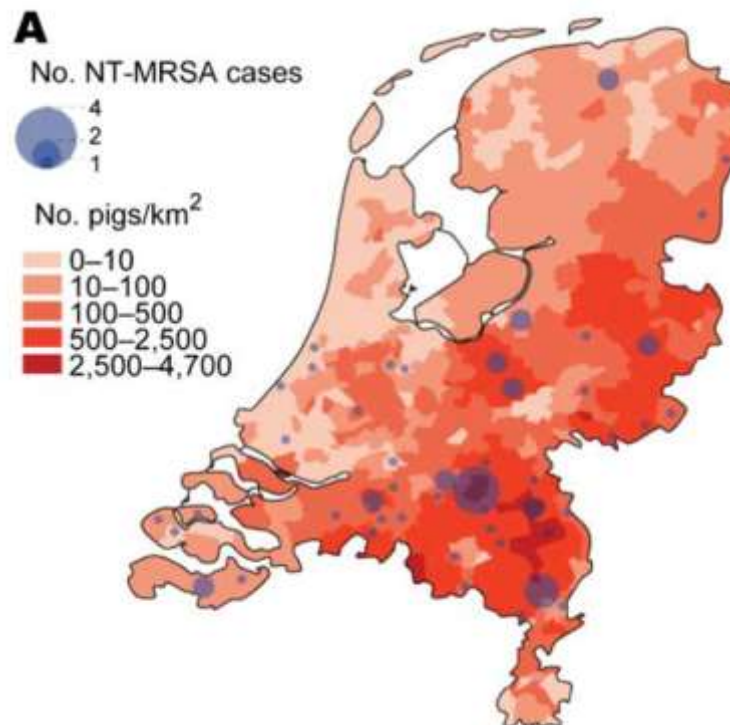


Antibiotic consumption in livestock, ten top countries 2010-2030

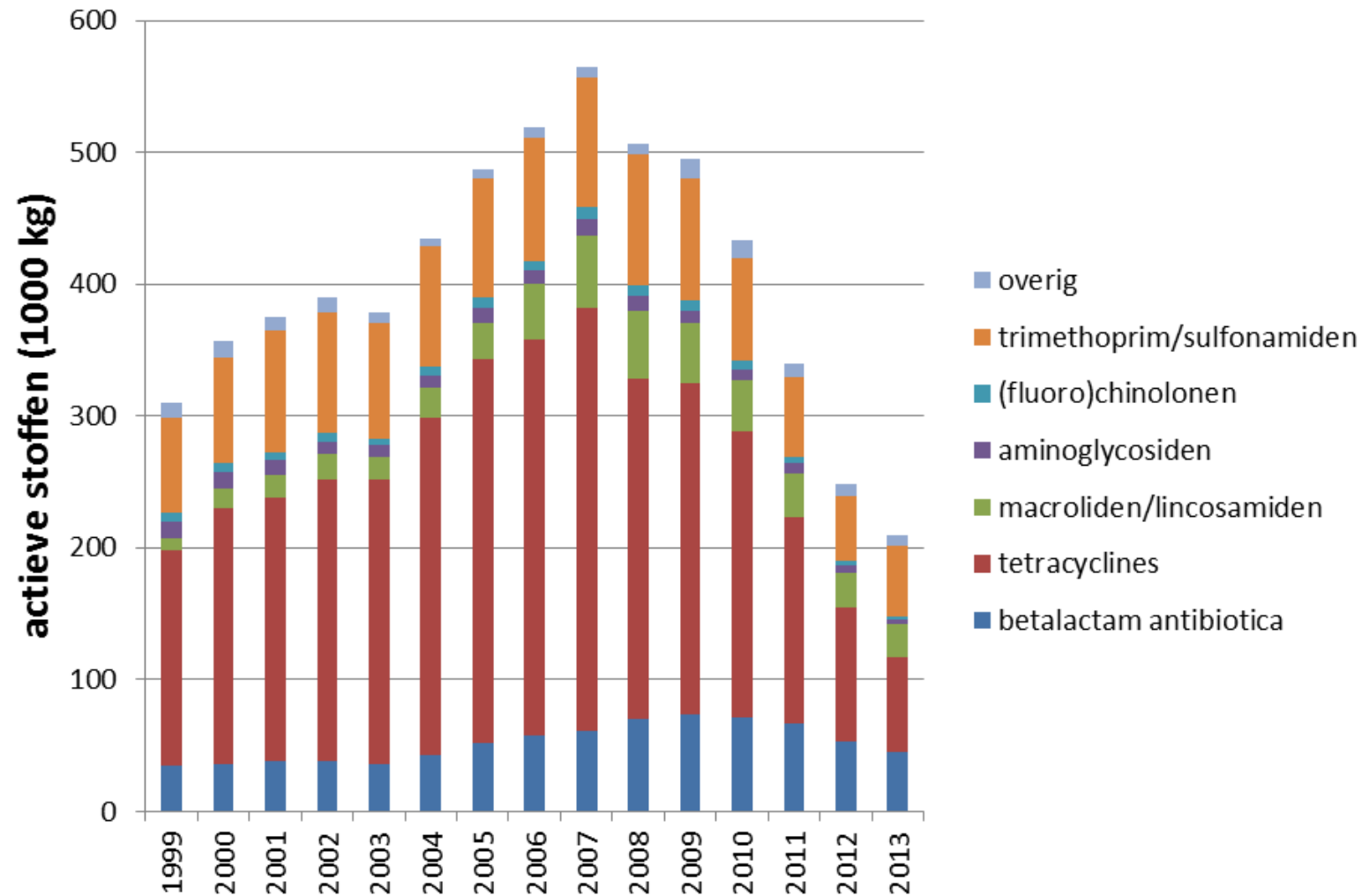


Emergence of Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* of Animal Origin in Humans

Inge van Loo,^{*1} Xander Huijsdens,^{†1} Edine Tiemersma,[†] Albert de Neeling,[†]
Nienke van de Sande-Bruinsma,[†] Desiree Beaujean,[†] Andreas Voss,[‡] and Jan Kluytmans^{§¶}



Results of Public Private Collaboration in Reduction in Usage of Antimicrobials in Animals



Resistant bacteria in environment

[Regional Agenda](#) | [India](#) | [Innovation](#) | [Development](#)

India plans to install 75 million toilets by 2019, with a little help from Bill Gates



In 2012, the Gates Foundation issued a challenge to design a revolutionary toilet that was safe, sustainable, and affordable.

Image: REUTERS/Ruben Sprich

This article is published in collaboration with
Business Insider

11 May 2017

October, 2, 2019 is an important date for India's government.

Coinciding with the 150th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's birth, it marks the proposed finish line for "Clean India," the country's ambitious plan to install 75 million toilets around the country.

2017/5/11

Dissemination of NDM-1 positive bacteria in the New Delhi environment



High colonization rates of extended-spectrum β -lactamase (ESBL)-producing *Escherichia coli* in Swiss Travellers to South Asia– a prospective observational multicentre cohort study looking at epidemiology, microbiology, and clinical outcomes

Esther Kuenzli^{1,2*}, Veronika K Jaeger^{2,3}, Reno Frei⁴, Johannes Blum², Andreas F Widmer³, Hansjakob Frey⁴ and Christoph Hatz^{2,5}

Antimicrobials Increase Travelers' Risk of Colonization by Extended-Spectrum Betalactamase-Producing *Enterobacteriaceae*

RESEARCH

Extended-Spectrum β -Lactamase–producing *Enterobacteriaceae* among Travelers from the Netherlands

Sunita Paltansing, Jesper
Alexandersen

³ Sari H. Pakkanen,³ Jukka Ollgren,⁶ Jenni Antikainen,⁵

¹Infectious Diseases, Department of Medicine, Helsinki University Hospital, and ²Internal Medicine Clinic, Medical Centre Aava, ⁵Department of Clinical Microbiology, Helsinki University Hospital, and ⁶Health and Welfare, Helsinki, Finland

ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS AND CHEMOTHERAPY, Sept. 2010, p. 3564–3568
0066-4804/10/\$12.00 doi:10.1128/AAC.00220-10
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Vol. 54, No. 9

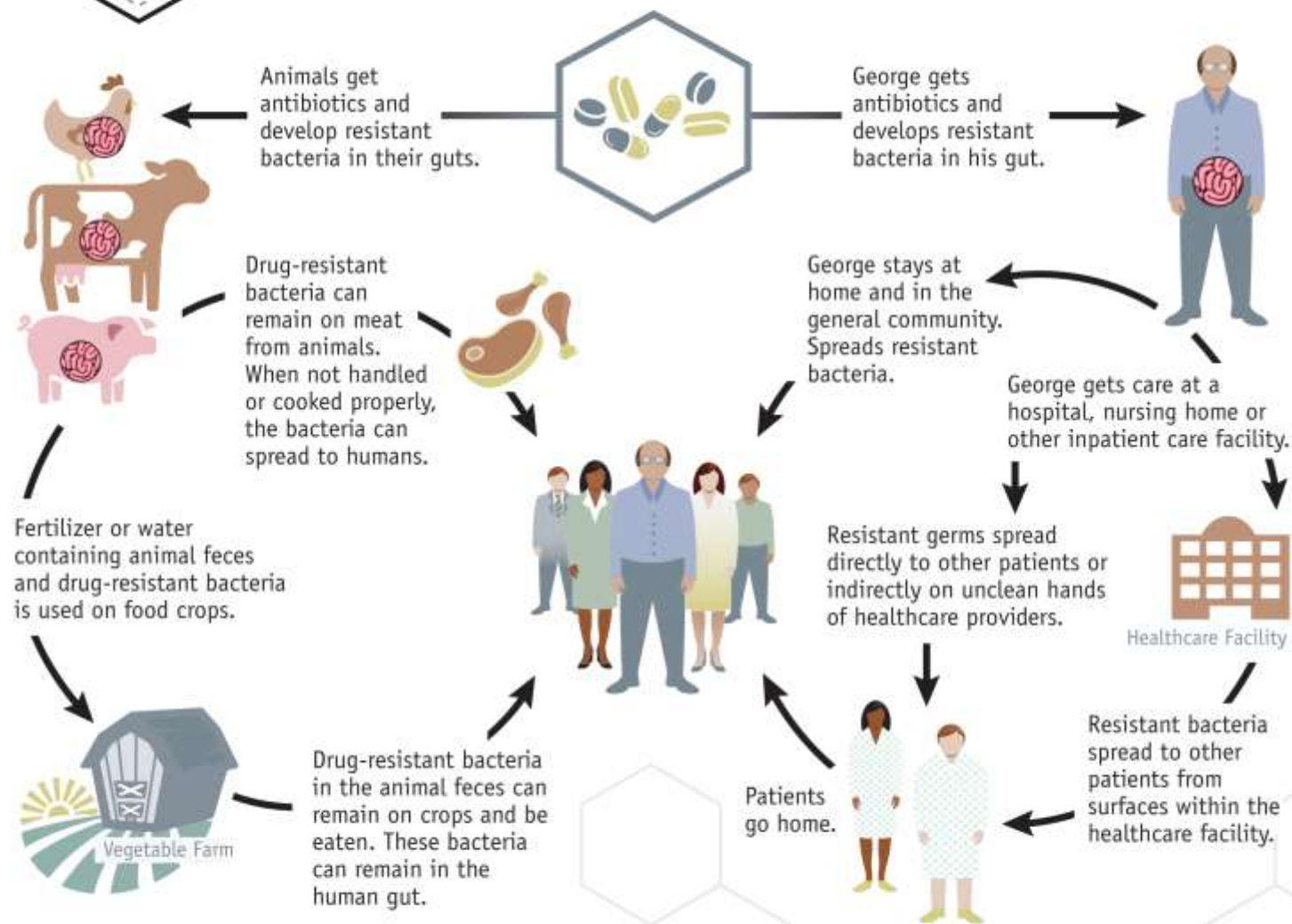
Foreign Travel Is a Major Risk Factor for Colonization with *Escherichia coli* Producing CTX-M-Type Extended-Spectrum β -Lactamases: a Prospective Study with Swedish Volunteers[▽]

Thomas Tängdén,^{1*} Otto Cars,¹ Åsa Melhus,^{2,†} and Elisabeth Löwdin^{1,†}

¹Sections of Infectious Diseases¹ and Clinical Bacteriology,² Department of Medical Sciences, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden



Examples of How Antibiotic Resistance Spreads



Simply using antibiotics creates resistance. These drugs should only be used to treat infections.

CAUSES OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE



Antibiotic resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.



Over-prescribing
of antibiotics



Patients not finishing
their treatment



Over-use of antibiotics in
livestock and fish farming



Poor infection control
in hospitals and clinics



Lack of hygiene and poor
sanitation



Lack of new antibiotics
being developed

www.who.int/drugresistance

#AntibioticResistance

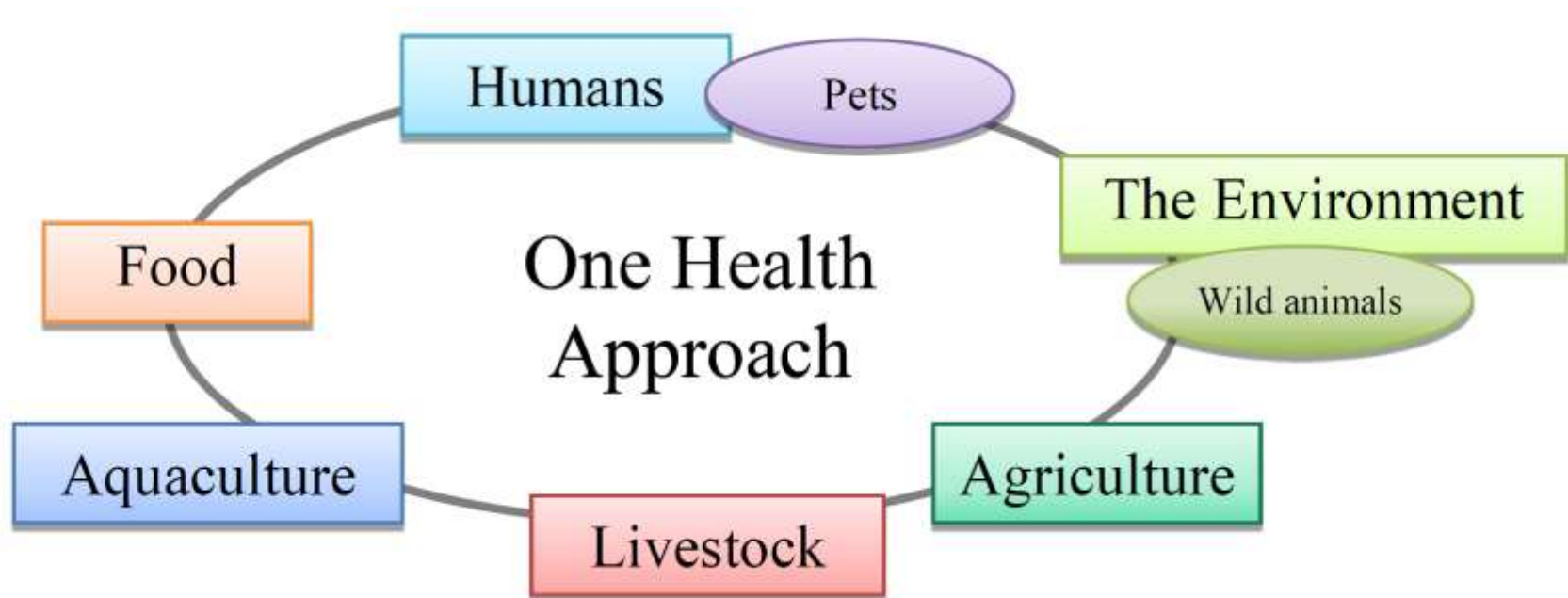


**World Health
Organization**



GLOBAL ACTION PLAN ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

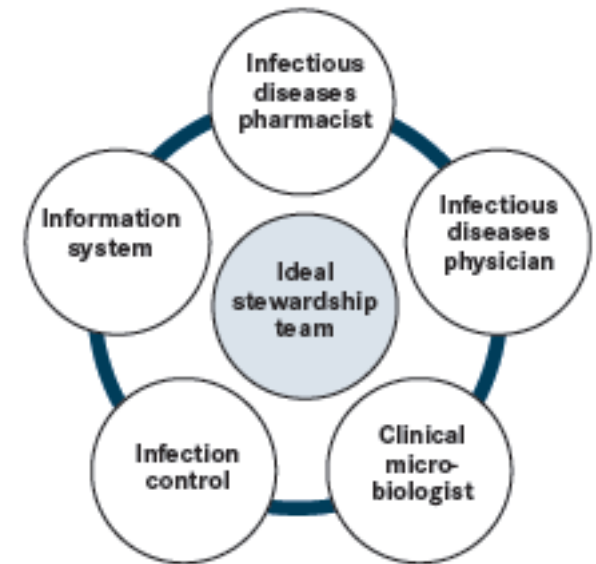
Collaboration under One Health Approach



Antimicrobial stewardship

Antimicrobial (Antibiotic) stewardship

- Coordinated interventions to improve and measure appropriate use of antibiotics
 - by promoting the selection of the optimal antibiotic drug regimen
 - dosing, duration of therapy, route of administration



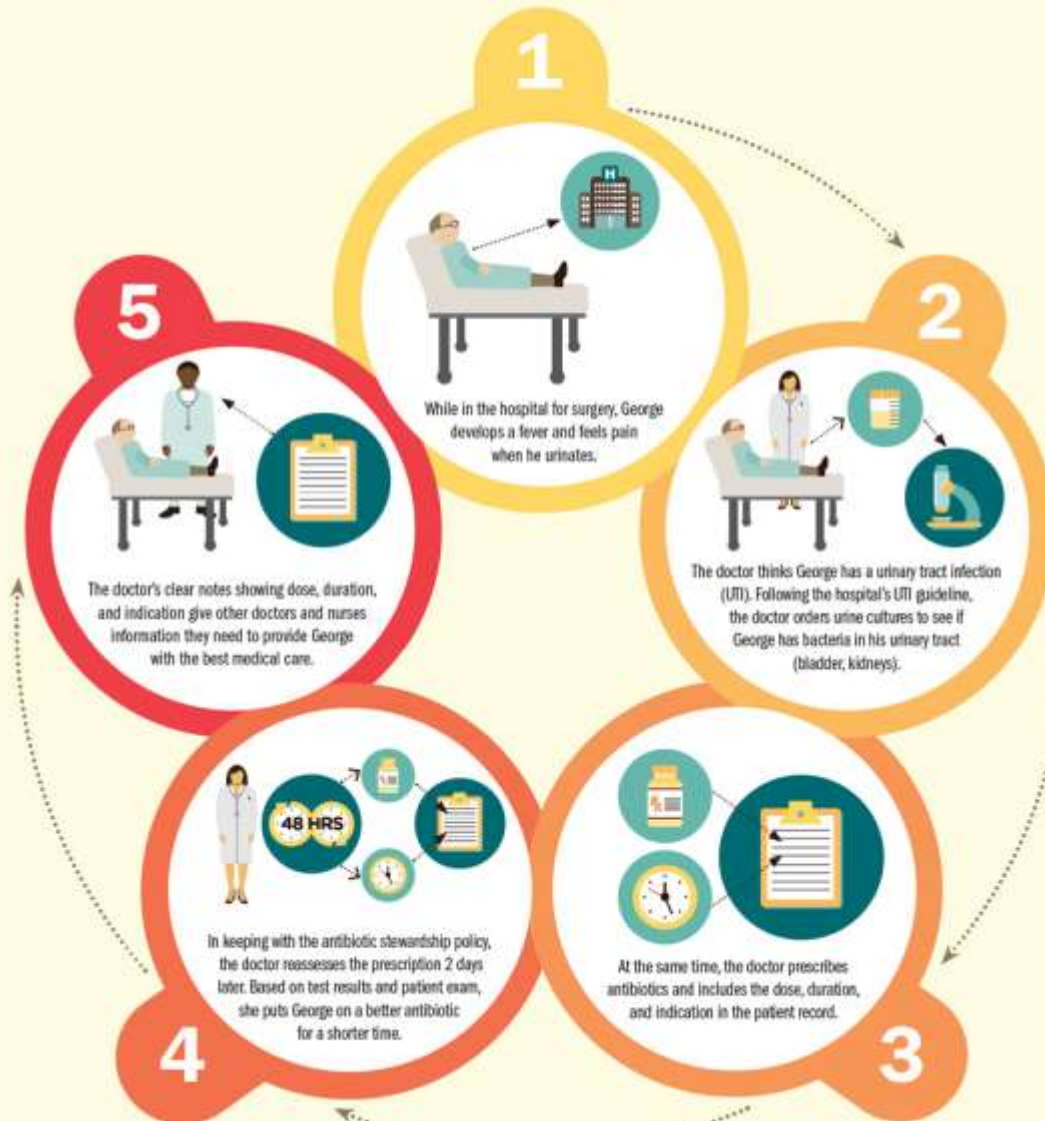
ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

Intervention

- Preauthorization, Prospective Audit & Feedback
- Prescriber-Led Review (antibiotic time-outs, stop orders)
- Facility-Specific Clinical Practice Guidelines for Common Infectious Diseases
- Target Patients With Specific Infectious Diseases Syndromes
- Computerized clinical decision support

Improving antibiotic prescribing in hospitals

Key moments for improving the cycle of antibiotic prescribing practices

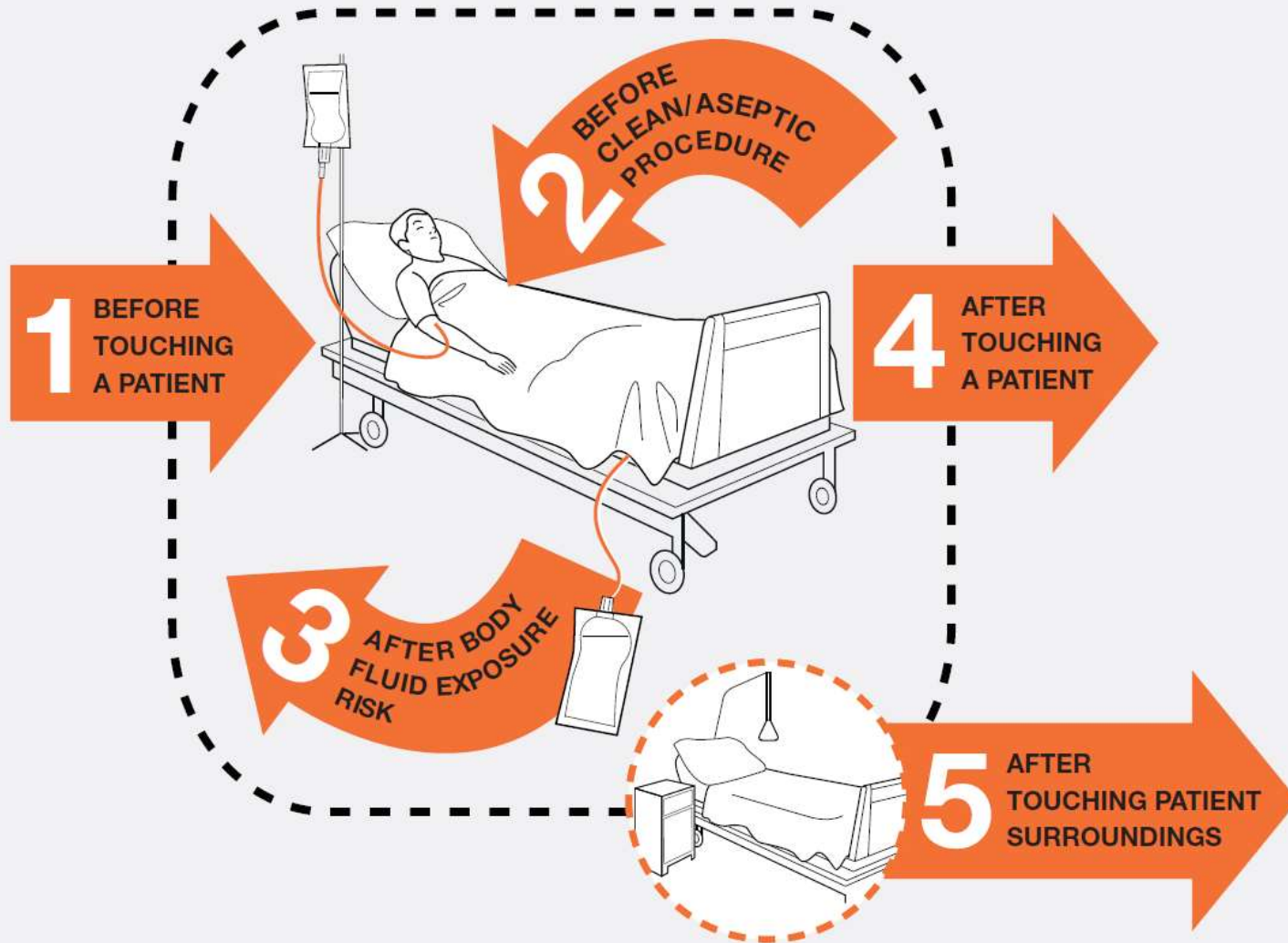


Infection prevention and control

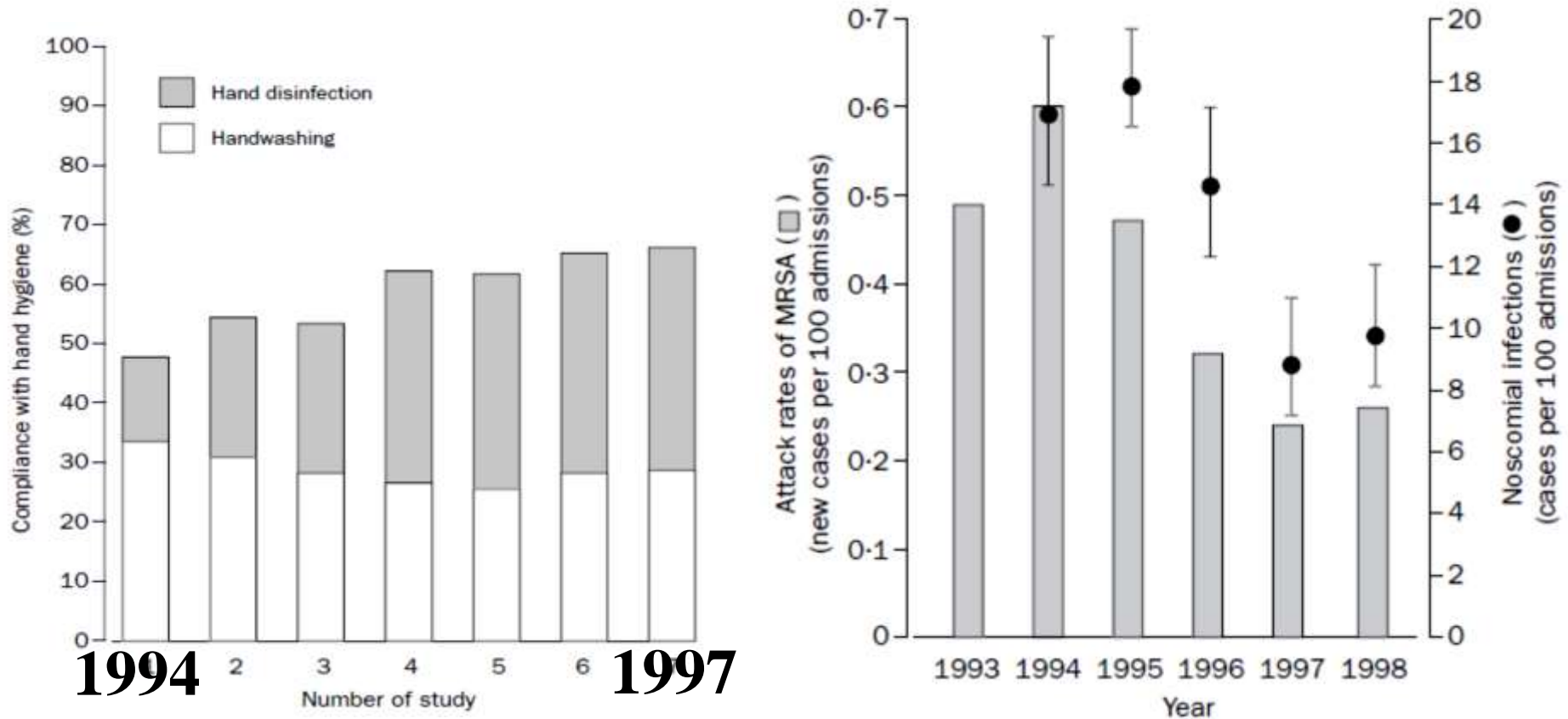
Standard and Isolation Precautions



WHO campaign for hand hygiene



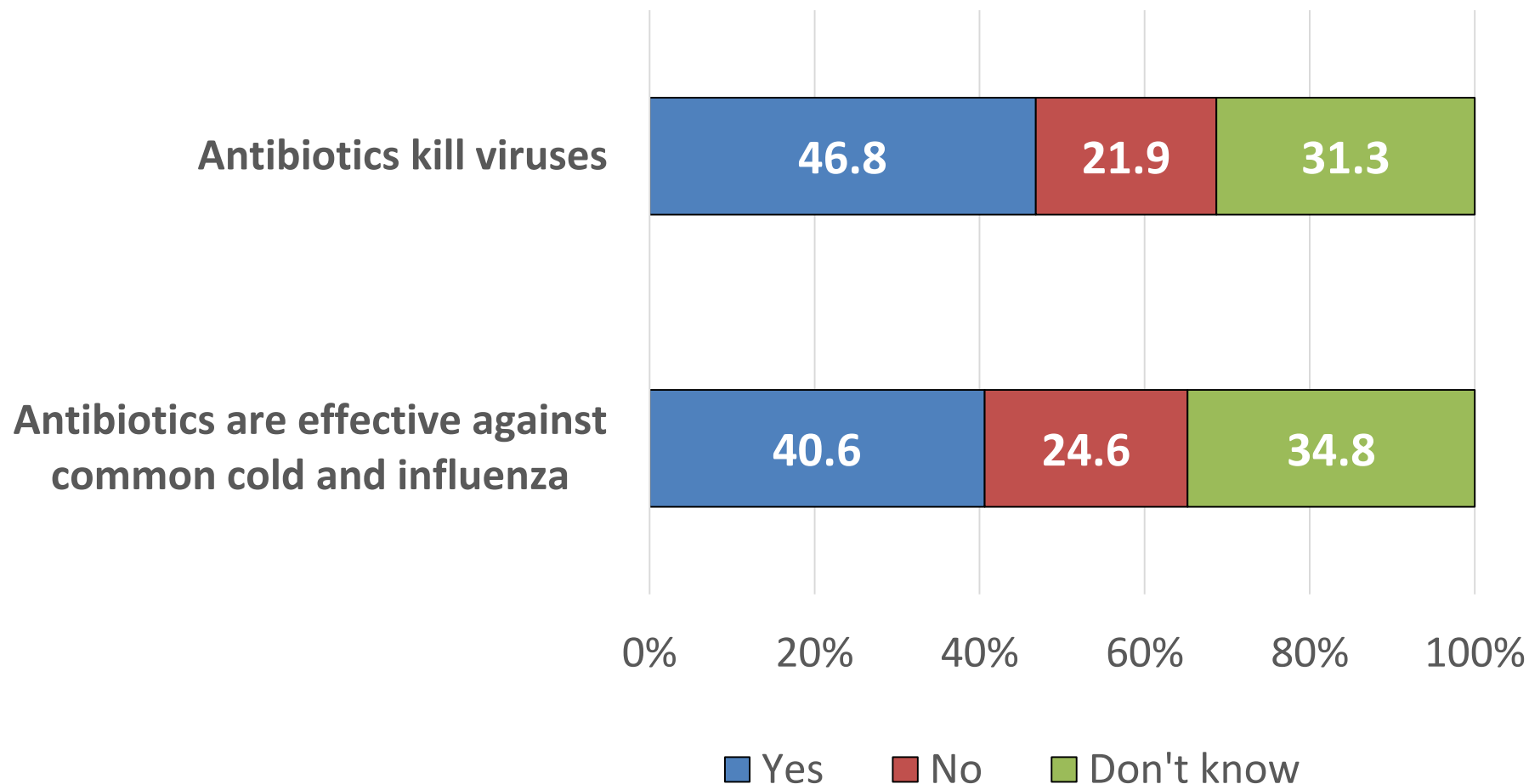
Hand hygiene can decrease nosocomial infections



Civic Education

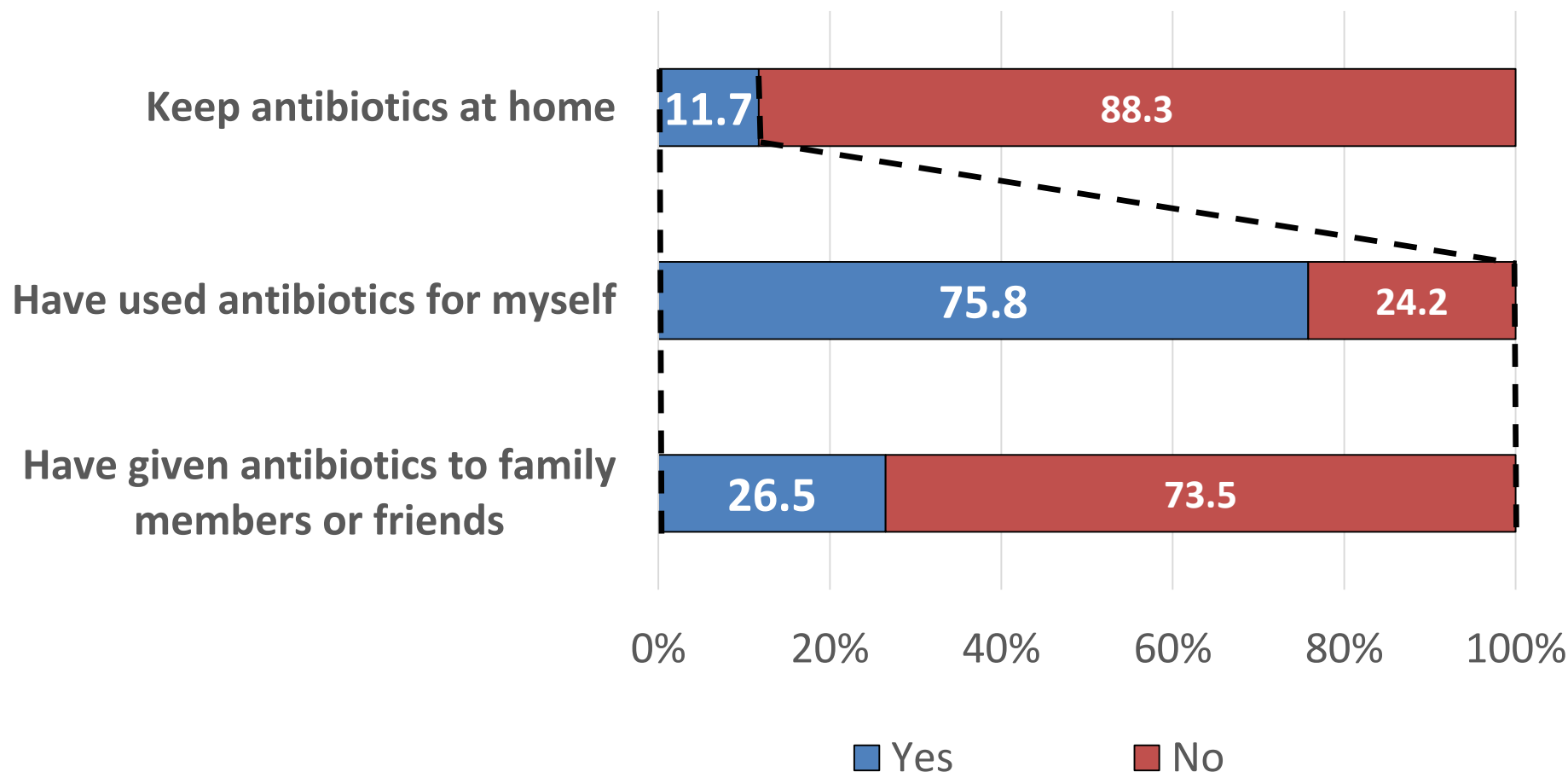
Public awareness about antibiotics in Japan

(internet survey, Mar 2017)



Public awareness about antibiotics in Japan

(internet survey, Mar 2017)



**National Action Plan on
Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)**

2016-2020

**April 5, 2016
The Government of Japan**

Field

- 1 Public awareness/education
- 2 Surveillance/monitoring
- 3 Infection prevention/control
- 4 Proper use of antimicrobial agents
- 5 Research & development/drug development
- 6 International cooperation

Numeral targets

Proportion of resistant isolates of specific indicator microorganisms

	Indicator	2014	2020 (target)
Human	Proportion of penicillin-resistance in <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	48%	15% or less
	Proportion of fluoroquinolone resistance in <i>Escherichia coli</i>	45%	25% or less
	Proportion of methicillin resistance in <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	51%	20% or less
	Proportion of carbapenem resistance in <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	17%	10% or less
	Proportion of carbapenem resistance in <i>Escherichia coli/Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	0.1-0.2%	0.2% or less (same level as of 2014)

Numeral targets

Antimicrobial Use for humans (average amount of antimicrobials used per day per 1,000 population)		
Index	2014	2020 (target)
Total	15.8	Decreased by 33%
Oral cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones, macrolides	11.6	Decreased by 50%
Intravenous antimicrobials	1.2	Decreased by 20%

AMR Clinical Reference Center

- Established in National Center for Global Health and Medicine Hospital in April 2017
- Working on projects and researches based on National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance in Japan
 - Clinical Surveillance Division
 - Information and Education Division



AMR Clinical Reference Center

Clinical Surveillance Division

- System development for surveillance on Healthcare Associated Infection (HAI)
- System development for surveillance on Antimicrobial Usage (AMU)
- Development of indicators for proper use of antimicrobials and establishment of surveillance



AMR Clinical Reference Center

Information and Education Division

- Creating materials and making PR campaign for raising awareness
 - For general public, health care workers and public health officials
- Creation of guidelines / manuals to support medical practice
- Established consortium for infectious disease education to promote these projects



HOME

一般の方へ

医療従事者の方へ

お知らせ・更新情報

お問い合わせ

「私たちができること」

薬剤耐性(AMR)が拡大すると
抗菌薬の効かない感染症が増加し
感染症の予防や治療が難しくなります。
AMRの拡大を防ぐために
私たちができることを考えましょう。

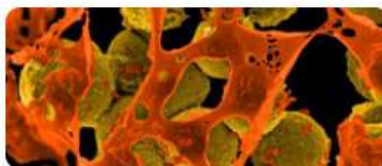
[詳しくはこちら ▶](#)

一般の方へ

感染症の基本



薬剤耐性菌について



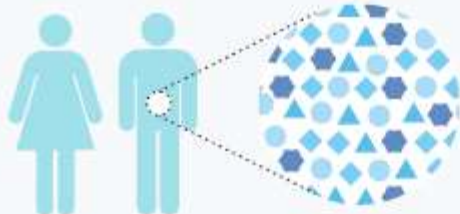
日本の薬剤耐性菌の状況



薬剤耐性とは？

薬剤耐性が生まれるま

① 通常時



体の中には様々な
害のない細菌が
たくさんある。

③ 薬剤（抗菌薬）治療



病原菌と共に体に害のない
細菌も退治してしまう

④ 薬剤耐性菌が残る



わずかにいた薬剤耐性菌が
生き残ったり、病原菌が変化

※いつも薬剤耐性菌に置き換わるわけではありませんが、抗菌薬を使うは

薬剤耐性菌が増えることでの主な影響



薬剤耐性菌増え

薬剤耐性菌が増えるこ
なり。最悪の場合死に
また薬剤耐性菌は病
十分な注意が必要で

今から出来る6つの薬剤耐性予防



抗菌薬は医師の
処方箋が必要です



抗菌薬は医師の
指示通り飲みきる



抗菌薬にとっておい
あとで飲まない



抗菌薬を
あげない、もらわない



わからないことは
医師や薬剤師に聞く



感染症を予防しよう

「かしこく治して、明日につなぐ」

～抗菌薬を上手に使ってAMR対策～

COMBAT DRUG RESISTANCE



**No action today,
no cure tomorrow**

7 APRIL 2011 WORLD HEALTH DAY

Thank you!



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