Spanish National Action Plan for the reduction of the risks of antibiotic resistance in Human /Veterinary medicine
Content of the presentation

I. Why Spain has decided to be so active in fighting against ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTENCE and has a PLAN?

II. The Spanish Plan and the results of the first year.
Part I. Why Spain has decided to be so active?

Data and facts:

- Spain is one of the first five countries in antibiotic consumption
- In Spain one of every two inpatients receive antibiotics
- 40% to 50% of antibiotics prescriptions in primary health care are inappropriate
- One of every four Spaniards had antibiotics in the last year
- Two of every three Spaniards wrongly believed that antibiotics help against the flu
- 8% of Spaniards take antibiotics with no prescriptions
- According to ECDC data 2500 people died in Spain every year and the situation is getting worse
Patients with infections caused by drug-resistant bacteria:

- Worse clinical outcomes
- Standard medical treatments will fail
- Death
- Cost

Increasingly serious threat to global public health that requires action across all government sectors and society

Si los gobiernos no invierten en antibióticos habrá un problema grave

Venki Ramakrishnan, Premio Nobel de Química en 2009

Sus trabajos han sido clave para desarrollar nuevos fármacos. Será el nuevo presidente de la Royal Society

Gotzalo López Sánchez
Madrid

Venki Ramakrishnan (Venki) Ramakrishnan, premio Nobel de Química en 2009, ha criticado la falta de inversión en antibióticos, lo que ha llevado a una resistencia cada vez más alta. Venki ha sido presidente de la Royal Society desde 2015. El problema se ha convertido en un desafío global, con muchas enfermedades que ahora son fatales por no haber medicamentos efectivos.

Explicaré ciencia a un granjero

¿Cómo se ve a la ciencia desde el campo?

Venki Ramakrishnan: Para mí, la ciencia es un problema de salud pública. Podrían aparecer epidemias incontrolables.

La resistencia a los antibióticos debe ser tomada como un problema de salud pública. Por eso, los gobiernos deben invertir en investigación y desarrollo de nuevos fármacos. Sin embargo, hoy en día, la inversión en investigación y desarrollo de nuevos fármacos es insuficiente.

¿Cómo se puede resolver este problema?

Venki Ramakrishnan: Los antibióticos son una inversión a largo plazo. Recortar en ciencia no tiene sentido a nivel económico, solo compromete el futuro.

¿Qué solución propone?

Venki Ramakrishnan: Creo que debemos invertir en investigación y desarrollo de nuevos fármacos.”
FACT SHEET: Obama Administration Releases National Action Plan to Combat Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria

Today, the White House released a comprehensive plan that identifies critical actions to be taken by key Federal departments and agencies to combat the rise of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. The National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria, which was developed by the interagency Task Force for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria in response to Executive Order 13676: Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria, outlines steps for implementing the National Strategy on Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria and addressing the policy recommendations of the President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) report on Combating Antibiotic Resistance.

Antibiotics have been a critical public health tool since the discovery of penicillin in 1928, saving the lives of millions of people around the world. The emergence of drug resistance in bacteria is undermining our ability to treat bacterial infections and perform surgery. The plan lays out strategies and milestones to reduce the threat of these bacteria over the next five years.
Antimicrobial Resistance: Tackling a crisis for the health and wealth of nations

The Review on Antimicrobial Resistance
Chaired by Jim O’Neill
December 2014

Antibiotics: Jim O’Neill thinks we need $2B for new drugs
Catherine Boyle  @boylecnbc
Thursday, 14 May 2015 11:18 AM ET

As the list of drug-resistant bacteria grows, a $2-billion fund for research into new antibiotics is needed, according to a report by ex-Goldman Sachs economist Jim O’Neill.

O’Neill – perhaps best known as the man who coined the term BRICs to describe the fast-emerging economies of Brazil, Russia, India and China – warned that the global economic cost of inaction could be as much as $100 trillion.

In another string to his bow, the renowned financier also entered British politics on Thursday, becoming Commercial Secretary in the Treasury for the newly reelected Conservative government.

Jim O’Neill: The Commercial Secretary leading review into how the world can defuse the time bomb of drug resistance

Hacia el año 2050: Superbacterias causarán más muertes que el cáncer

Las superbacterias, causantes de infecciones resistentes a los antibióticos, provocarán para 2050 la muerte de al menos 10 millones de personas al año en todo el mundo, más que las muertes por cáncer, al menos que se tomen acciones urgentes para evitarlo.
Declaration of the G7 Health Ministers
8 - 9 October 2015 in Berlin

G7 GERMANY
2015 | Gesundheitsministertreffen

Think Ahead. Act Together.
An morgen denken. Gemeinsam handeln.
Spanish National Action Plan for the reduction of the risks of antibiotic resistance in Human /Veterinary medicine
Lo que sí es necesario es que este Ministro verbalice ante ustedes la voluntad inequívoca de este Ministerio, del Gobierno de España, de combatir el problema de las resistencias a antimicrobianos desde todos los resortes que pueda poner en marcha. Hoy estamos aquí para que Ustedes sientan que detrás de sus reuniones, de sus discusiones, de sus medidas y acciones pueden encontrar la decidida voluntad de este Gobierno de apoyarles. Lo que este Ministro viene a decirles es que este no es el plan de unos o de otros, sino que es el plan de todos. Es el plan que tiene que hacer que todos nosotros, pero también nuestros hijos, y los hijos de nuestros hijos podamos sentirnos seguros de que hemos preservado entre todos un bien que se está convirtiendo en escaso: la disponibilidad general de antibióticos útiles para tratar y curar cualquiera de las infecciones que padecemos.
Objectives

- Reduce the risk of selection and dissemination of AMR
- Preserving the existing therapeutic arsenal in a sustainable manner
**Participants**

- 6 Ministries
  - Health
  - Agriculture
  - Economy
  - Education
  - Home Affairs
  - Defense
- **ALL** Autonomous Communities
- 61 Scientific Societies, Collegiate Organizations and Professional Associations
- 190 Experts
Strategic areas for action

I. Surveillance of antibiotic consumption and antimicrobial resistance

II. Control of bacterial resistance

III. Identification and spearheading of alternative and/or complementary measures of prevention and treatment

IV. Defining research priorities

V. Training and information for healthcare professionals

VI. Communication and raising awareness in the population as a whole and in population subgroups
Where are we?

- Plan officially approved by Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality and by Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment in summer 2014
- Two coordination commities (Health Care Professionals and Autonomous Communities)
- 24 working groups
- First annual report published and approved in July 2015
Key achievements in the first year

- Qualitative and quantitative indicators of antibiotic use in primary care and Hospitals
- Network of reference centres/laboratories
- On-line-platform ESVAC-ES (European Surveillance of Veterinary Antimicrobial Consumption)
- Development and implementation of the electronic prescription on veterinary medicines
- List of critically important antibiotics
- Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing Standards
Key achievements in the first year

- Establish a Healthcare-Associated Infections Surveillance National Network
- Antibiotic Stewardship Programs
- Establish priorities and strategies for improving antibiotic use in hospitals and primary care
- Publish on the website the questions and answers document on exceptional prescription (cascade)
- Identify the project implementation strategy for surveillance of pathogenic bacteria in animal health
Key achievements in the first year

- Identification of species that require the development of guidance on good farming practices
- List of bacteria with sensitivity tests available
- Identification of rapid tests considered urgent in human and animal health
- Definition of the minimum quality standards required for rapid diagnosis tests
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<td>▪ Joint Programming Initiative on Antimicrobial Resistance (JPIAMR)</td>
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<td>▪ Establish new mechanisms to improve collaboration between research bodies and funders</td>
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<td>▪ Identify several research plans that are undergoing to study AMR and spread of antibiotic resistance</td>
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<td>▪ Review factors that influence prescribing amongst healthcare professionals</td>
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<td>▪ Assess epidemiological and socioeconomic factors and the determinants that lead to a high consumption of antibiotics</td>
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- Draft training programs for health professionals with criteria of homogeneity, in matters related to antibiotic resistance
- Include the rational use of antibiotics in continuous training modules
- Encourage existing initiatives
- Offer free training on AMR
- Develop and antibiotic campaign
- Antibiotic Awareness Day
- Webpage
- Contact has been initiated with the Ministry of Education to develop formative programs aimed at students and teachers at all educational levels
Improve international collaboration and capacities for antibiotic-resistance prevention, surveillance, control, and antibiotic research and development.
Plan estratégico y de acción para reducir el riesgo de selección y diseminación de resistencias a los antibióticos

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