

Global Antibiotic Resistance Partnership





Objective

Develop actionable national strategies to address the challenge of antibiotic resistance in four low- and middle-income countries

- Kenya
- India
- South Africa
- Vietnam





Specific Aims

- Develop the evidence base for policy action on antibiotic resistance
- Identify policy opportunities where research dissemination, advocacy, and information can have the greatest impact in slowing the development and spread of resistance.





Steps

- Create country profiles of baseline resistance, antibiotic use and burden of resistance
- Assess the health and economic consequences of antibiotic resistance
- Develop mathematical models of specific approaches to delay emergence of antibiotic resistance
- Constitute GARP National Working Groups





- Two fold problem in low- and middle-income countries: lack of access AND over use
- Much higher infectious disease burden

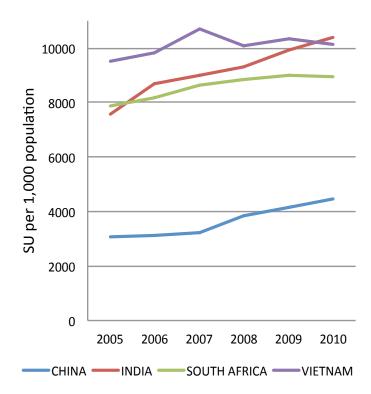




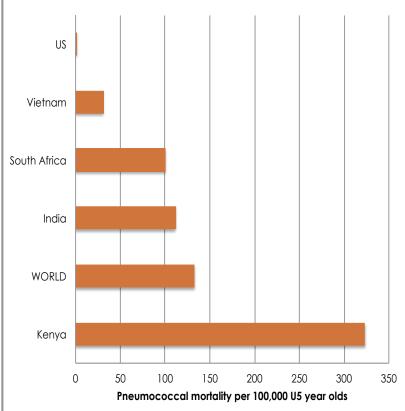
Over use AND Lack of access are a problem in LMCs

ANTIBIOTIC CONSUMPTION IN INDIA, CHINA, SOUTH AFRICA AND VIETNAM

ALL CLASSES COMBINED, 2005-2010



Pneumococcal mortality rate of under five year olds of GARP countries, US and the world (2000)



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Source: World Health Organization, 2000



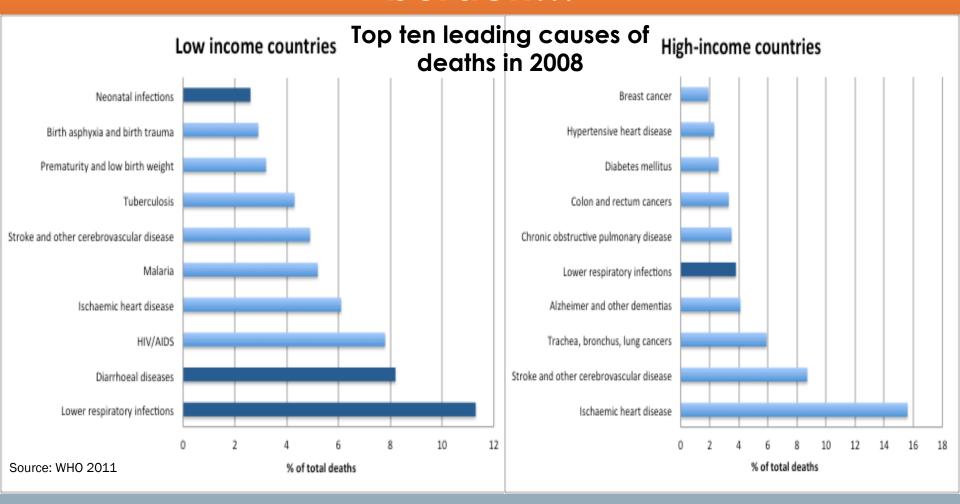


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LMCs have a much higher bacterial disease burden...





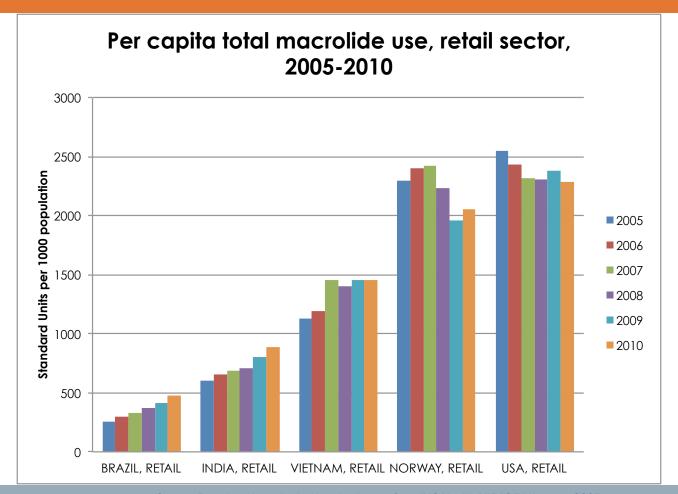


- Two fold problem in low- and middle-income countries: lack of access AND over use
- Much higher infectious disease burden
- Rising incomes are leading to increased antibiotic consumption





Antibiotic use is rising in the retail sector, mostly without prescriptions...

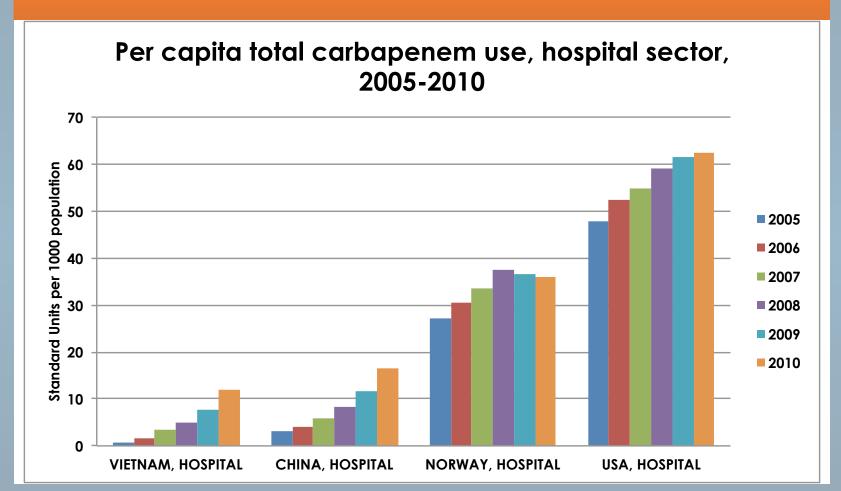


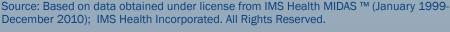






Hospital antibiotic use is rising along with increasing hospital infections









- Two fold problem in low- and middle-income countries: lack of access AND over use
- Much higher infectious disease burden
- Significant financial burden on poor families involved in the substitution to non-first line drugs
- Unique relationship between food animals and people





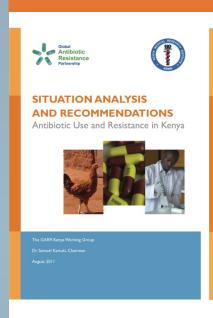
What we found

- Resistance worsening in all four countries
- Growing recognition of challenges of resistance
- Low priority given to surveillance for resistance
- Lack of attention to health system factors that drive antibiotic overuse
- Poor linkages between animal and human health sectors in addressing antibiotic use



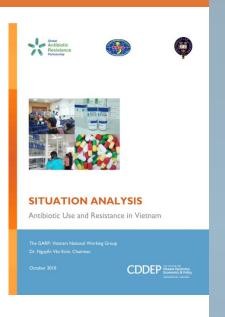


GARP Situation Analyses









Kenya

India

South Africa

Vietnam





GARP Phase 2

- Policy action in four Phase 1 countries
- Expansion to at least four more countries
- Deploy PneuMOD to address policy questions in intervention effect size
- Improved communication of resistance data
 - ResistanceMap
 - Resistance Index



