

Global Antibiotic Resistance Partnership







Day 1 reflections GARP-Vietnam Inaugural Meeting

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Resources for the Future





Much is Known

- Resistance to multiple antibiotics is quite high and rising in important pathogens gram negative and gram positive
- Substantial non-beneficial use, from both physician and self-prescribing
- (At the same time, access to antibiotics is poor in remote areas)
- Considerable use in agricultural animals—land and aquatic



Much is known

- Reasons for irrational prescribing by providers: expectations, time constraints, lack of up-to-date knowledge, economic benefit
- But—practices can be changed by targeted interventions, e.g., educational approach to pharmacists
- Clear capacity to conduct high-quality surveillance exists (ASTS)





Important Information Gaps

- Burden of disease has not been quantified: Economic costs, full consequences of antibiotic resistance: need this to appeal to policymakers and others—benefits of interventions
- National level consumption: human and veterinary
- Breakdown of consumption by source: hospital, pharmacy (+/- prescription), other drug sellers
 - ncentives throughout system

Opportunities

STEP 1:

- Organize/analyze existing information
- Identify key information gaps and strategies for filling

AND

Begin developing ideas for Step 2: Promising approaches





Opportunities

STEP 2:

- Select major goals/targets based on analysis of use patterns, existing incentives (who benefits, how much), and how big a change can be expected
- Variety of possible interventions to improve prescribing and purchase:
 - information/education
 - changing incentives
- Surveillance: Antibiotic resistance and antibiotic use
 - Need to define specific purposes and goals
 - Implications for microbiology
- Veterinary: Strong economic incentives to adhere to rules; but what interventions?

Reasons for Optimism







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