PATHOLOGY LABORATORY SUPPORT SERVICES
Registration No.: IT190/92
AMPATH TRUST

The South African Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy Framework

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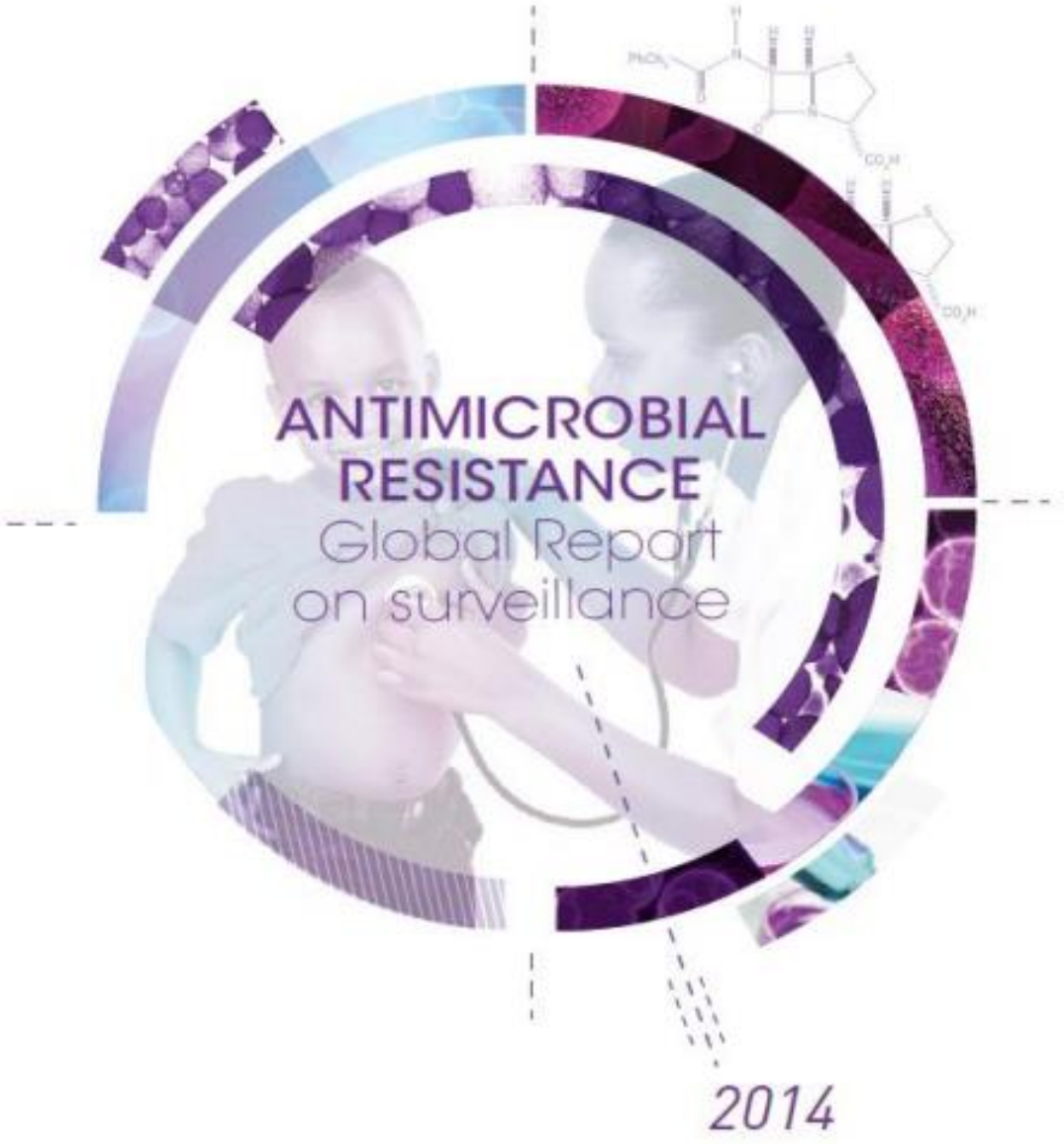
Introduction



World Health Organization

Global call for action

- In an unprecedented global call for urgent action to combat AMR, the World Health Assembly on the 17th May 2014 adopted the World Health Organization (WHO) resolution WHA67.25.

- Subsequently, governments globally responded in different ways but as political will entered the fray, the pace of reform in antibiotic preservation rapidly gained momentum as AMR is now regarded a public health crisis and a “threat to national security”

- e.g Executive Office of the President. President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology. Report to the President on combating antibiotic resistance. September 2014.http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ostp/pcast/docsreports Accessed January 15, 2015.

- The National Department of Health (NDOH), which has taken the AMR threat to the South African public very seriously, in conjunction with SAASP, held the 1st South African AMR summit in October 2014, with the purpose of bringing together all stakeholders involved in work related to infectious diseases, to commit to the implementation of the Antimicrobial Resistance National Strategy Framework for South Africa.

Introduction

health
Department:
Health
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Antimicrobial Resistance National Strategy Framework Commitments

The purpose of the Antimicrobial Resistance National Strategy framework is to provide a framework for managing Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), to limit further increases in resistant microbial infections, and improve patient outcomes.

Strategic objectives

Governance Structures

Strengthen, coordinate and institutionalise interdisciplinary efforts through national and health establishment level governance structures

Surveillance
Optimise surveillance and early detection of antimicrobial resistances to enable reporting of local, regional, and national resistance patterns to optimise empiric and targeted antibiotic choice

Infection Prevention & Control
Enhance infection prevention and control of the spread of resistant microbes to patients in healthcare settings, focusing on improvement in hand hygiene and the identification and isolation of patients with resistant organisms. Community measures include preventing infection through wide-reaching vaccination programmes and improvements in water and sanitation.

Antimicrobial Stewardship
Promote appropriate use of antimicrobials in human and animal health through antimicrobial stewardship including:
- Effective policies and protocols
- Stewardship at point-of-care
- National prescribing guidelines
- Appropriate antibiotic choice

Strategic enablers

Legislative and policy reform for health systems strengthening to support the quality of antimicrobials in the country and to enable control over prescribing of antimicrobials in the animal health sector.

Education of all levels of health providers in human health and agriculture in the critical concepts of antimicrobial stewardship, infection control, infectious diseases, microbiology and pharmacology.

Communication to educate the public, create awareness of the dangers of inappropriate antimicrobial use and enhance patient advocacy to combat antimicrobial resistance.

Research into novel diagnostics, such as point of care testing, new antimicrobials and implementation of treatment guidelines (treatment duration, antimicrobial consumption).

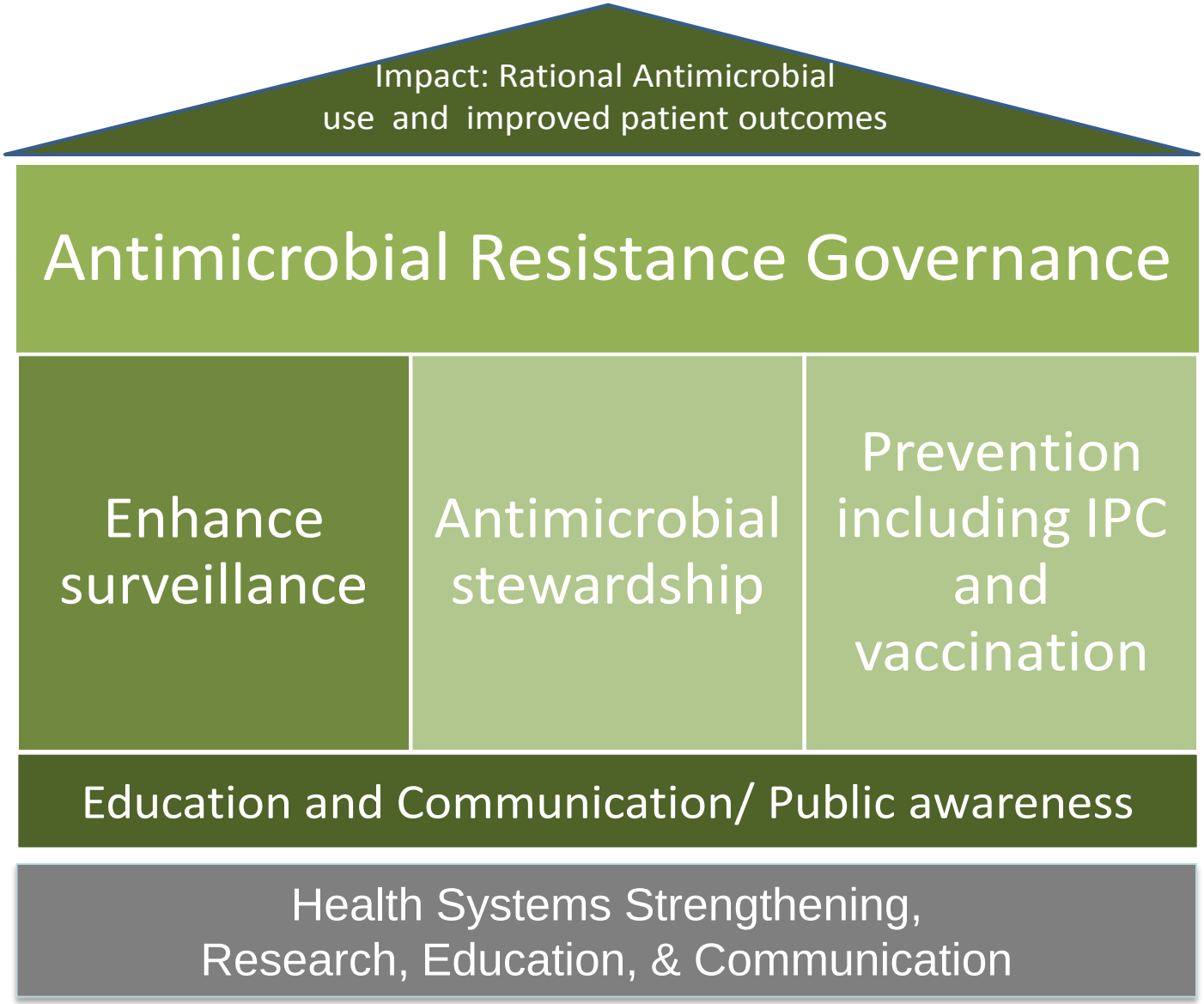
	Commitments	Time Frames & Actions
1.	To **collaborate** as intersectoral, interdisciplinary organisations and departments to strengthen, co-ordinate and institutionalise efforts to address Antimicrobial Resistance	Short term – March 2015: Establishment and initial meeting of National Ministerial Advisory Committee Short to medium term 2015 - 2019: Strengthen governance at Health Establishment levels
2.	To establish a **national surveillance system** to track and report resistant organisms and Antimicrobial use in agriculture and human health	Short term 2015 - Develop an Antimicrobial Resistance map for South Africa through data sharing between the private and public sector laboratory services
3.	To **enhance** the processes, structures, resources and supplies needed for effective Infection Prevention & Control	Short term 2015 - Ensure the equipment and Infection Prevention & Control resources required to practice effective hand hygiene are available at all times in all Health Establishments Medium term 2016 – 2019 – All Health Establishments meeting compliance of the National Core Standards relating to Antimicrobial Stewardship and Infection Prevention & Control
4.	To promote the appropriate use of Antimicrobials in human and animal health through antimicrobial stewardship in facilities and suitable enabling **legislation and regulations**	Short term 2015 – Ensure availability of Antimicrobials according to Essential Medicines List in all Health Establishments Medium term 2016 – 2019 – Review of antimicrobials use in feed additives
5.	To build the expertise and strengthen the competency of health and veterinary professionals and improve the staffing levels of the **workforce** in Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Prevention & Control	Medium term 2016 – 2019 - Development of strategy and operational plan for the integration and implementation of Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Prevention & Control training into the undergraduate and post graduate medical curriculums of health care professionals in South Africa
6.	To increase the **community awareness** of Antimicrobial Resistance	Short term 2014 – 2015 – Design of an awareness campaign relating to Antimicrobial Resistance based on past successful campaigns
7.	To promote **research** into novel diagnostics and clinical trials in Infection Prevention & Control and Antimicrobial Resistance	Long term 2019 – 2024 – Defined research opportunities

National Department of Health of the Republic of South Africa
and
Participating Stakeholders from Various Sectors, each Company represented herein as follows:

GOVERNMENT	LABORATORY SERVICES	CLINICIAN SOCIETIES	CIVIL SOCIETY	REGULATORY SOCIETIES
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	National Health Laboratory Services	South African Antimicrobial Stewardship Programme	Treatment Action Campaign	Office of Health Standards Compliance
National Department of Health	AMPATH (on behalf of Private Labs)	federation of infectious diseases societies of southern africa	Section 27	Medicines Control Council
Department of Science and Technology			Médicins Sans Frontières	South African Pharmacy Council
				South African Nursing Council
				South African Veterinary Council
				Health Professionals Council of South Africa

Signed on this 16th day of October 2014 in Johannesburg as The Antimicrobial Resistance National Strategy Framework Commitments

Pillars of the South African AMR strategy framework



Commitments

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Commitments

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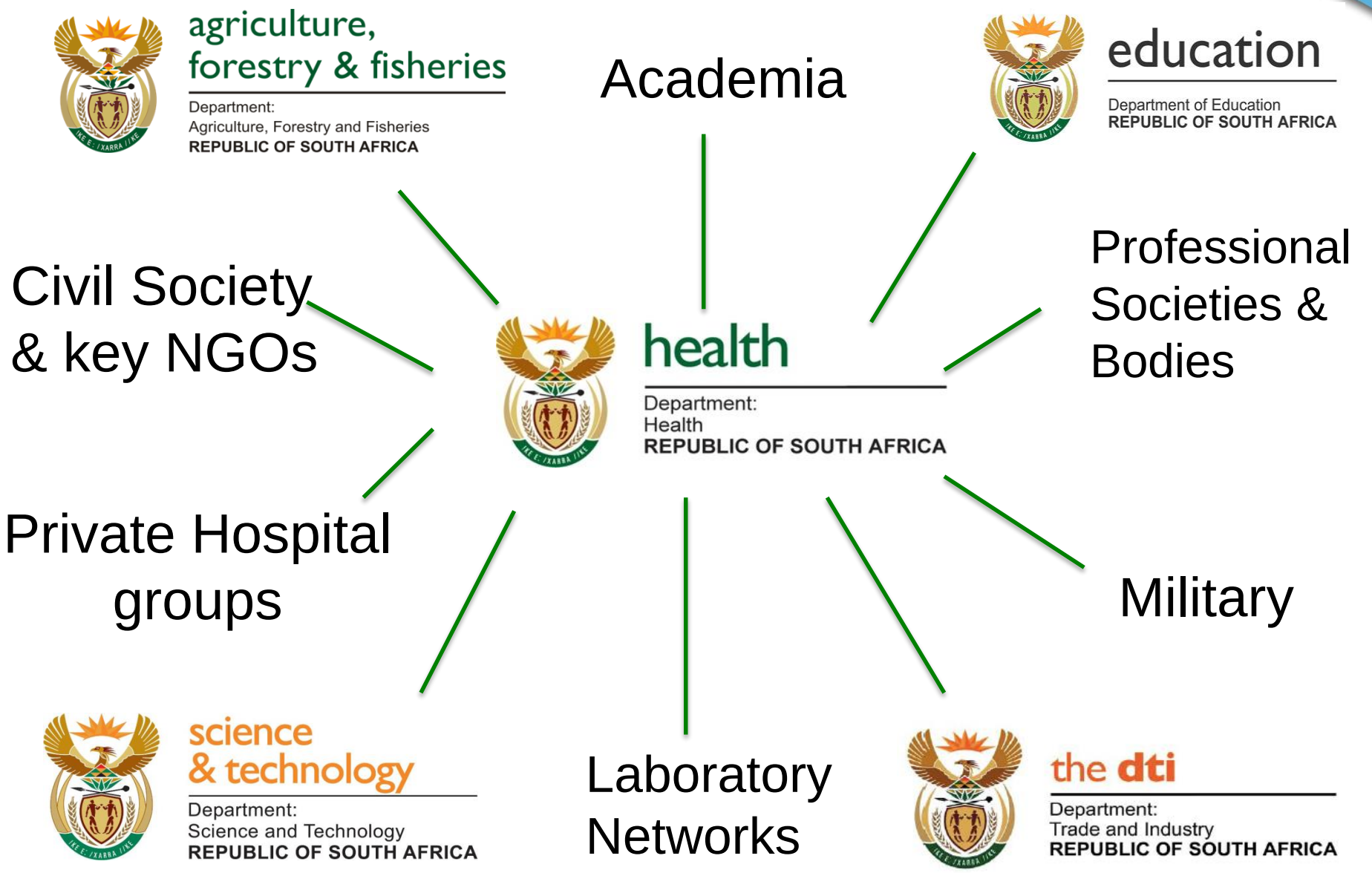
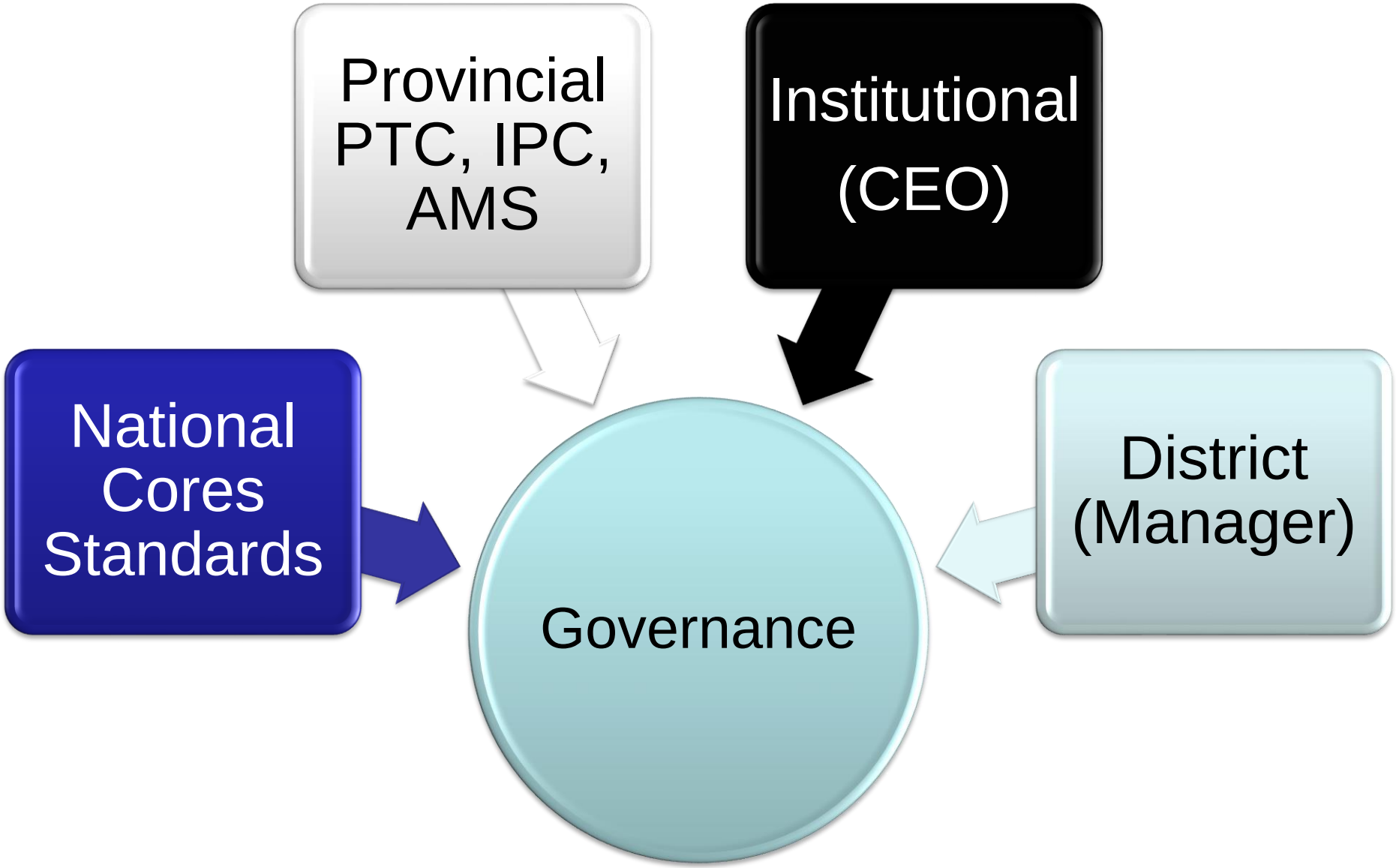
Intersectoral ministerial advisory committee



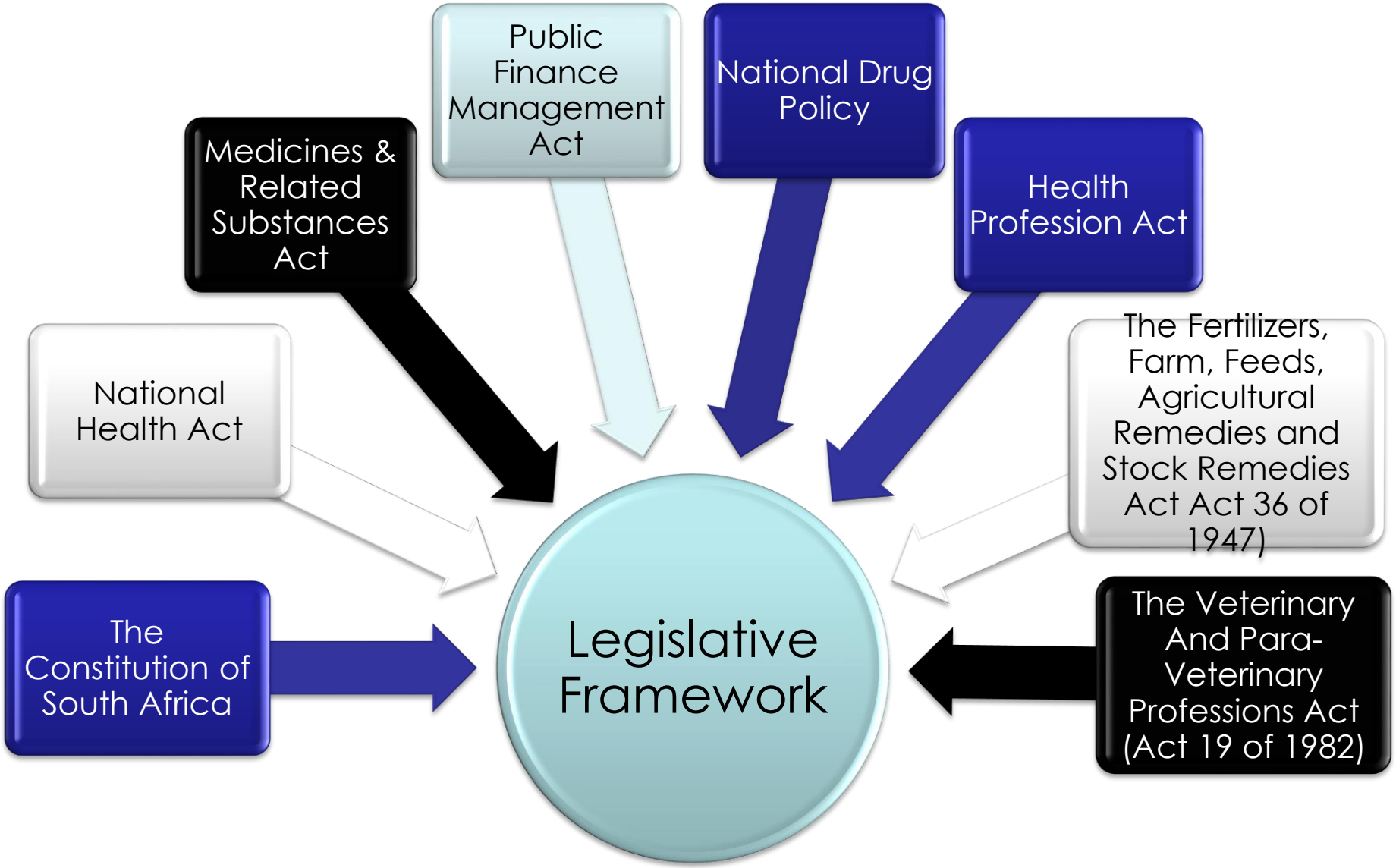
Roles of the Ministerial Advisory Committee

1. Enhance national surveillance and reporting systems for MDR microbes & AMR in the human health and agriculture sectors
2. Guide the selection of antimicrobials in the EML based on resistance patterns
3. Provide leadership and guidance to implement effective systems of stewardship at all levels
4. Define improvements in prevention strategies focusing IPC & enhanced vaccination programmes
5. Advise on core curricula for AMR, patient advocacy and awareness campaigns to reduce the inappropriate use of antimicrobials in human and animal health.

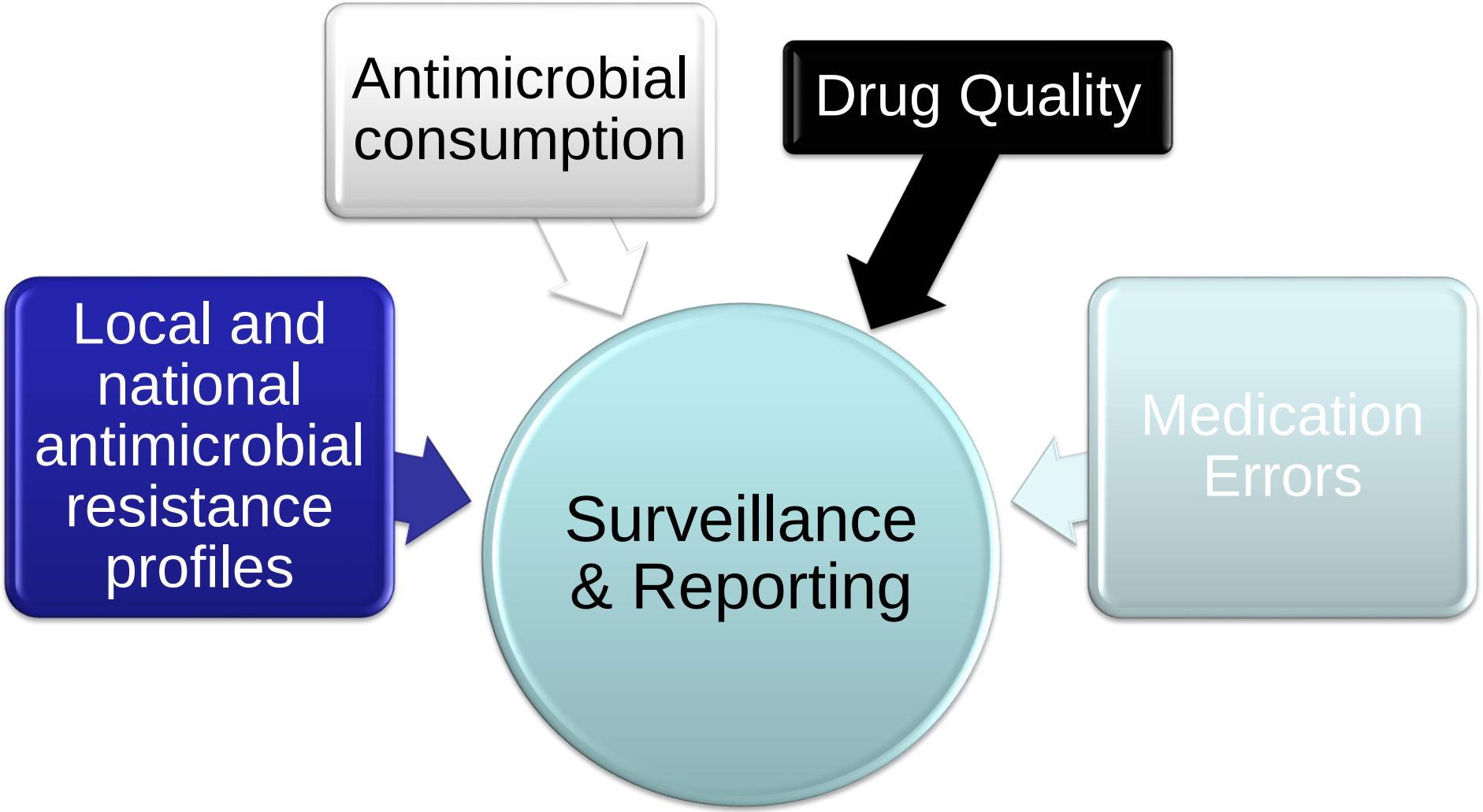
Governance


Provincial
PTC, IPC,
AMS
Institutional
(CEO)
National
Cores
Standards
Governance
District
(Manager)

Legislative framework



Integration

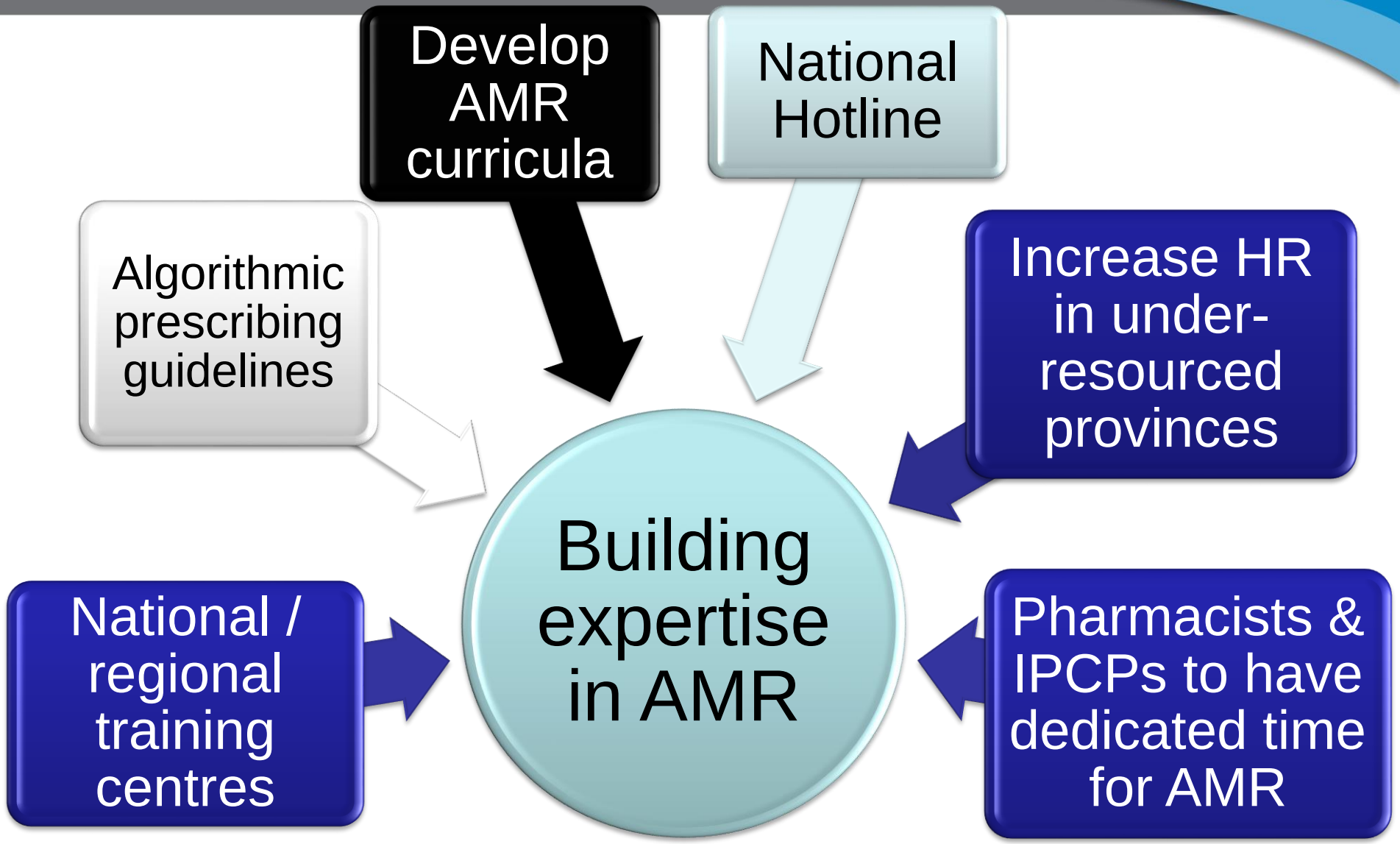


Integration of information systems

A national notification system of resistance profiles in selected bacteria

- Statutory notification
  - Selected antibiotic resistance patterns for common bacterial infections that are already at high prevalence – e.g. MRSA, ESBL
- Sentinel notification
  - the most serious antibiotic resistance patterns for bacteria at very low prevalence e.g. CPE, MDR Pseudomonas
  - Act as an early warning system

AMS


Develop AMR curricula
National Hotline
Algorithmic prescribing guidelines
Increase HR in under-resourced provinces
Building expertise in AMR
National / regional training centres
Pharmacists & IPCPs to have dedicated time for AMR

Conclusion

AMR is a global problem requiring a global solution

Agriculture & Food

Vaccination e.g PCV

Community AMS & Infection control

Hospital AMS & Infection control