



Joint Action
Antimicrobial Resistance and
Healthcare-Associated Infections



Co-funded by the
Health Programme
of the European Union

Antimicrobial Resistance, yes we care!

The European Joint Action



Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité
RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE



Context of the Joint Action



General objectives



Inclusive governance



Conclusion

The background of the slide is a solid blue color. Overlaid on this background is a dense field of microscopic, rod-shaped bacteria. The bacteria are rendered in a lighter, semi-transparent blue tone, giving them a 3D, textured appearance. They are scattered across the entire frame, with some appearing larger and more detailed than others, suggesting a depth of field. The overall effect is a scientific and clinical aesthetic.

Context of the Joint Action

1. Context of this Joint Action

5 challenges

Awareness of the general public and healthcare professionals

Education of Healthcare professionals and appropriate use

Research and innovation

Surveillance and monitoring

Governance and intersectoral policy

13 measures

- Intersectoral communication campaign
- Improve access to information and public commitment

- Provide support to proper prescribing
- Incentivize healthcare professionals to prescribe appropriately
- Encourage the proper use of antibiotics
- Promote adoption of effective preventive measures

- Structure and co-ordinate the efforts
- Strengthen public-private partnerships
- Promote and preserve products that contribute to controlling AMR

- Clarify the national policy on monitoring
- Develop new indicators and monitoring tools

- Strengthen interministerial coordination
- **Coordinate national actions with European and international programmes**

40
actions

1.Context of the Joint Action



1

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) : a serious global public health threat



2

Multiplication of national, European and international initiatives

3

A One Health joint approach across European states

- Across Europe, infections caused by multi-resistant bacteria are responsible for 25.000 deaths + 2.5 million extra hospital days annually + €1.5 billion societal costs
- 700 000 deaths may be caused globally each year by AMR
- AMR could become the 1st killer globally by 2050, if nothing is done



1.Context of the Joint Action



1 Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) : a serious global public health threat

2 Multiplication of national, European and international initiatives

3 A One Health joint approach across European states



- Various national, European and international initiatives have emerged over the last decade
- G7, G20, OECD, WHO, OIE, FAO, EU, GHSI and GHSA, JPI AMR, ECDC, FDA, DNDi, UN have all identified AMR as a major global health challenge
- Several reports highlighted the need to tackle AMR: O’Neil report, Carlet Report, Boston Consulting Group report for G20
- WHO (with FAO and OIE) has elaborated a global action plan
 - ✓ Countries have committed themselves to draft and implement national strategies aligned with the GAP by mid-2017
- The European Union has recently adopted an Action Plan to tackle AMR
- All actors have to ensure greater coherence in the global movement against AMR



1.Context of the Joint Action

1

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) : a serious global public health threat

2

Multiplication of national, European and international initiatives

3

A One Health joint approach across European states



- The June 2016 Council Conclusions on AMR, strengthening national and international health security initiatives against this public health challenge, mandates a **common European approach**
- But also taking into account local features and existing initiatives

Council conclusions on the next steps under a One Health approach to combat antimicrobial resistance

Extracts

- The members states have to :
 - ✓ Implement , before mid-2017, a national action plan against Antimicrobial Resistance, based on the One Health approach
 - ✓ Share best practices, discuss policy options, ways to better coordinate responses and keep each other updated on the progress
 - ✓ Support dialogue with the pharmaceutical industry in order to keep existing effective antimicrobials used in human and veterinary medicine on the market, and explore alternative solutions
 - ✓ Join or strengthen their commitment to the existing Joint Programming Initiative on AMR

1.Context of the Joint Action



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Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) : a serious global public health threat

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Multiplication of national, European and international initiatives

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A One Health joint approach across European states

- The recently adopted council conclusions on AMR, strengthening national and international health security initiatives against this public health challenge mandates a common European approach
- But also taking into account local features and existing initiatives

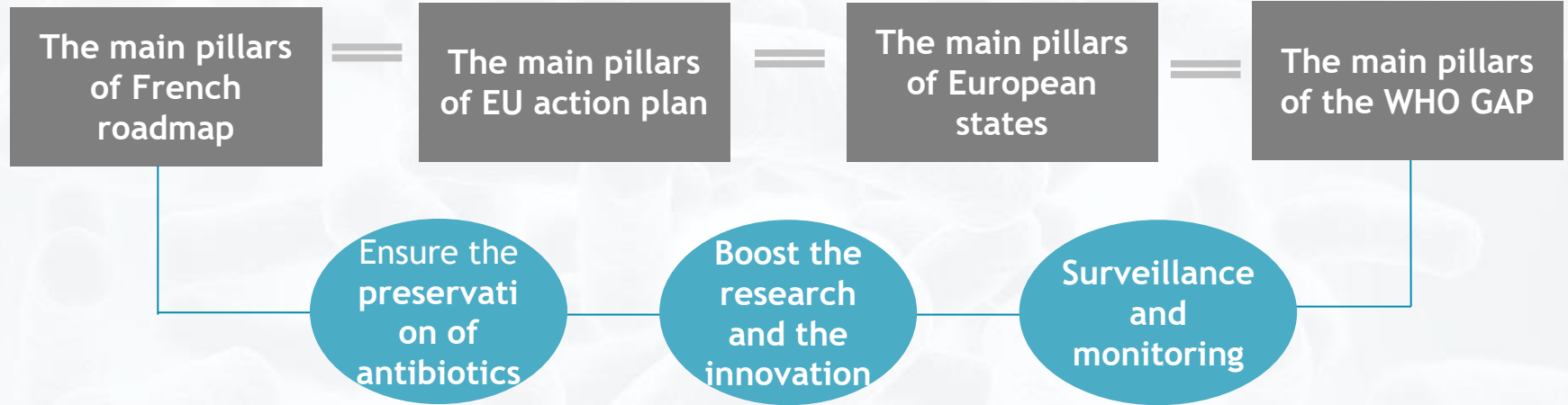


In this context, the Joint Action provides the opportunity to strengthen and coordinate efforts directed to both AMR and HCAI issues, following a One Health approach as recommended by European and International organisations

A microscopic view of numerous rod-shaped bacteria, likely bacilli, scattered across a blue background. The bacteria are rendered in a semi-transparent, light blue color, giving them a soft, ethereal appearance. They vary in size and orientation, some appearing in pairs or small groups. The overall composition is dense and textured, suggesting a large population of microorganisms.

The objectives of the Joint Action

3. General objectives



The Joint Action has to be an extension of national action plans

The national action plans have to be an extension of the joint actions findings

3.General objectives



A consistency between the objectives of WHO, EU and the JA workpackages



WHO GAP

- **Objective 1:** Improve awareness and understanding of antimicrobial resistance through effective communication, education and training
- **Objective 2:** Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base through surveillance and research
- **Objective 3:** Reduce the incidence of infection through effective sanitation, hygiene and infection prevention measures
- **Objective 4:** Optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines in human and animal health
- **Objective 5:** Develop the economic case for sustainable investment that takes account of the needs of all countries, and increase investment in new medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines and other interventions



3. General objectives



A consistency between the objectives of WHO, EU and the JA workpackages



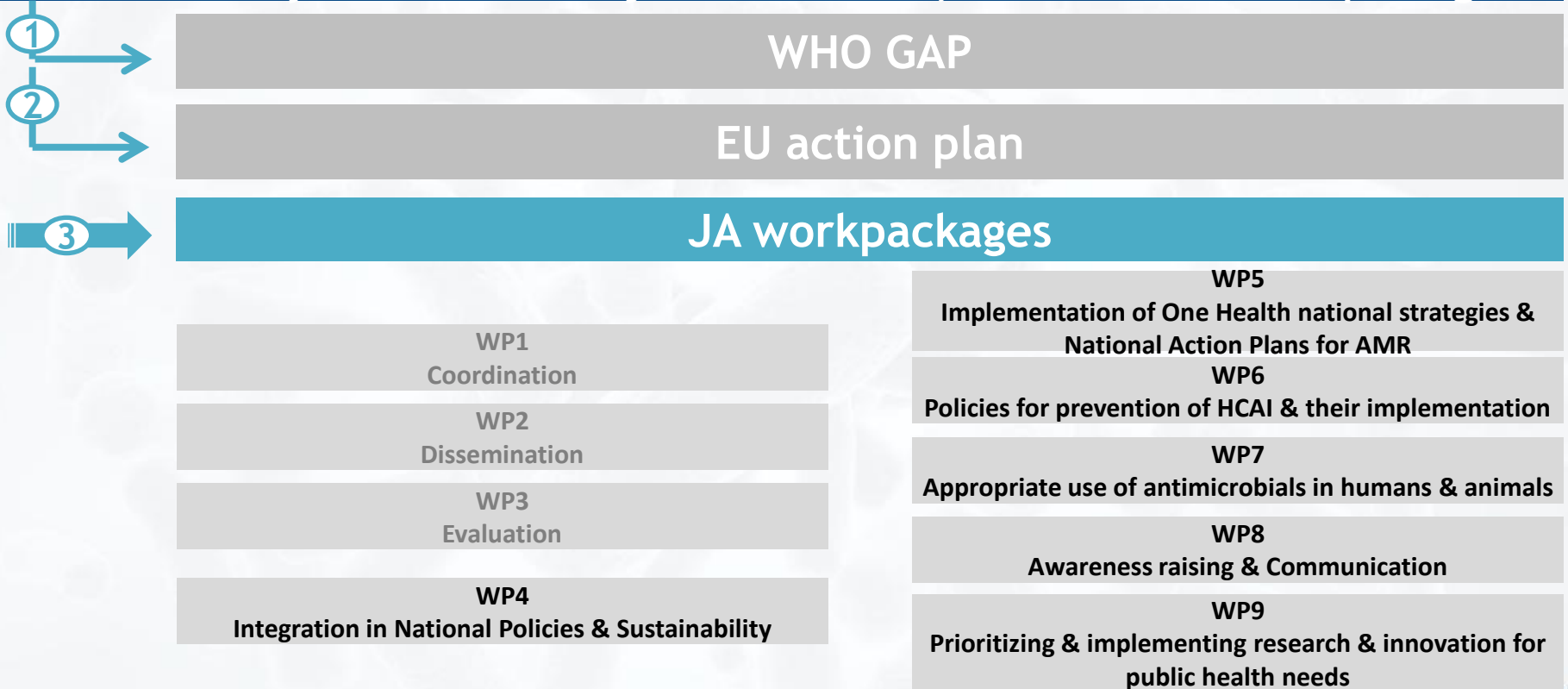
- **Objective 1: Making the EU a best practice region**
 - ✓ Better evidence and awareness of the challenges of AMR
 - ✓ Better coordination and implementation of EU rules to tackle AMR
 - ✓ Better prevention and control of AMR
 - ✓ Better addressing the role of the environment
 - ✓ A stronger partnership against AMR and better availability of antimicrobials
- **Objective 2: Boosting research, development and innovation**
 - ✓ Improve knowledge on detection, effective infection control and surveillance
 - ✓ Develop new therapeutics and alternatives
 - ✓ Develop new preventive vaccines
 - ✓ Develop novel diagnostics
 - ✓ Develop new economic models and incentives
 - ✓ Close knowledge gaps on AMR in the environment and on how to prevent transmission
- **Objective 3: Shaping the global agenda**
 - ✓ A stronger EU global presence
 - ✓ Stronger bilateral partnerships for stronger cooperation
 - ✓ Cooperating with developing countries
 - ✓ Developing a global research agenda



3.General objectives



A consistency between the objectives of WHO, EU and the JA workpackages



3- General objectives

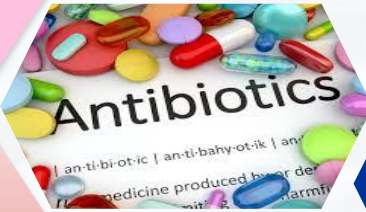


Bridge the gap between declarations and actions

Evaluation of strengths and weaknesses of NAP for AMR and HCAI by the end of the JA

Uptake of key recommendations for integration into NAP by policy makers

**Capacity-building
Sustainability
Reduce the burden of AMR**



Use of social media and communication tool



Efficient and feasible infection control programs at national, regional and local levels



Develop and involve the one health network (OHN) in monitoring MS policies



Ensure linkage between research on AMR/HCAI and Public Health Policies

Efficient tools and guidelines for antimicrobial use and surveillance of resistance in humans and animals

A microscopic view of numerous rod-shaped bacteria, likely E. coli, against a blue background. The bacteria are scattered across the frame, with some in sharp focus and others blurred in the background. The text 'Inclusive Governance' is centered over the image.

Inclusive Governance

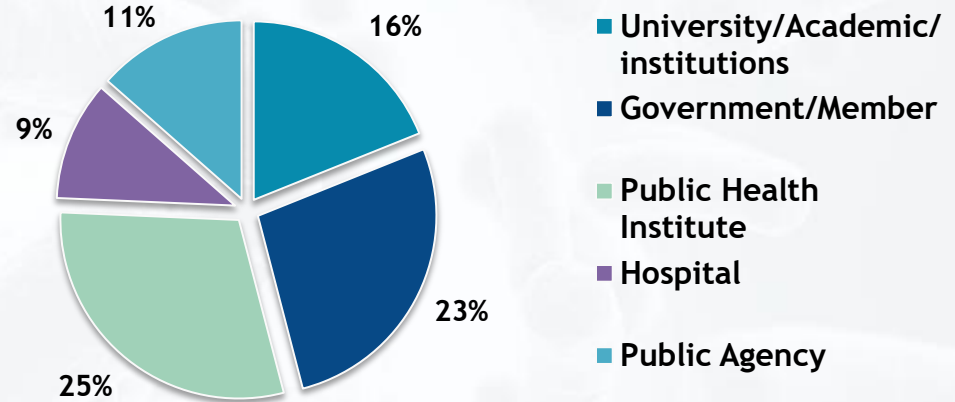
4- inclusive governance



➤ 44 participating partners



28 countries



➤ 21 collaborating partners

➤ 16 international stakeholders

Our diversity is our strength!



4. Inclusive Governance



Consumers, Health,
Agriculture, and Food
Executive Agency
Chafea

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1 representative per partner

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Official delegates of national ministries

strategic
advices

Controls

Reports

Delivers

EXECUTIVE BOARD (ExB)

Joint Action Secretariat (JAS)

COORDINATOR
(Inserm)

Project MANAGER
(Inserm)

ASSISTANT
(MoH-FR)

Advices
Consults

Stakeholders Forum

Policies
Industries
Patients association
Healthcare professionals
Scientific & international
Organisations (ECDC,
WHO, OECD, FAO, OIE,
...)

Work Package Leaders

WP 1
France

WP 2
Spain

WP 3
Italy

WP 4
France

WP 5
Netherlands

WP 6
Sweden
Greece

WP 7
Norway
Spain

WP 8
Spain

WP 9
Norway
France

The image features a dense field of rod-shaped bacteria, likely bacilli, rendered in a light blue, semi-transparent style against a darker blue background. The bacteria are oriented in various directions, creating a sense of a large population. The word "Conclusion" is centered in the middle of the image in a clean, white, sans-serif font.

Conclusion

5.Conclusion



Yesterday

- Strategic declarations
- A strong political will



Make a
successful
transition

Tomorrow

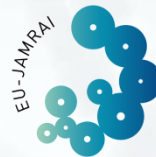
- Implement concrete actions in an operational level
- Reduction of AMR Burden



Healthcare
professional



Jean-Baptiste Rouffet
Policy Advisor on European
Affairs
French coordination team of EU
JAMRI



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** This presentation arises from the Joint Action on Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare-Associated Infections (JA-JAMRAI), which has received funding from the European Union, under the framework of the Health Program. Sole responsibility lies with the author and the Consumers, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive Agency is not responsible for any use that may be made of in the information contained therein.*