



JNI 2008

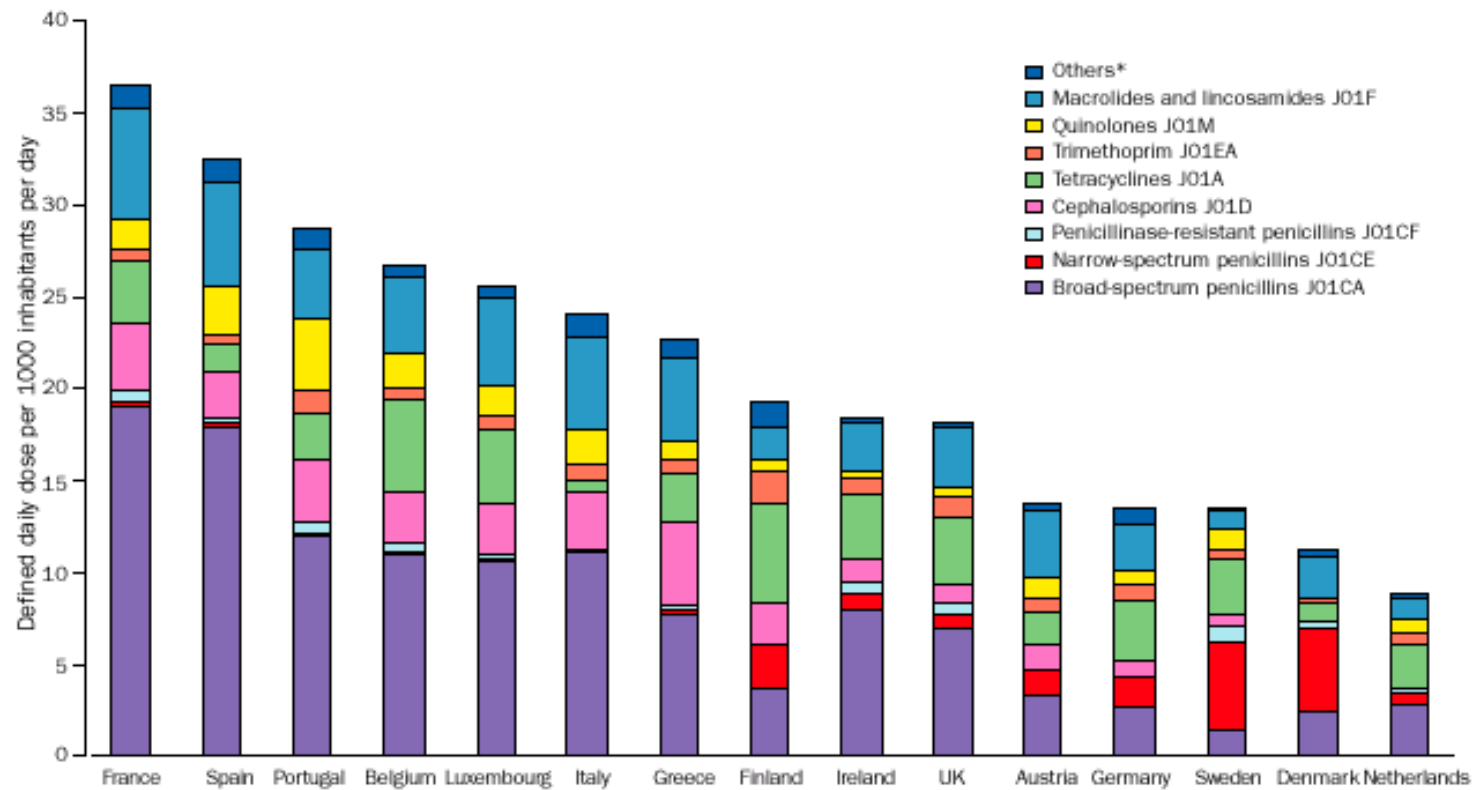
Programme national pour maintenir l'activité des antibiotiques

Benoît Schlemmer

Hôpital Saint-Louis et Université Paris-Diderot
Président du Comité national de suivi du Plan Antibiotiques

1997

RESEARCH LETTERS



Outpatient antibiotic sales in 1997 in the European Union

*Includes sulphonamides, penicillinase-resistant penicillins, amphenicols, aminoglycosides, and glycopeptides.



Economic and Social Committee
of the European Communities



Ministry of Health
Ministry of Food,
Agriculture and Fisheries
Denmark



The Copenhagen Recommendations

*Report
from the Invitational EU Conference on*

The Microbial Threat

*Copenhagen, Denmark
September 1998*

*Health of the population:
Strategies to prevent and control the emergence and
spread of antimicrobial-resistant micro-organisms.*

EU Conference on the Microbial Threat, Copenhagen

September 1998

<http://www.im.dk/publikationer/micro98/index.htm>

Saturday 5 September 1998

BMJ

Antimicrobial resistance

Is a major threat to public health

Use of antibiotics²

Where antibiotics are used	Types of use	Questionable use
Human use (50%)	20% Hospital 80% Community	20-50% Unnecessary
Agricultural use (50%)	20% Therapeutic 80% Prophylactic/growth promotion	40-80% Highly questionable

Control of antimicrobial resistance: time for action

The essentials of control are already well known

Huovinen & Cars, BMJ 1998; 317:613-14

« To reduce antibiotic consumption we need a multifaceted approach that includes education of doctors; widely accepted recommendations for good clinical diagnosis and treatment; and follow-up of compliance with such guidelines... restriction policies such as the requirement for written justification or automatic stop orders may be useful in hospital settings. »

II

(Act whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION

of 15 November 2001

on the prudent use of antimicrobial agents in human medicine

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2002/77/EC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 152(a) thereof,

highlights that antimicrobial resistance increases morbidity and mortality due to communicable diseases and leads not only to a diminution of quality of life but also to additional health and medical care costs, and that action needs to be taken at Community level,

Council recommendation of 15 November 2001 on the prudent use of antimicrobial agents in human medicine

been accompanied by an increasing prevalence of micro-organisms that have acquired resistance to one or more of these, so-called 'antimicrobial resistance'. Antimicrobial resistance poses a threat to public health, may prolong the suffering of patients, increase healthcare costs and has economic implications for society. Therefore concerted action is necessary at Community level to contain this problem by encouraging the prudent use of antimicrobial agents in human medicine and better hygiene and infection control.

(5) The Council of the European Union on 8 June 1999 adopted a Resolution on antibiotic resistance entitled 'A strategy against the microbial threat'. The Resolution

(5) OJ C 108, 13.7.1998, p. 1.

(6) To develop strategies for prevention of infections and containment of resistant pathogens, accurate surveillance systems generating valid, reliable and comparable data on incidence, prevalence and modes of spread of resistant micro-organisms as well as on prescription and use of antimicrobial agents must be established throughout the Community. They should form an essential component for an overall surveillance strategy to address the problem of antimicrobial resistance and in particular, to assess the potential link between the use of antimicrobial agents and the development of resistance among these pathogens.

(6) OJ C 40, 28.12.1998, p. 7.

Antibiotic resistance

– The faceless threat

Otto Cars, Per Nordberg

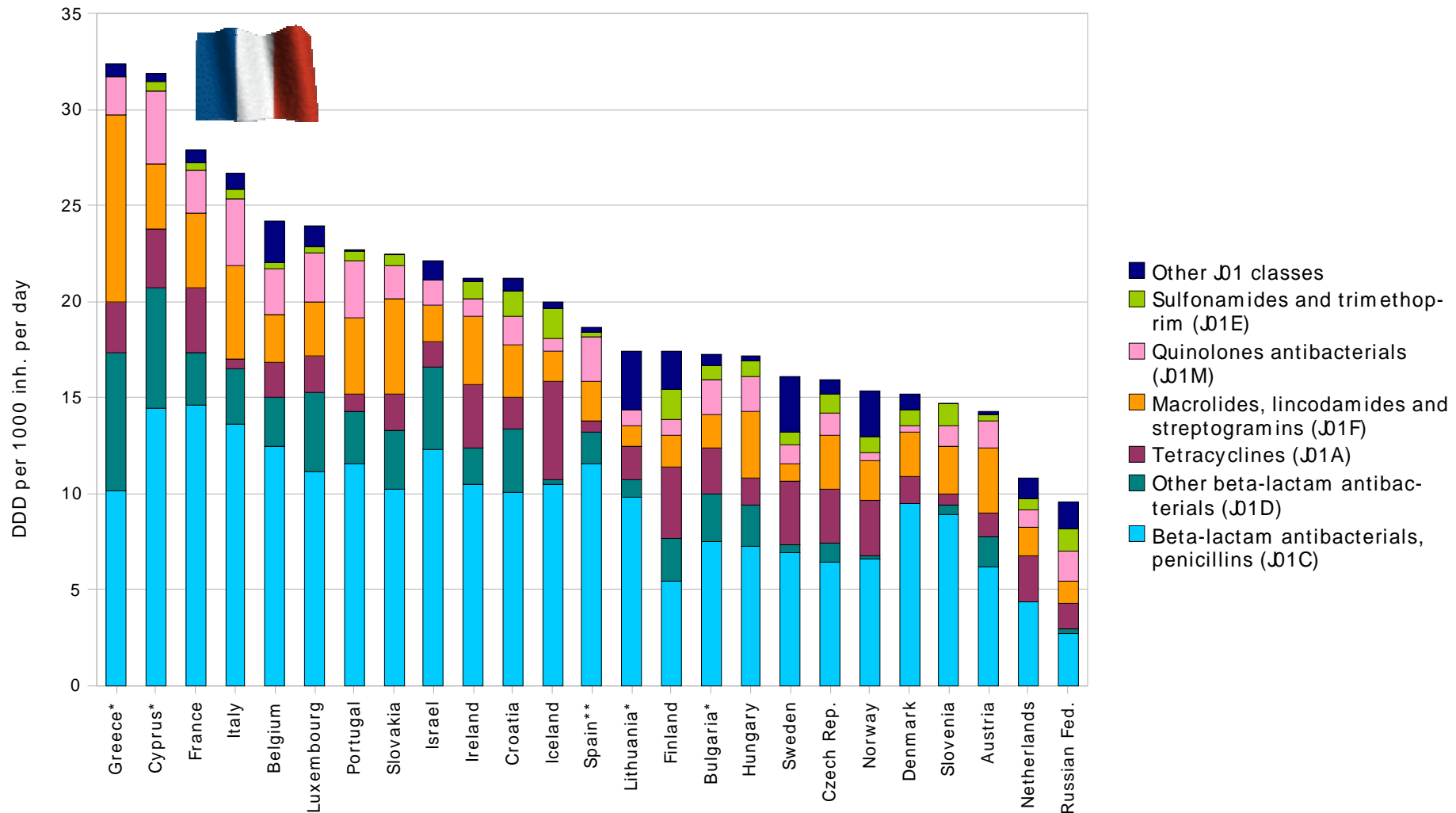
Uppsala meeting 2004

- « The complexity of factors influencing antibiotic consumption includes cultural conceptions, patients demands, diagnostic uncertainty, economic incentives, the level of training among health staff and pharmacists, and advertising to prescribers, consumers and providers from the pharmaceutical industry.
- The relationship between antibiotic use and resistance is complex. Underuse, ..., inadequate dosing and poor adherence to therapy, may play as important a role in driving resistance as overuse. The use of broad-spectrum antibiotic agents as a substitute for precise diagnostics or to enhance the likelihood of therapeutic success increases the rate of selection of resistant bacteria... »

ET MAINTENANT... ?

Total Outpatient Antibiotic Use in 25 European Countries in 2006

(on-going validation for some countries)

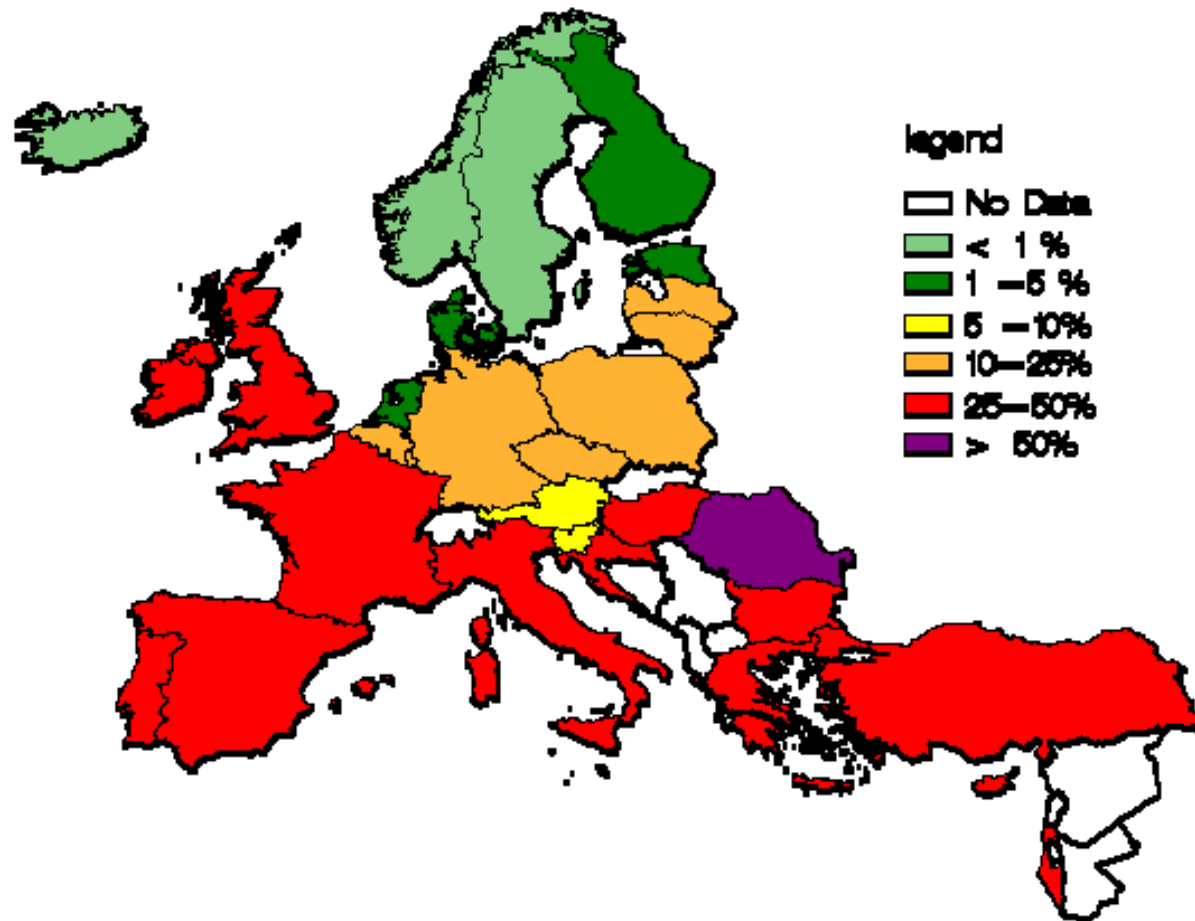


* Greece, Cyprus, Lithuania, Bulgaria: total care, i.e. hospital and primary care combined.

** Spain: reimbursement data, which do not include over-the-counter sales without a prescription.

Methicillin-Resistant *Staph. aureus* in Europe, 2006

Proportion of MRSA isolates in participating countries in 2008
(c) EARSS



Influx of Extended-Spectrum β -Lactamase–Producing Enterobacteriaceae into the Hospital

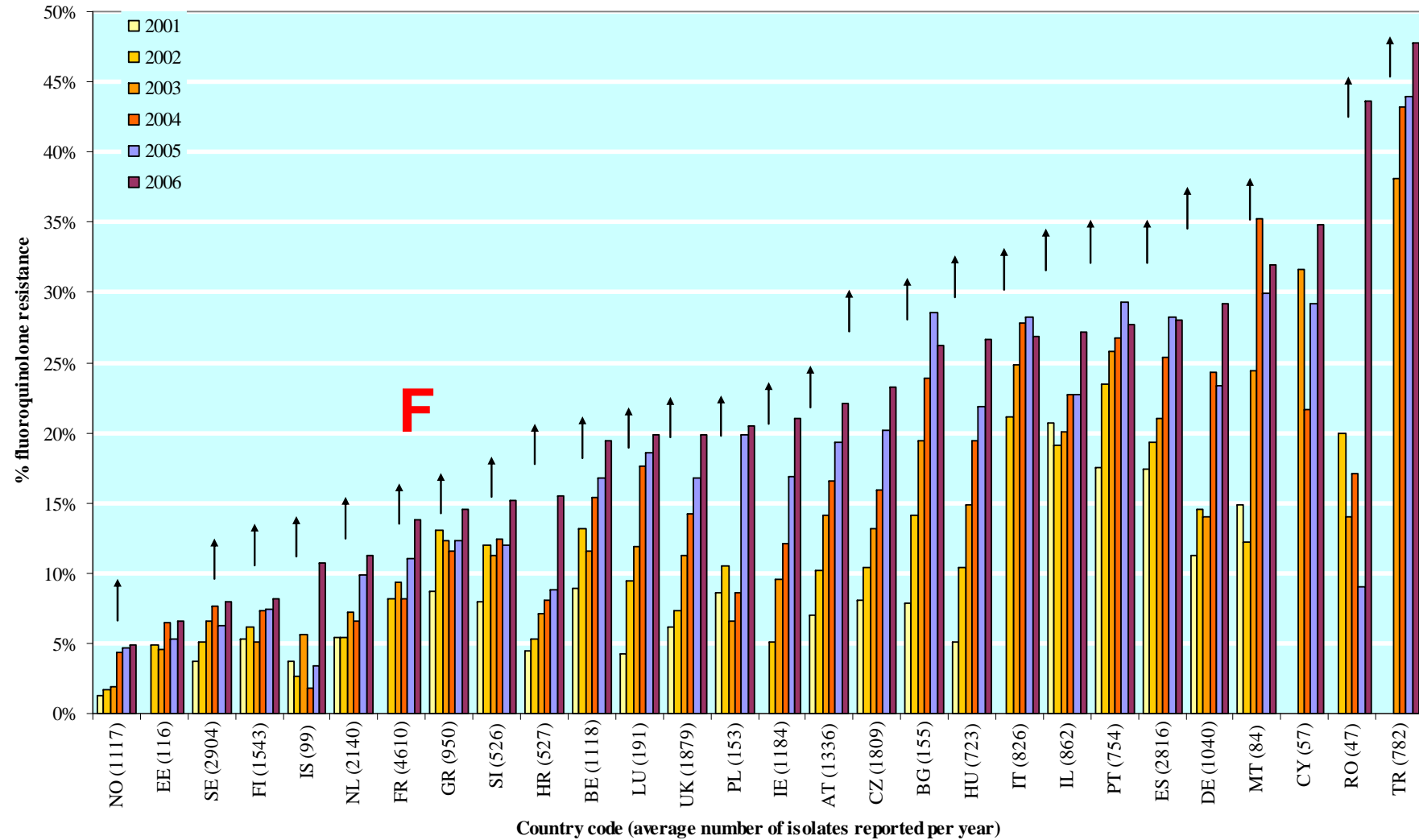
R. Ben-Ami,¹ M. J. Schwaber,² S. Navon-Venezia,² D. Schwartz,³ M. Giladi,¹ I. Chmelnitsky,² A. Leavitt,² and Y. Carmeli^{1,2}

CID 2006; 42: 925-34

13,7 % des bactériémies-EB à l'admission (< 48 h) = ESBL +

10,8 % de portage fécal sur entrants "tout-venant" en service de médecine

Fluoroquinolone-Resistant *E. coli* in Europe, 2001-2006



Plan Antibiotiques – phase 2

- Maintien du soutien politique
- Actions
 - Ville ET hôpital ET santé animale
 - Grand public ET professionnels
 - Adultes ET enfants
 - Antibiotiques : moins ET mieux
- Suivi
 - Consommations ET résistances
 - National ET européen
 - Pathologies ET épidémiologie

- Outils diagnostiques
- Couverture vaccinale
- Sensibilisation, mobilisation, actions = TOUS
- Education, formation
- Évaluation
- Recherche
- Gestion globale du risque infectieux
- Intégration dans les projets européens

4 groupes de travail

1. Pratiques médicales et formation des professionnels (P. Choutet)
 2. Actions grand public, petite enfance et milieu scolaire (P. Dellamonica)
 3. Communication professionnelle (R. Cohen)
 4. Système d'information, surveillance recherche (D. Guillemot)
- + site internet / comité de pilotage (S. Alfandari)

Actions européennes

- **Présidence de la CE; 4 workshops**
- **Actions de :**
 - **Slovénie : incitations politiques**
 - **France : campagnes « ville »**
 - **Tchéquie : actions « hospital »**
 - **Suède : promotion de la recherche**



18 Nov 2008

**1st European
« Antibiotic Awareness Day »**

Suggested logo/slogan

 COLD? FLU?
TAKE CARE
NOT ANTIBIOTICS



An initiative of the European Union





**REMEMBER,
ANTIBIOTICS
WON'T HELP YOUR
DEFENCES AGAINST
A COLD.**

The best way to treat most colds, coughs or sore throats is plenty of fluids and rest. For more advice talk to your pharmacist or doctor.

NHS



REMERCIEMENTS

- Les membres du comité de pilotage du Plan Antibiotiques : AC Crémieux, P Choutet, R Cohen, P Dellamonica, D Guillemot, S Alfandari
- JM Azanowski (DGS)
- A de Warren (CNAM)
- D Monnet (ECDC)
- H Goossens (ESAC)...