

Pacific Heads of Health

Réunion des directeurs de la santé du Pacifique

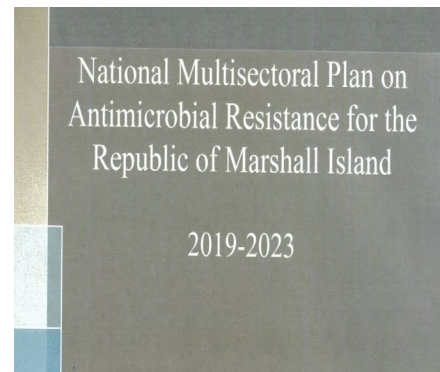
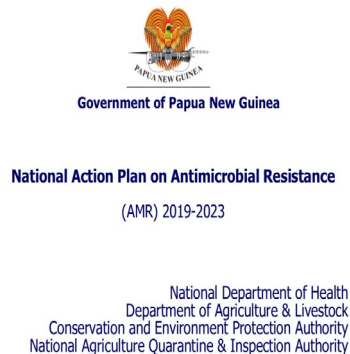
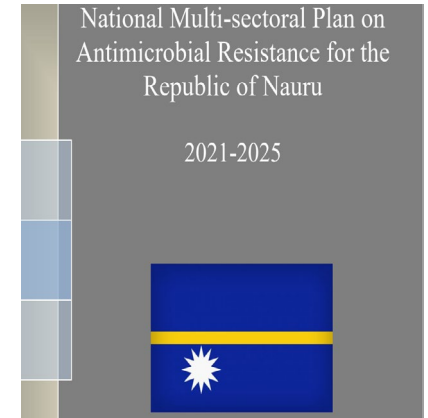
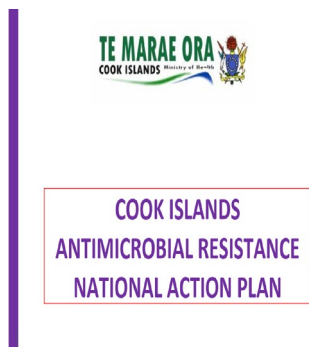
**ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE
SURVEILLANCE IN THE PACIFIC**

AMR A MAJOR GLOBAL HEALTH THREAT

- Anti-microbial resistance is one of the top 10 global Public Health threat
- Misuse and overuse of antimicrobials are the main drivers of AMR
- Without effective antimicrobials, the success of modern medicine is at increased risk
- The cost of AMR to human lives and to the economy is significant
- Lack of clean water and sanitation and inadequate infection prevention and control promotes the spread of microbes

Combating AMR in the PICT region

- National AMR Action Plans



- Acknowledgement: WHO and Local country team for compiling Countries' AMR Action Plan

National AMR Action plan Strategic Objective

1. Improving awareness and understanding of antimicrobial resistance
2. Strengthen nationally coordinated surveillance systems.
3. Reduce the incidence of AMR through improved infection prevention and control, sanitation and hygiene.
4. Optimise the use of antimicrobial medicines in human and animal health.
5. Establish governance and sustainable investment and actions to Combat AMR.

Strengthening Activities in PICTs

2018

- Established a TWG comprising of FNU, PIHOA, PPTC, SPC and WHO
- Developed a standardised training curriculum encompassing both the theory and practical component and to address key components such as:
 - Microbiology AMR diagnostic methods – to strengthen quality of diagnostic methods to produce accurate and timely anti-biograms.
 - Laboratory based surveillance
 - Infection Prevention and Control
 - Antibiotic Stewardship

AMR training in PICTs

- **2019**
 - Roll out of training to Kiribati, Samoa, Cook Islands and Nauru
- **2020**
 - Fiji (Central Division); Fiji (Northern Division – Labasa); Fiji (Western Division – Lautoka)
- **2021**
 - Virtual theory training: SI, Tonga, Tuvalu
 - 2022 Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu



Challenges

- Some countries are still yet to endorse AMR Action Plans
- Weak laboratory microbiology system to detect AMR
- Lack of antibiogram
- Weak IPC
- Weak antibiotic Stewardship
- One Health approach to AMR surveillance needs strengthening

Recommendation to countries

- Endorsement of AMR plan
- Strengthen countries AMR surveillance, IPC and antimicrobial stewardship
- Strengthen One-Health approach to AMR
- Prioritize activities that will reduce incidence of Multi-resistant Organisms infection in humans and animal health.
- AMR data sharing

Recommendations to partners

- Support technical assistance to current AMR work in the region
- WHO to Continue in-country work to formulate and endorse Countries AMR Action plan
- Support implementation of new technologies that will provide real-time diagnosis and reporting of AMR
- L3 laboratories to support molecular confirmation of MROs that are detected in PICTs.