



Evaluation of EU strategy to combat AMR

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Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR): a global public health priority

- AMR: a serious and increasing worldwide health concern for both humans and animals requiring commitment and action from all governments and society
- AMR: the resistance of micro-organisms, including bacteria, fungi, viruses and parasites to antimicrobial drugs so that these originally effective standard treatments become ineffective and infections persist which increases the risk of spread
- Direct consequences of infection with resistant micro-organisms severe: longer illnesses, increased mortality, prolonged stays in hospital, loss of protection for patients undergoing operations and other medical procedures, and increased costs

AMR: the figures

- In Europe, around **25,000 patients die** annually as a result of infections caused by resistant bacteria
- Estimated costs **EUR 1.5 billion per annum**, due to loss of productivity and an increase in healthcare expenditure costs
- In 2012, around **450.000 new cases** of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (**MDR-TB**) diagnosed globally and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis (XDR-TB) identified in 92 countries
- Meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (**MRSA**), a well-known example of a resistant bacterium, is the main cause of **hospital-acquired infections** (HAI) all across the European Union (EU).

Resistant bacteria: a natural phenomenon but amplified by other factors

The emergence and spread of resistant bacteria is a natural biological phenomenon but it is amplified and accelerated by a variety of factors, namely:

- Inappropriate or over use of therapeutic antibiotics in human and veterinary medicine
- Poor hygiene and infection prevention measures in healthcare settings and at farm level
- Transmission of resistant bacteria from animals to humans through the food chain or direct contact
- Environmental spread caused by contaminated food and water systems and international trade and travel
- Lack of new effective antimicrobials or alternatives

Political commitments addressing AMR in the EU

- Council Recommendation of 9 June 2009 on the prevention and control of health-care associated infections
- European Parliament Resolutions: 12 May 2011 on antibiotic resistance and 27 October 2011 on the public health threat of antimicrobial resistance
- Council Conclusions on the impact of antimicrobial resistance in the human health sector and in the veterinary sector – a "One Health" perspective – 22 June 2012
- EP Report on the Microbial Challenges – Rising Threats from AMR (2012/2041 (INI)) – adopted 11 December 2012

The European Commission Strategy on AMR



Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council

Action plan against the rising threats from Antimicrobial
Resistance

COM (2011) 748



COM (2011) 748 – 17 Nov 2011

- 5 year action plan
- Holistic approach
- 7 key areas
- 12 concrete actions

The 7 Key Areas

1. Ensuring **appropriate use** of antimicrobials in both humans and animals
2. Developing **new effective antimicrobials** or alternatives for treatment
3. **Preventing** microbial infections and their spread
4. **Cooperating with international partners** to contain the risk of AMR
5. **Improving monitoring and surveillance** in human and animal medicine
6. **Reinforcing research** and innovation
7. **Improving communication**, education and training

The 12 actions

Human

- 1. Appropriate use
- 4. Prevention of infections
- 6. New antibiotics
- 9. Surveillance

- 8. International cooperation
- 11. Research & Innovation
- 12. Communication, education

Veterinary

- 2 & 3. Appropriate use
- 5. Prevention of infections
- 7. Need for new antibiotics
- 10. Surveillance

EU Legislation

Pharmaceutical legislation on medicinal products for human use (Directive 2001/83/EC) introducing the prescription-only requirement for the use of antibiotics in humans and animals

Harmonised monitoring and new case definitions for antimicrobial resistance and healthcare-associated infections (Decision 2013/1082/EU)

Harmonised monitoring of AMR in zoonotic and commensal bacteria in the food chain (Decision 2013/652/EU)

EU legislations on veterinary medicinal products and medicated feed (revision ongoing)

Draft Animal Health Law



Action Plan Progress Report (March 2015)

http://ec.europa.eu/health/antimicrobial_resistance/docs/2015_amr_progress_report_en.pdf

- Comprehensive report on progress made so far on the 12 actions
- Lists all scientific guidelines, reports and recommendations issued by ECDC, EFSA, EMA
- Links to ongoing research projects

Ex-post Evaluation of the AMR Action Plan

- Strong political will to continue to combat AMR
- Action Plan to expire in 2016
- The Commission is committed to evaluate the impact of the Action Plan to assess the extent the planned objectives were achieved
- Sustained action at EU level necessary to ensure progress and collaboration with all sectors and global partners

Ex-post Evaluation of the AMR Action Plan

Objectives:

- To identify the achievements and failures in the implementation of the 12 key strategic actions (progress report = basis document)
- To assess the impact of the achievements on the management and control of AMR in the EU
- To enable the Commission to better identify what new or additional measures should be taken in the medium and long term strategy to combat AMR

Ex-post Evaluation of the AMR Action Plan

■ Expected timeline

Finalisation Evaluation Roadmap: May 2015

Call for tender procedure: June 2015

Final report: December 2015/ January 2016

■ Action Plan II

2016

Questions?