World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe

Organisation mondiale de la Santé
BUREAU RÉGIONAL DE L' Europe

Weltgesundheitsorganisation
REGIONALBÜRO FÜR Europa

Всемирная организация здравоохранения
Европейское региональное бюро

# Antybiotykooporność w Regionie Europejskim: zagrożenia i działania

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# Antybiotykooporność

2011 **Komitet Regionalny**
*- Regionalny plan działania wz. antybiotykooporności*

2015 **Światowe Zgromadzenie Zdrowia**
*- Globalny plan działania wz. antybiotykooporności*

2016 **Zgromadzenie Ogólne ONZ**
*- Deklaracja*

*"…fundamentalne i długotrwałe zagrożenie dla zdrowia ludzi, produkcji żywności i rozwoju"*

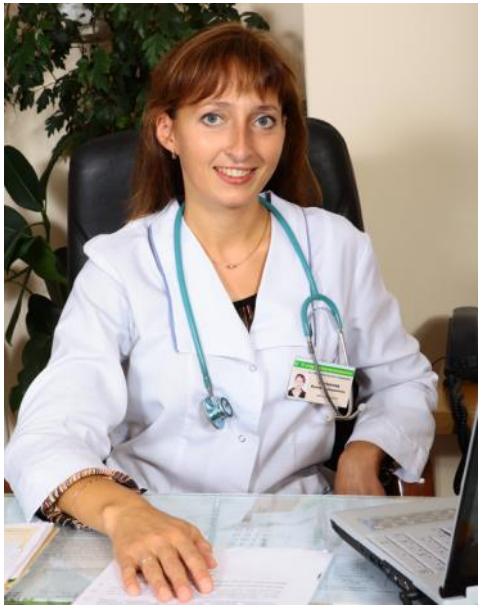
# AMR koszty dla ludzi i gospodarki

- Wpływ na zdrowie ludzi
  - Do 2050, doprowadzi do **10** milionów zgonów rocznie
- Wpływ na gospodarkę
  - Spadek o **2 - 3.5 % PKB**
  - Koszty aż do **$100 bilionów**

# AMR i SDG Agenda 2030

# Personel medyczny pierwsza linia obrony

- Odpowiedzialni za opiekę
  - Diagnoza
  - Leczenie
  - Rekonwalescencja
- Chronią skuteczność antybiotyków
- Zapobiegają niewłaściwemu przepisywaniu i stosowaniu antybiotyków



# 3 x presja na lekarzy

Pacjenci

Rodzice

Przemysł

# Co mogą zrobić lekarze?

- Wiedzieć o AMR
  - Kiedy przepisać
  - Co przepisać
  - Jak przepisać (i.e. doza, czas trwania)
- Być częścią wielodyscyplinarnego zespołu
- Bronić się przed presją pacjentów/rodziców
  - Wyjaśnić i obronić swoją decyzję
- Być odpornymi na presję przemysłu

# Co mogą zrobić farmaceuci?

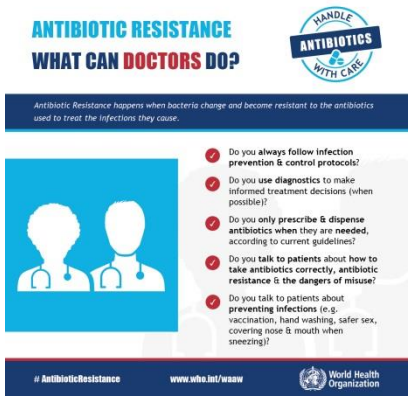
- **Pokazać swoją** ważną rolę
  - Nie tylko sklep
  - Wydawanie antybiotyków pacjentom
  - Koniec sprzedaży bez recepty
- **Informować** pacjentów
  - Reżim leczenia
  - Dokończenie całości leczenia
  - Nie dzielenie się antybiotykami
- **Bronić się** przed presją i zachętami do niewłaściwego wydawania

**Ponad 40% antybiotyków jest przepisywanych niewłaściwie.**

# Co mogą zrobić decydenci?

- Zapewnić wsparcie polityczne
- Wspierać programy promocji
  - Edukacji, zespoły międzydyscyplinarne, podejście nakierowane na pacjenta
- Regulowanie i promocja racjonalnego użycia leków
- Wzmacnianie polityk i programów
- Silny nadzór nad antybiotykoopornością i konsumpcją antybiotyków

# Co robi WHO?


ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE
WHAT CAN DOCTORS DO?
HANDLE ANTIBIOTICS WITH CARE
Antibiotic Resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.
Do you always follow infection prevention & control protocols?
Do you use diagnostics to make informed treatment decisions (when possible)?
Do you only prescribe & dispense antibiotics when they are needed, according to current guidelines?
Do you talk to patients about how to take antibiotics correctly, antibiotic resistance & the dangers of misuse?
Do you talk to patients about preventing infections (e.g. vaccination, hand washing, safer sex, covering nose & mouth when sneezing)?
# AntibioticResistance
www.who.int/waaw
World Health Organization

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE
WHAT CAN DENTISTS DO?
HANDLE ANTIBIOTICS WITH CARE
Antibiotic Resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.
Do you always follow infection prevention & control protocols?
Do you only prescribe antibiotics when they are needed, & according to current guidelines?
When prescribing antibiotics, do you talk to patients about how to take them correctly, antibiotic resistance & the dangers of misuse?
Do you ask your patient about their previous & present antibiotic use?
Do you talk to patients about preventing infections (e.g. good oral hygiene)?
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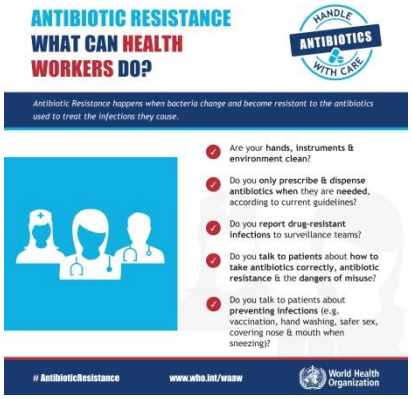
ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE
WHAT CAN HEALTH WORKERS DO?
HANDLE ANTIBIOTICS WITH CARE
Antibiotic Resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.
Are your hands, instruments & environment clean?
Do you only prescribe & dispense antibiotics when they are needed, according to current guidelines?
Do you report drug-resistant infections to surveillance teams?
Do you talk to patients about how to take antibiotics correctly, antibiotic resistance & the dangers of misuse?
Do you talk to patients about preventing infections (e.g. vaccination, hand washing, safer sex, covering nose & mouth when sneezing)?
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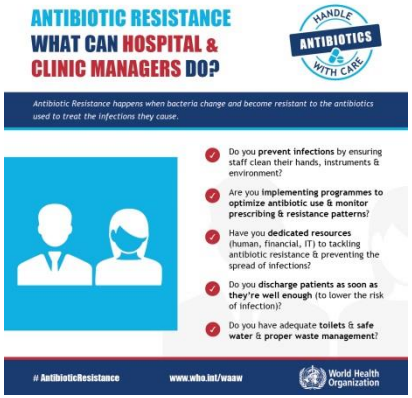
ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE
WHAT CAN HOSPITAL & CLINIC MANAGERS DO?
HANDLE ANTIBIOTICS WITH CARE
Antibiotic Resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.
Do you prevent infections by ensuring staff clean their hands, instruments & environment?
Are you implementing programmes to optimize antibiotic use & monitor prescribing & resistance patterns?
Have you dedicated resources (human, financial, IT) to tackling antibiotic resistance & preventing the spread of infections?
Do you discharge patients as soon as they're well enough (to lower the risk of infection)?
Do you have adequate toilets & safe water & proper waste management?
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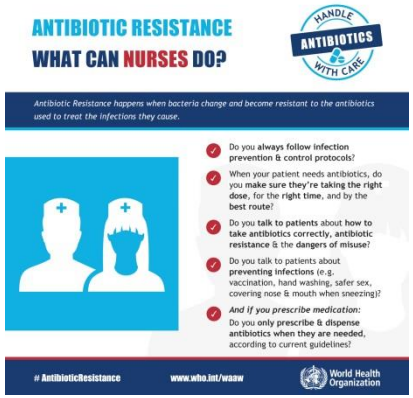
ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE
WHAT CAN NURSES DO?
HANDLE ANTIBIOTICS WITH CARE
Antibiotic Resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.
Do you always follow infection prevention & control protocols?
When your patient needs antibiotics, do you make sure they're taking the right dose, for the right time, and by the best route?
Do you talk to patients about how to take antibiotics correctly, antibiotic resistance & the dangers of misuse?
Do you talk to patients about preventing infections (e.g. vaccination, hand washing, safer sex, covering nose & mouth when sneezing)?
And if you prescribe medication:
Do you only prescribe & dispense antibiotics when they are needed, according to current guidelines?
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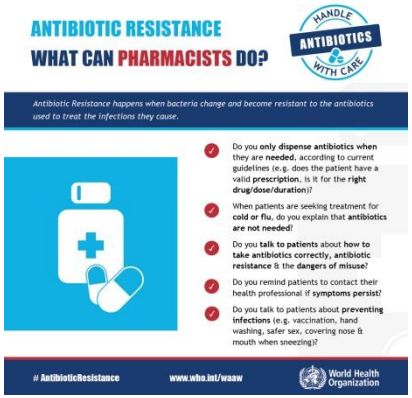
ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE
WHAT CAN PHARMACISTS DO?
HANDLE ANTIBIOTICS WITH CARE
Antibiotic Resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.
Do you only dispense antibiotics when they are needed, according to current guidelines (e.g. does the patient have a valid prescription, is it for the right drug/dose/duration)?
When patients are seeking treatment for cold or flu, do you explain that antibiotics are not needed?
Do you talk to patients about how to take antibiotics correctly, antibiotic resistance & the dangers of misuse?
Do you remind patients to contact their health professional if symptoms persist?
Do you talk to patients about preventing infections (e.g. vaccination, hand washing, safer sex, covering nose & mouth when sneezing)?
# AntibioticResistance
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World Health Organization

#AntibioticResistance

# WORLD ANTIBIOTIC AWARENESS WEEK

## 14-20 NOVEMBER 2016

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

World Health Organization

## 2016 CAMPAIGN TOOLKIT

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe

World Antibiotic Awareness Week
14 – 20 November 2016