



هيئة الدواء المصرية
الإدارة المركزية للرعاية الصيدلانية
الإدارة العامة للممارسات الدوائية والصيدلانية

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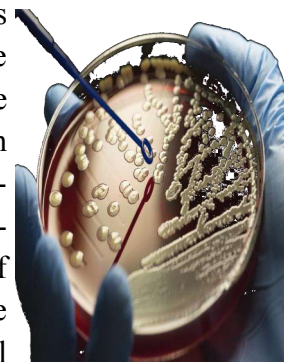
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Pharmacy Practice & Drug Utilization**Antimicrobial Newsletter**

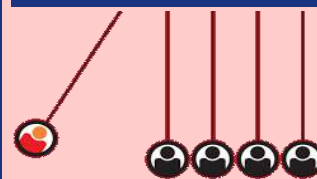
Indeed, the pharmaceutical sector is facing several serious challenges in recent times, especially with regard to the safe and rational use of antimicrobials, and in light of the need to publish proven information, studies and modern practices; the Egyptian Drug Authority will play its educational and regulatory role in rational drug use. A periodical newsletter will be released to exchange of knowledge and provide updated information on evidence based medicine. All information related to antimicrobial uses, updates, guidelines, resistance, management and policies will be addressed in interested, very simple and informative way.



Antimicrobials including antibiotics, antiviral, antifungal and anti parasite are medicines used to prevent and treat infections in humans, animals and plants. The misuse and overuse of antimicrobials in all fields are the main drivers in drug-resistant pathogens development which is one of the 10

top global public health threats nowadays and concerns worldwide. Without effective antimicrobials, would be there high risk in treating infections, like major surgery and cancer chemotherapy which means many common infections may again kill leading humanity to dark ages of pre-antibiotic era. A growing

list of infections such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, blood poisoning, gonorrhea, and food borne diseases are becoming harder to treat as antibiotics become less effective.

***Inside this issue:***

Antimicrobial Introduction	1
NAP AMR	2
EDA Role	2
AMR	3
AWaRe List	3
EDA Activities	4



The impact of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) on the economy is significant, plus the increase of disability, prolonged illness, longer hospital stays average 6.5 – 12.5 days more and death.

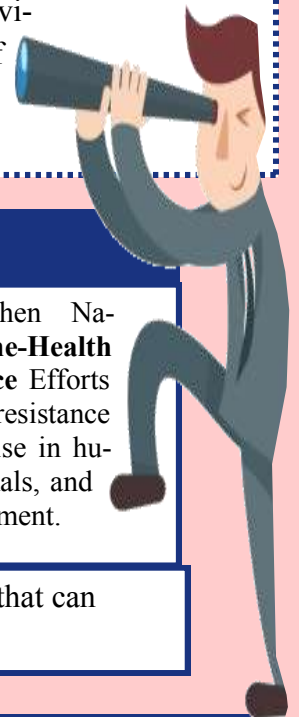
Current estimates indicate annual global mortality due to AMR to be 700,000 and projected rise to 10 million by 2050 and a total GDP loss of \$100.2 trillion.

There is more than 2.8 million antibiotic-resistant infections occur in the U.S with more 35,000 people a year die of AR infections in US. WHO listed will be additional health expenditure about 1.2 trillion USD per year expected by 2050.

National Action Plan (NAP)

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) occurs naturally, but the aggressive misuse in humans and animals is accelerating the process. AMR is a high priority for WHO, leads to call all policy makers and rise global initiatives for combating antimicrobial resistance: The One Health approach, Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (GAP) with strategic goals, The Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS) and World Antimicrobial Awareness Week (WAAW) with slogan “Antimicrobials: Handle with Care”.

The Egypt National Action Plan for Antimicrobial Resistance (NAP) has been developed in cooperation and coordination with the interested ministries, bodies and institutions concerned with public, animal and environmental health as the integrated health system is one of the pillars to achieve Sustainable development goals. “one health approach” to tackle AMR in Egypt.



Egyptian NAP has been identified and aligned with the global action plan based on national needs and priorities.

The strategic goals for NAP

- 1. Improve public awareness, understanding of antibiotic use and antimicrobial resistance.
- 2. Slow the emergence of new resistant patterns and control spread of resistant pathogens via optimizing the use of antimicrobial medicines in human and animal health.
- 3. Strengthen National One-Health Surveillance Efforts to combat resistance that can arise in humans, animals, and the environment.
- 4. Implement evidence-based infection control practices that can prevent the spread of resistant pathogens.

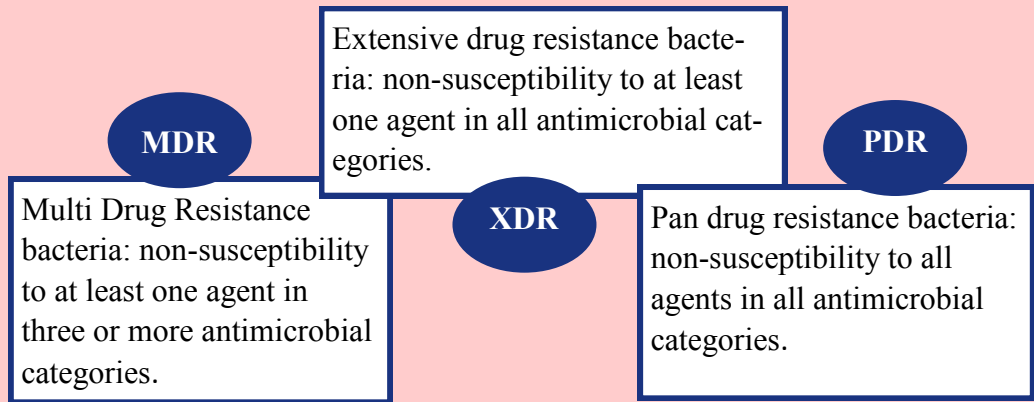
Role of Egyptian Drug Authority in NAP AMR

- 1. Participation in governance accountability and regulations.
- 2. Develop and implement antibiotic stewardship program (asp) in health care settings.
- 3. Establish a national surveillance system for antimicrobial use in human.
- 4. Train HCP on conducting data collection and analysis regarding use of antimicrobials.
- 5. Develop and disseminate annual antimicrobial use report.



Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

There are many different definitions for drug-resistant to characterize the different patterns of resistance.



There are three different categories:

- Access
- Watch
- Reserve

AWaRe Antibiotic Categorization

WHO AWaRe antibiotic categorization is a tool to use antibiotics safely and effectively. WHO categorizes Antibiotic into three groups based on the potential to induce resistance, provides recommendations for 21 common infections and identifies antibiotics for monitoring and surveillance of use.

ACCESS

Includes 48 ABs ,about 19 ABs are listed as (first or second choice antibiotics with best therapeutic value, minimum potential for resistance, available and affordable).

RESERVE

Includes 22 ABs. about 7 ABs are listed as (last resort, highly selected patient, life-threatening and closely monitored).

WATCH

Includes 110 ABs, about 11ABs are listed as (first or second choice antibiotics, only indicated for specific number of infective syndromes, prone to antibiotic resistance and prioritized as key targets of stewardship programs and monitoring).



AWaRe framework not include all antibiotics yet.

Reserve group dose not mean strong than access or watch groups.

Activities



It's our pleasure to share with you a summary of our activities and progress done by our hard-working team throughout 2020. The summary will show the development, expansion and progress of the health service which is provided by the department concerning antimicrobial status in Egypt.

The general administration of drug utilization and pharmacy practices at Egyptian drug authority convened a presentation for the role of the Egyptian Drug Authority during the previous period and results for the antimicrobial point prevalence survey for 62 hospitals in the presence of the World Health Organization (WHO). The lecture was held in the annual meeting with infection control department at the Ministry of Health. The event was marked with interest and attendance of the presence of all heads of infection control departments in the directorates.

It was a great opportunity to share in baseline assessment of five pilot hospitals with MOH for implementing national anti microbial stewardship program (ASP), included the assessment standards, protocols, existing ASP and the related national capacities. The hospitals are; El Sahel Teaching Hospital, Mounira General Hospital, Alexandria Fever Hospital, Nasser Institute Hospital and Nasr City Insurance Hospital.

Our lecturers have a great experience to participate in developing a national awareness raising, communication and education program through our training program of clinical Pharmacists that was organized by training ministry of health. The training program was held at Alexandria and named rational drug use course, focusing on antimicrobial nowadays and how to manage & measure the antibiotics. The program served almost 35 Pharmacists from different hospitals for one week, we were over whelmed with the positive feedback and we are working on more.



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