Options for a global development and stewardship framework to combat AMR

Consultation of Member States and relevant partners

Geneva, 29 February 2016
Peter Beyer
Resolution WHA68.7

Requests the to develop ... options for establishing a global development and stewardship framework to support the (1) development, (2) control, (3) distribution and (4) appropriate use of

- new antimicrobial medicines,
- diagnostic tools,
- vaccines and
- other interventions,

while preserving existing antimicrobial medicines, and promoting affordable access to

- existing and new antimicrobial medicines and
- diagnostic tools,

taking into account the needs of all countries, and in line with the global action plan on antimicrobial resistance, and to report to the Sixty-ninth World Health Assembly
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Access for millions of people without antimicrobials

Stewardship to maintain effectiveness of existing drugs

Development of new antimicrobials

Source: J-A Røttingen, based on Hoffman et al. (2015)
Access without conservation & innovation will speed resistance

Stewardship can constrain access and undermine innovation

Development
Innovation without access is unjust, and without conservation wasteful

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What do we mean by stewardship?

The careful and responsible management of something entrusted to one's care:

The promotion of appropriate use of antimicrobials & reducing inappropriate use to improve patient outcomes; reduce resistance; and decrease the spread of infections caused by multidrug-resistant organisms.
Stewardship: Overarching principles

Define rules for appropriate and inappropriate use and distribution

- Scope: Should framework include all antimicrobials?
- Which antibiotics should be subject to a conservation scheme?
- Identify actors and responsibilities/actions across all levels of control
Stewardship: Levels and options of control

Manufacturers:
Researching & generic
Human & veterinary

• Emissions to the environment/wastewater treatment
• Marketing & Sales
• Data on manufacturing

Regulatory authorities

• Restriction to animal/human use
• Define importance of antibiotics

Central Wholesalers
Pharmacies
Street markets/drug stores

• Marketing & Sales
• Internet marketing

Hospitals/Doctors/Patients
Agricultural sector
Other users

• Prescriptions, Trained dispensers, Clinical algorithms
• Disincentive prescription
• Manage use in animal husbandry
Development of new technologies

Identification of R&D gaps & needs

• Development of medicines, diagnostics, vaccines, and other interventions?

R&D has to be financed

• Parallel discussions in: G7, World Economic Forum, WHO

• WHO/DNDi Global Antibiotic R&D Partnership
Promote access to new and existing antimicrobial products

• Affordability of new health products
• Quality assurance
• Guidance on treatment, procurement, regulation, infection control,
• Possible local production

In the long run, only stronger health systems can assure access
Possible legal forms

Resolutions
- Strategies, Plan of action etc. for example:
- WHO Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Framework
- Global Action Plan for Prevention and Control of NCDs 2013-2020

Code of Conduct/Charter
- WHO International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes
- WHO Global Code of Practice Recruitment of Health Personnel
- FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius codes and guidelines

WHO Regulation
- WHO International Health Regulations

WHO Treaty
- WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
Monitoring and Reporting

To control progress, reliable data is needed for manufacturing & consumption of human, agricultural, animal and other uses.
A global framework could:

- Define obligations and objectives of different actors
- Coordinate different actors
- Provide leadership and governance
- Foresee implementable and realistic measures adapted to local needs
- Include a sustainable financing mechanism to ensure appropriate funding
- Include an enforcement and compliance mechanism to promote implementation.
### Elements of a global framework

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