



Joint Action  
Antimicrobial Resistance and  
Healthcare-Associated Infections



Co-funded by the  
Health Programme  
of the European Union

# Joint Action on AMR and HCAI: Europe fostering synergies to keep antibiotics working

## Combating Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare Associated Infections

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# EU-JAMRAI: The place to be to tackle AMR & HCAs

Multiplication of national,  
European and international  
initiatives

+

Few exchanges between  
stakeholders

Tackle AMR



Stop working in silo

**EU-JAMRAI**  
A unique  
place  
gathering MS  
and all  
stakeholders



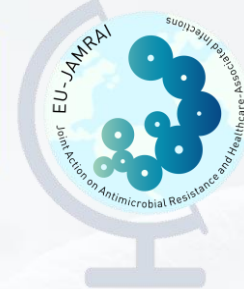
Joint Action  
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[www.eu-jamrai.eu](http://www.eu-jamrai.eu)

Europe fostering synergies to keep antibiotics working

@EUjamrai

# All key actors working together to fight AMR and reduce HCAI



27 countries

- 44 participating partners
- 40 international stakeholders

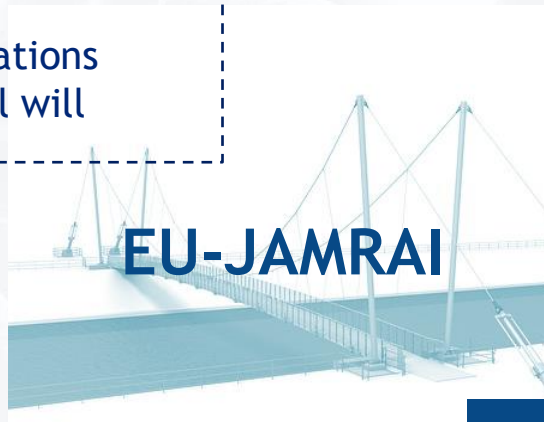


# Bridge the gap between declarations and actions!



Yesterday

- Strategic declarations
- A strong political will



Make a  
successful  
transition

Tomorrow

- Implement concrete actions in an operational level
- Reduction of AMR Burden



Healthcare professional



Hospital /  
veterinary clinic



Patient



Animal health

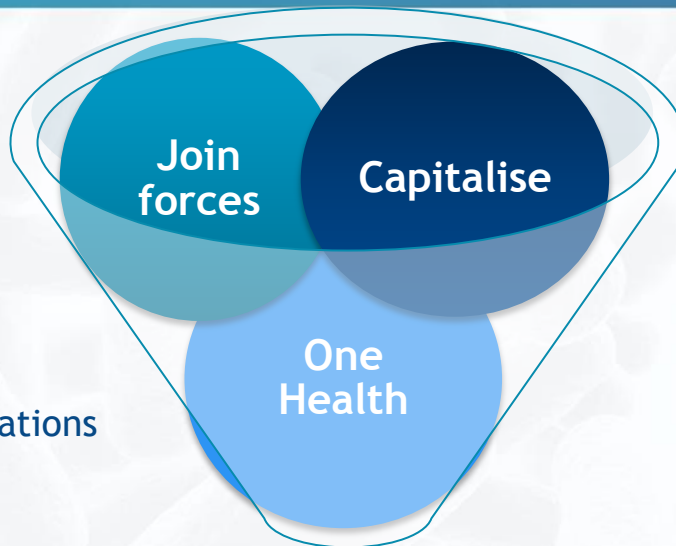


Environment

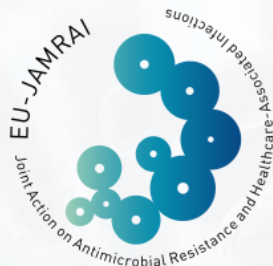
# Keys to success



Experts  
Policy makers  
International organizations  
Stakeholders



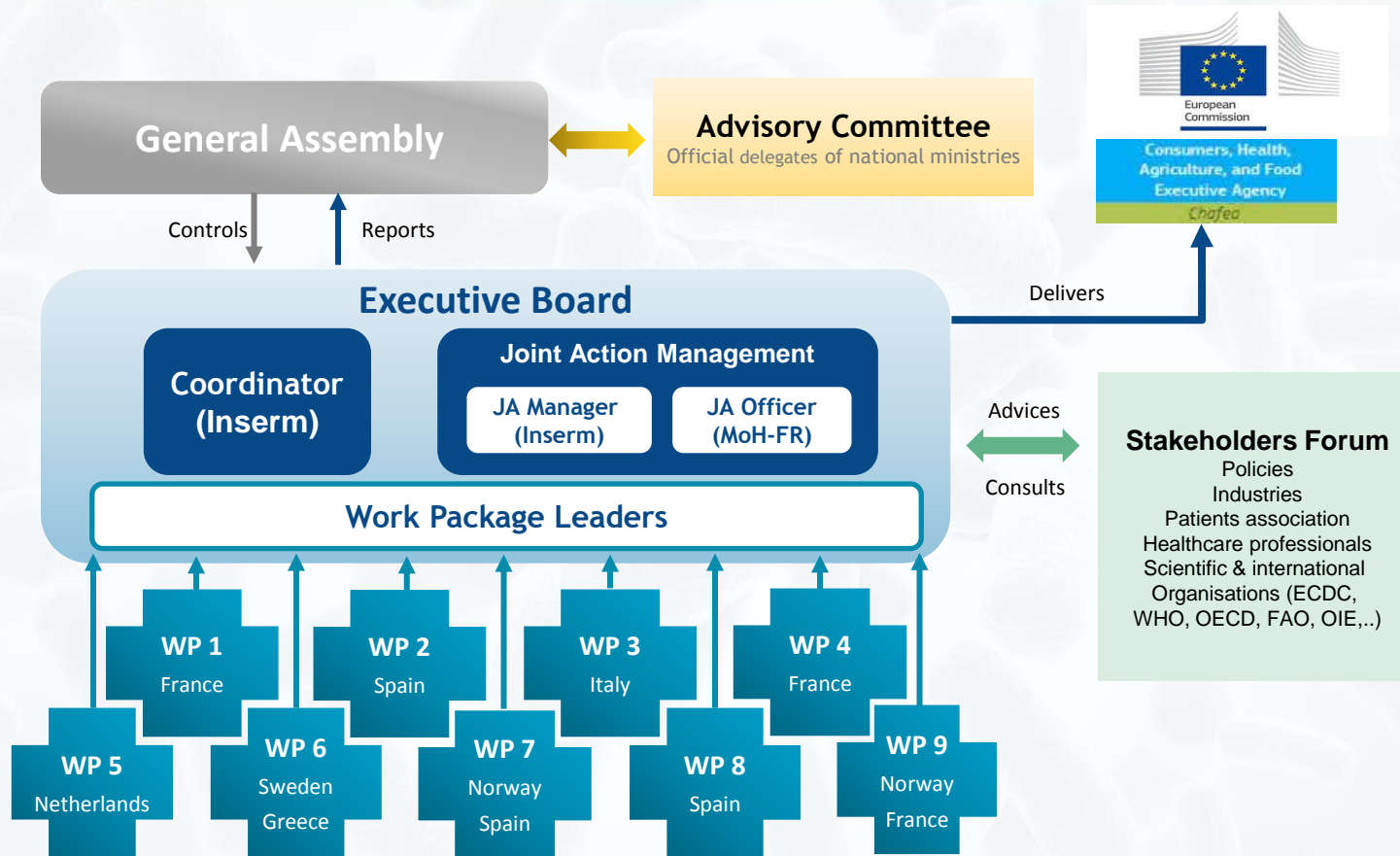
National best practices  
Current EU projects  
Countries specificities



Collaboration  
Understanding



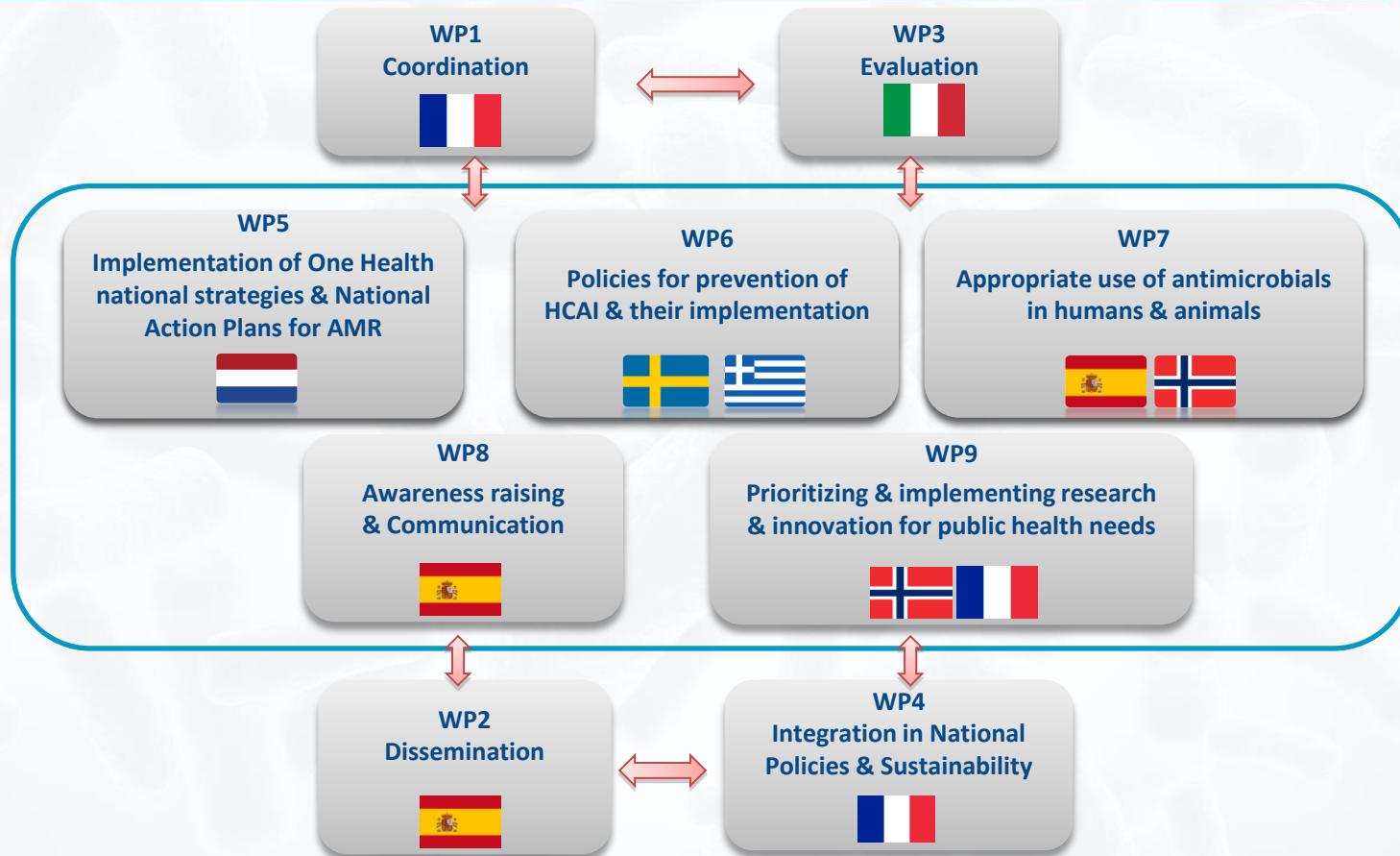
# EU-JAMRAI Governance







# A consistency between the objectives of WHO, EU & the JA WPs



# WP4- Integration into National Policies and Sustainability



## Main Objectives

- Foster the integration into national policies of the recommendations issued by the consortium and/or ECDC
- Encourage healthcare workers and policy makers to expand and maintain their implementation in their respective countries

We have to operate cultural, behavioral and organizational change

Ongoing task

Developing an integration and sustainability plan

Knoster Model

A enduring organizational change requires the presence of 5 elements (at least)



- Vision : The « why are we doing this ? » to combat confusion
- Skills : The skill seats needed to combat anxiety
- Incentives : Reasons, perks, advantages to combat resistance

- Ressources : Tolls and time needed to combat frustration
- Plan : Provides the direction to eliminate the treadmill effect



# WP5 - Promoting the One Health approach

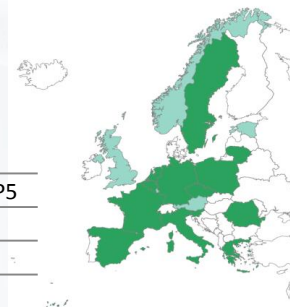
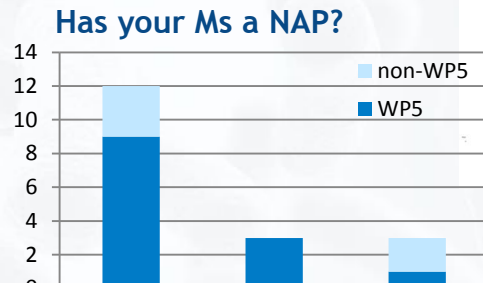


## Main Objectives

- Support MS in development & implementation of strategy/NAP on AMR
- Support implementation of Council conclusions on “the next steps under a One Health approach to combat AMR”
- Foster collaboration between MS, MS-EC, international institutions

## First Results

- ✓ Mapping of NAPs > Overview of the situation in the MS
- ✓ Self-assessment tools and SWOT analysis by MS
- ✓ Results shared with stakeholders from animal & human sectors
- ✓ First results presented at the One Health network meetings
- ✓ Peer assessments: country-to-country visits



The country-to-country assessment will allow representatives of WP5 participating countries to

- ✓ Evaluate each other's NAPs and One Health strategies,
- ✓ Reflect about policy options & provide recommendations to support countries on the development & implementation of NAP.

# WP6 - Policies for prevention HCAs and their implementation



## Main Objective

- Top-down Approach: Foster implementation of National Strategies for prevention of HCAI at the national and regional/local levels
- Bottom-up Approach: Foster implementation of evidence based guidelines using an established implementation model from clinical practice to policy level

## First Results

### Top-down Approach

Surveys related to key components of ICP and to barriers for an effective ICP implementation

- Public health authorities
- Infection control personnel
- Hospital administrators



More than 2500 responses from 10 countries

### ✓ Key messages:

- Gap between public Health authorities thoughts and implementation at local level
- Lack of involvement of hospital administrators



# WP7- Appropriate use of antimicrobials in human & animals



## Main Objective

Facilitating implementation of antimicrobial stewardship and surveillance of resistance in both human & animals

## First Results

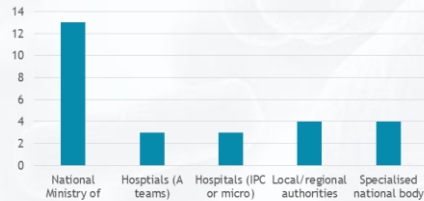
### Guidelines, tools and implementation methods for antibiotic stewardship

#### Survey to map the Antibiotic Stewardship Programmes in primary care, long-term care and hospitals in Europe

As part of the WP7, Appropriate use of antimicrobials in human and animals, we are developing a task that implies to collect information resources to assist in planning and implementing levels of available resources. Therefore, we have designed a survey to complement the information already available on this topic. The survey is currently being distributed to relevant respondents across the European Union. The survey aims to identify what has been effective and what hasn't worked, we need to know what has already been implemented, under what conditions this occurred and what the outcomes were.

**95 Responders**  
**28 Countries**

Who is responsible for the content of programmes in hospitals

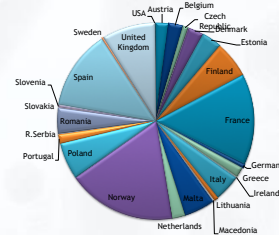


#### Questionnaire for associations, vets, farmers and other professionals related to animal health

**522 Responders**  
**26 Countries**

The questionnaire is a working document prepared by work package 7 'Appropriate use of antimicrobials in human and animals' in the EU-JAMRAI project.

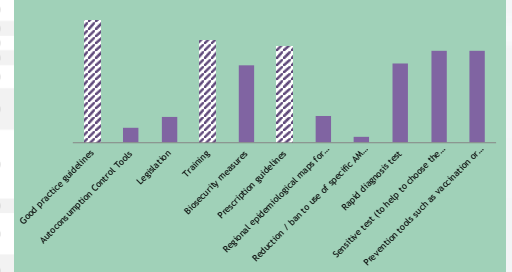
Participants per country



7. Specific measures needed to help to decrease antimicrobials consumption and to increase the prudent use. Indicate from 0 (strongly disagree) to 10 (strongly agree)

Measure	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Good practice guidelines											
Anticonsumption Control Tools											
Legislation											
Training											
Biosecurity measures											
Prescription guidelines											
Regional epidemiological maps for antimicrobial resistance of clinical pathogens											
Reduction / ban to use of specific AM on voluntary basis (for eg. Spanish voluntary agreement to reduce colistin consumption in pig (CCS))											
Rapid diagnosis test											
Sensitive test to help to choose the best antimicrobial and avoid the use of CSAs											
Prevention tools such as vaccines or organismal mutation											
Other (please specify)											

Measures needed



# WP9- Prioritizing & Implementing Research & Innovation for Public Health Needs

## Main Objective

Ensure consistency between national, European and International research programs

## First Results

### Mapping of national research priorities

		Country						
		France	Greece	Netherlands	Norway	Slovenia	Spain	UK
Incentives	Work on new economic incentives or funding to foster research and innovation							
	Work to encourage International/European research collaborations							
Interaction	Work to encourage private/public research collaborations							
	Work to encourage interdisciplinary research collaborations							
Structuring	Development of a "national steering committee" to structure and coordinate actions regarding AMR							
	Development of new antibiotic molecules							
Development of new tools	Development of new alternatives to antibiotics (vaccine, phages, antibodies, peptides ...)							
	Development of new diagnostic tools							
Fundamental research	Research on the bacterial mechanisms involved in resistance							
	Research on the causes and consequences of the appearance and dissemination of AMR							
	Other specific research unrelated to animals nor environment							
ICP in healthcare	Investigating new technologies to help developing antimicrobial molecules or diagnostic tools.							
	Implementation, testing and evaluation of diverse ICP measures in the human health sector							

		France	Greece	Netherlands	Norway	Slovenia	Spain	UK
Socio-economic science	Improve knowledge of the critical aspects that lead to inappropriate use of antibiotics							
	Evaluate the socioeconomic consequences of antibiotic resistance							
	Evaluate the socioeconomic consequences of inappropriate antibiotic prescriptions (too much or too little antibiotics)							
	Improve knowledge of the quality of therapeutic care in primary and hospital care							
Animal sector	Evaluate the impact of behavioural changes or interventional measures within and beyond the health care setting on AMR							
	Research on the interaction of AMR with the veterinary sector (transfer of resistances between animals and humans, dissemination of resistances within the veterinary sector, ...)							
	Research of new antibiotics for use in veterinary medicine							
	Improve understanding of the critical factors that lead to a high consumption of antibiotics in farms							
Environmental sector	Evaluate the impact of food additives used in animal feeds (copper, zinc, calcium salts, ...) on the AMR							
	Implementation, testing and evaluation of diverse ICP measures in the veterinary sector							
	Research on the interaction of AMR with the environment (transfer of resistances between the environmental bacteria and human pathogens, dissemination of resistances in the environment, ...)							
	Explore the effect of different drivers of resistance (disinfectants, biocides and heavy metals, ...) in nature							
Food chain sector	Explore the impact of fertilizers, especially manure, on the spread of AMR							
	Investigate the cost-effectiveness of cleansing environment measures							
	Implementation, testing and evaluation of diverse ICP measures in the environmental sector							
	Improve knowledge about the spread of resistance genes through food							
	Assess the need of new infection control measures in the overall food chain							
	Assess the need of new recommendation concerning kitchen hygiene and risk communication on food handling							

### ✓ Common priorities :

- Fundamental research on mechanisms of resistance and dissemination.
- Implementation of IPC measures

### ✓ Identified gaps:

- Lack of research in the environmental field
- Lack of research in the food safety area.

➤ Feedback sent to JPIAMR

# Strengthening awareness on AMR and HCAI



## Main Objective

Promote the responsible use of antibiotics and encourage best practices among the general public

## Specific Objective of our Social Behaviour Change Strategy

**“GLOCAL Approach”** Key actions to approach the selected priority audiences, while ensuring sustainability of the results after the end of the JA.



# Awareness raising: Video series



## LANDING PAGE

[www.Dontleaveithalfway.eu](http://www.Dontleaveithalfway.eu)

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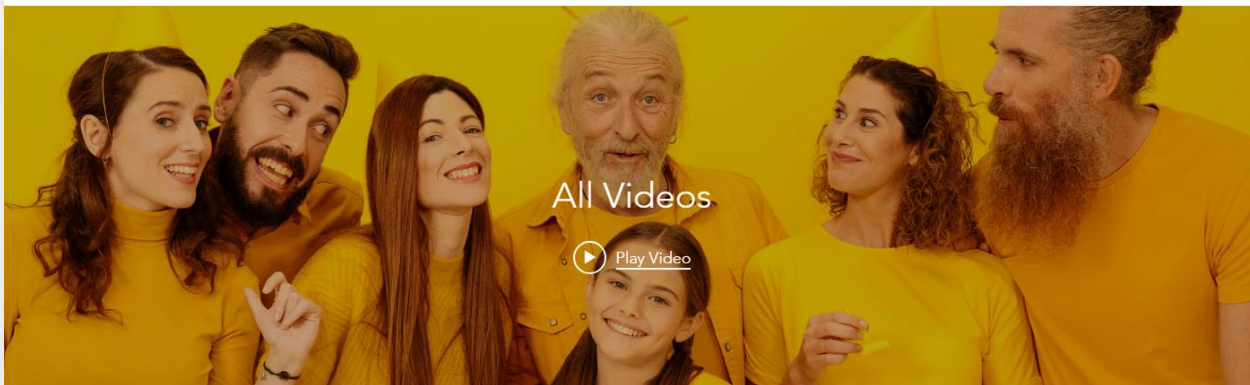


## #Don'tLeaveItHalfway

Life-saving antibiotics revolutionized our society and economy curing previously deadly diseases. This major achievement is now at risk, mainly due to the excessive and often inappropriate use of antibiotics. Today, antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a worldwide public health threat.



All Videos



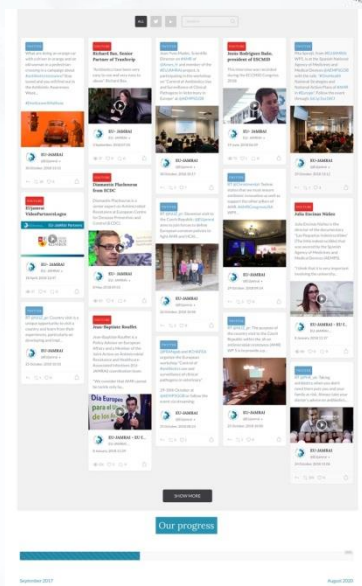


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- Contents updated:
  - Real time (social media stream)
  - Upon needed (events, campaigns, calls to action, press-releases, results...)



# Thank you

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MINISTÈRE  
DES SOLIDARITÉS  
ET DE LA SANTÉ



## Inserm

La science pour la santé  
From science to health

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