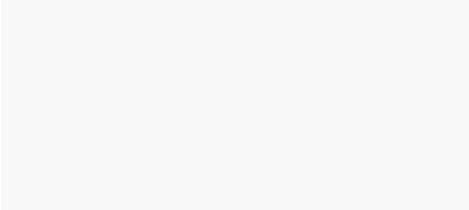


Varför är rationell antibiotika- användning en patientsäkerhetsfråga?

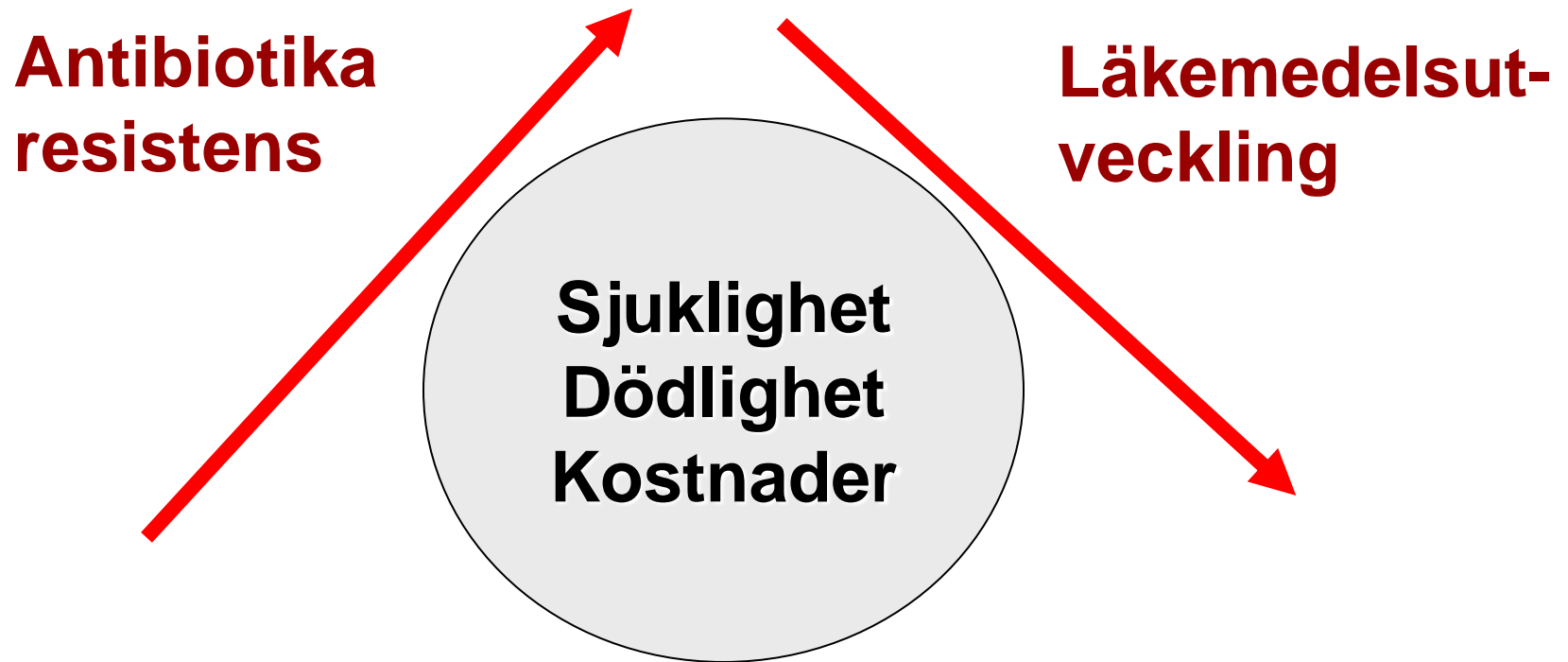
Symposium 9

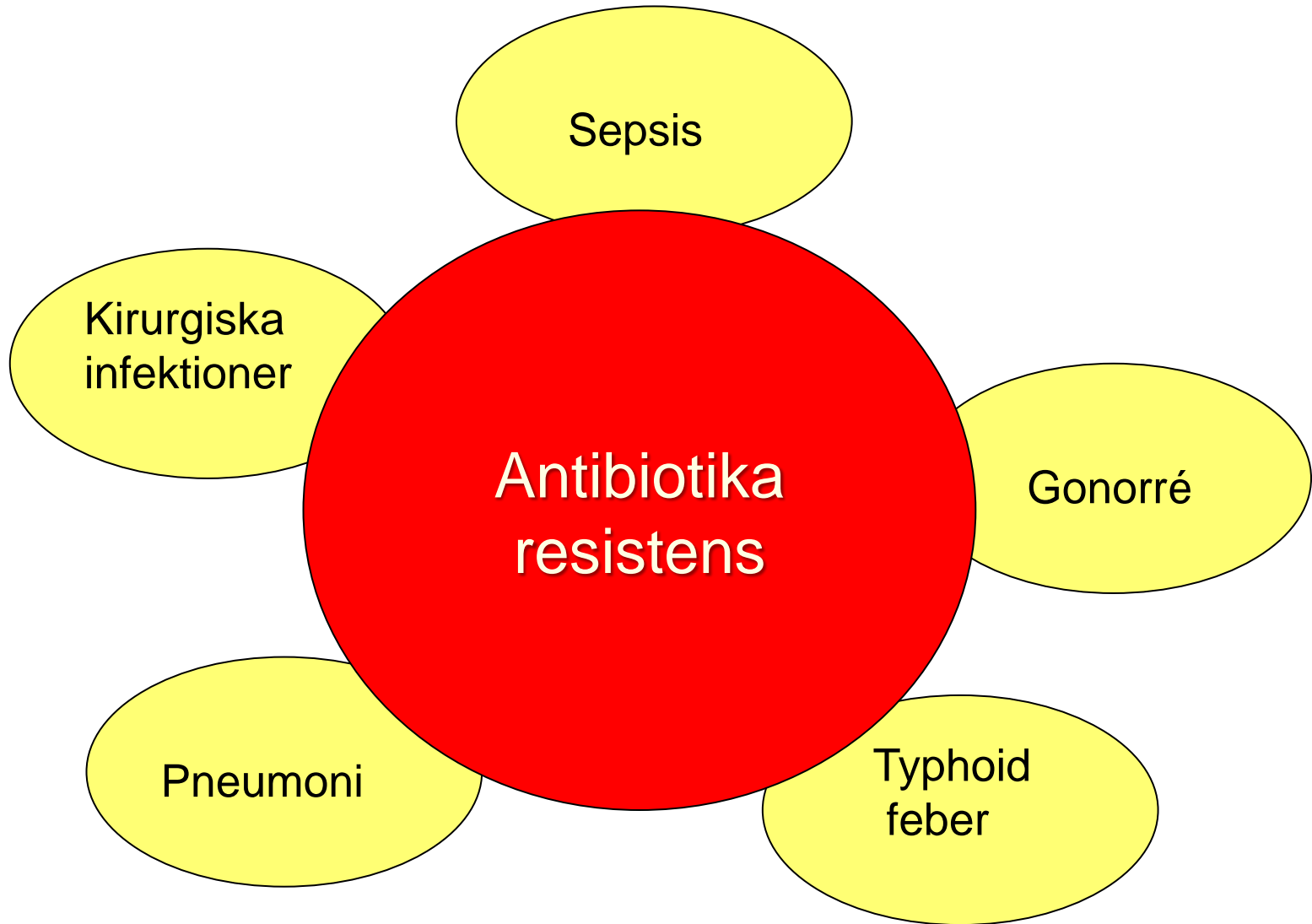
Svenska Läkaresällskapet Medicinska
Riksstämman 2011

<i>Mats Erntell</i>	Inledning
<i>Göran Stiernstedt</i>	Varför är antibiotikaresistens en patientsäkerhetsfråga?
<i>Sigvard Mölstedt</i>	Vägen till kvalitet i förskrivningen.
<i>Eva Melander</i>	Hotet från antibiotikaresistens. Hinder och behov i vården.
<i>Anders Lindberg</i>	Utvärdering av landstingens arbete.
<i>Mats Erntell</i>	Strama-arbete med nya förutsättningar.
	Diskussion



Den nuvarande paradoxen:





2001

WHO/CDS/CSR/DRS/2001.2
DISTR: GENERAL
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

WHO Global Strategy for Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance



World Health Organization



Orphanage in Bamako, Mali

100% av barnen och 63 % av studerad personal var ESBL-koloniserade.

Tandé et al. Emerg Infect Dis. 2009 Mar;15(3):472-4.



Mumhibili hospital, Tanzania

Mortaliteten i Gram-negativa septiska infektioner var 43 %, mer än dubbelt den för malaria..

Blomberg et al. BMC Infect Dis. 2007 May 22;7:43.

2005



FIFTY-EIGHTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

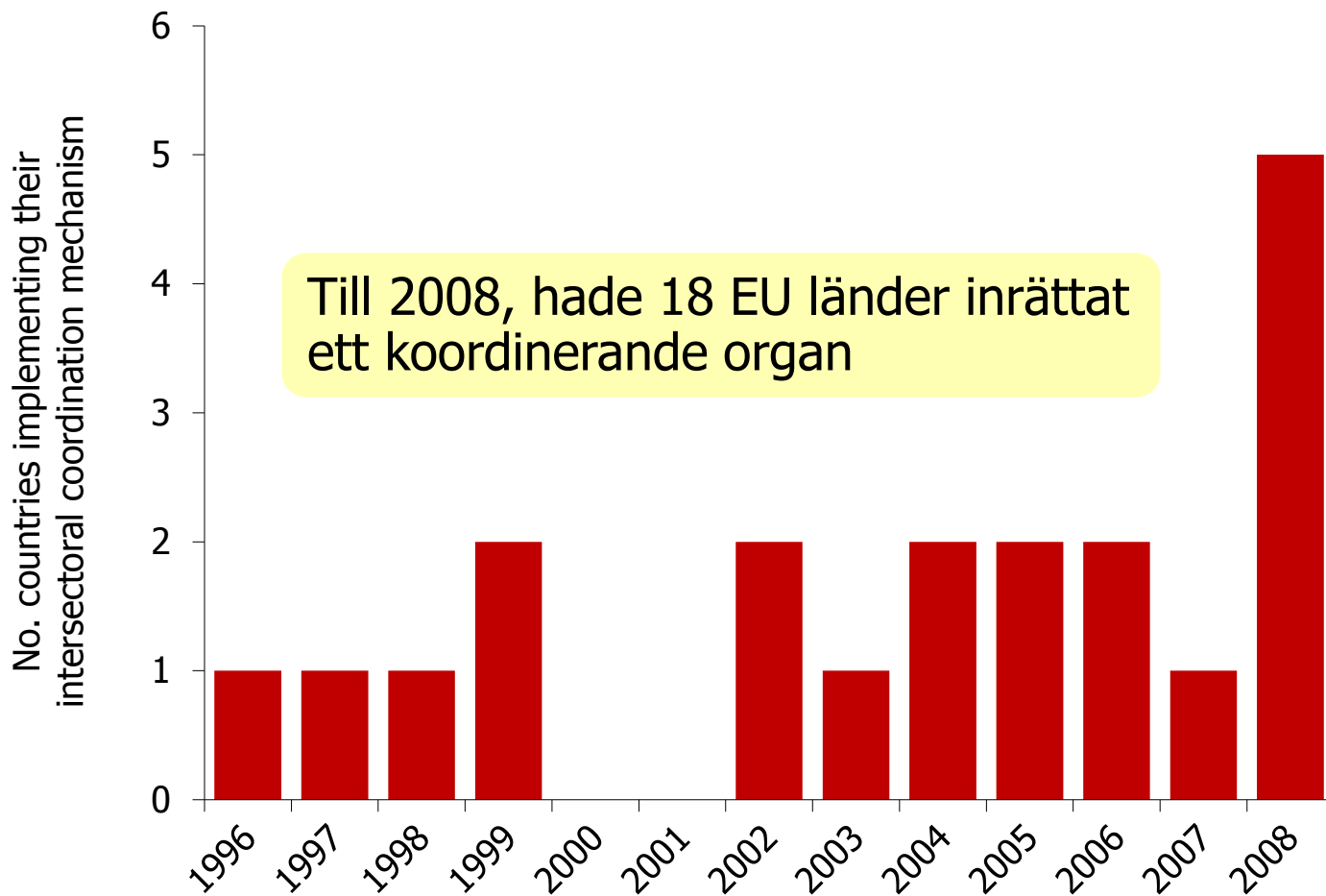
WHA58.27

Agenda item 13.10

25 May 2005

Improving the containment of antimicrobial resistance

Antal EU-länder med en Strama-lik koordinerande mekanism mot AMR



Till 2008, hade 18 EU länder inrättat ett koordinerande organ



Innovative Incentives for Effective Antibacterials

Konferensen under det svenska ordförandeskapet för EU 2009 fokuserade på behovet att förstärka forskning och utveckling av nya antibiotika via

Regeringar

Akademier

Parmaceutisk och biotech industri

Civila samhället



COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION

EN

Council Conclusions on innovative incentives for effective antibiotics

1988th EMPLOYMENT, SOCIAL POLICY, HEALTH AND
CONSUMER AFFAIRS Council meeting

Brussels, 1 December 2009

The Council adopted the following conclusions:

Note bene: In this document, the term "antibiotics" encompasses medicinal products produced either synthetically or naturally used to kill or inhibit the growth of bacteria as well as those with alternative mechanisms of action e.g. effect on bacterial virulence. In this context, alternative methods for prevention and control of infections should also be taken into account.

1. **RECALLS** the Community Strategy against antimicrobial resistance (COM(2001) 0333);
2. **RECALLS** the Council Recommendation of 15 November 2001 on the prudent use of antimicrobial agents in human medicine¹;
3. **RECALLS** the Council Conclusions on antimicrobial resistance of 10 June 2008²;
4. **RECALLS** the Council Recommendation of 9 June 2009 on patient safety, including the prevention and control of healthcare associated infections³;
5. **RECALLS** the WHO report (2004) Priority Medicines for Europe and the World⁴.

¹ OJ L 34, 5.2.2002, p. 13.

² 9637/08.

³ OJ C 151, 3.7.2009, p. 1.

⁴ http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2004/WHO_EDM_PAR_2004.7.pdf.

P R E S S



European Commission



Directorate-General for
Health & Consumers

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council

Action plan against the rising threats from Antimicrobial Resistance

”There is an urgent need for increased research and development and a new business model for antibiotics.”

Action n° 6: To promote, in a staged approach, unprecedented collaborative research and development efforts to bring new antibiotics to patients by: