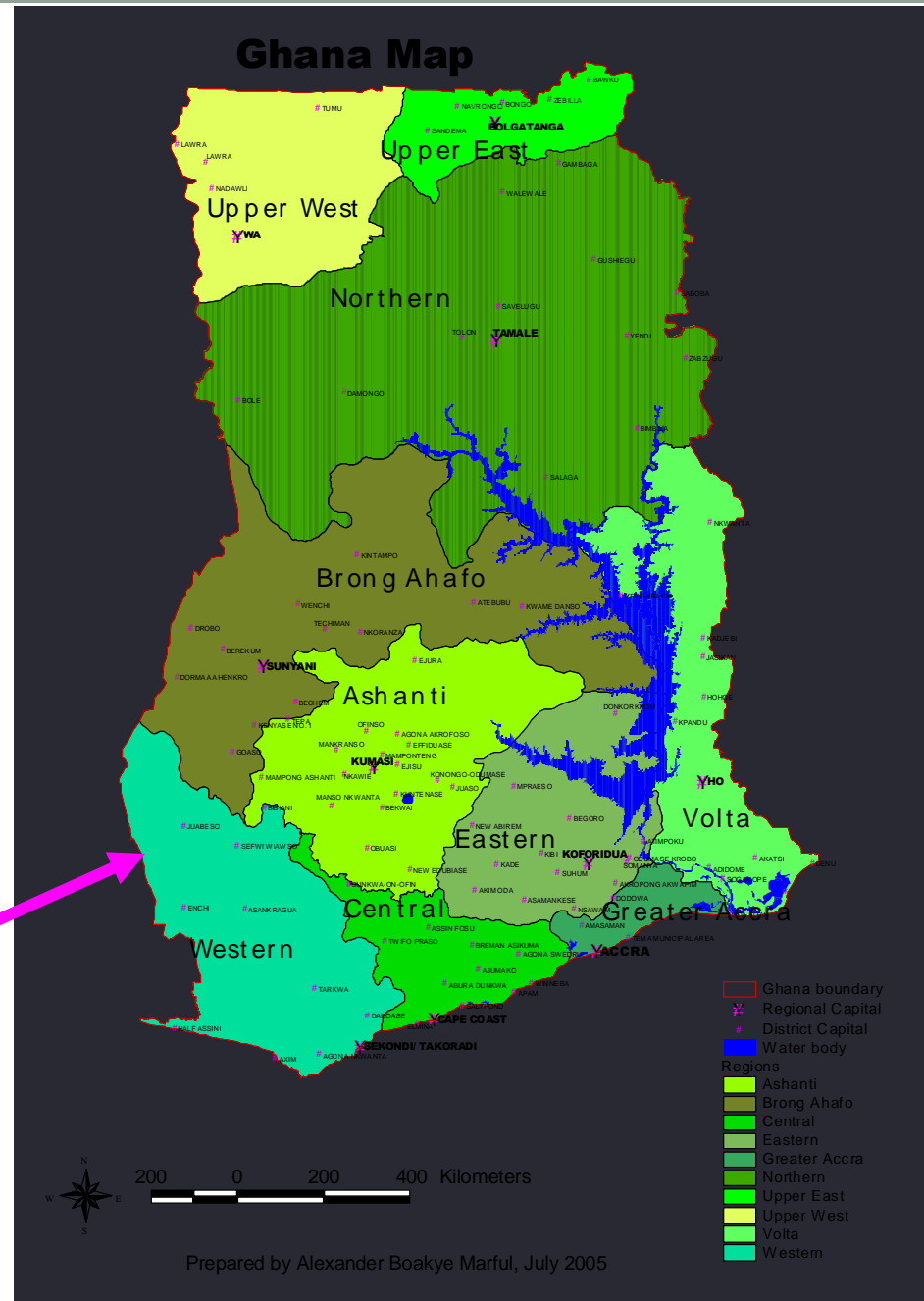
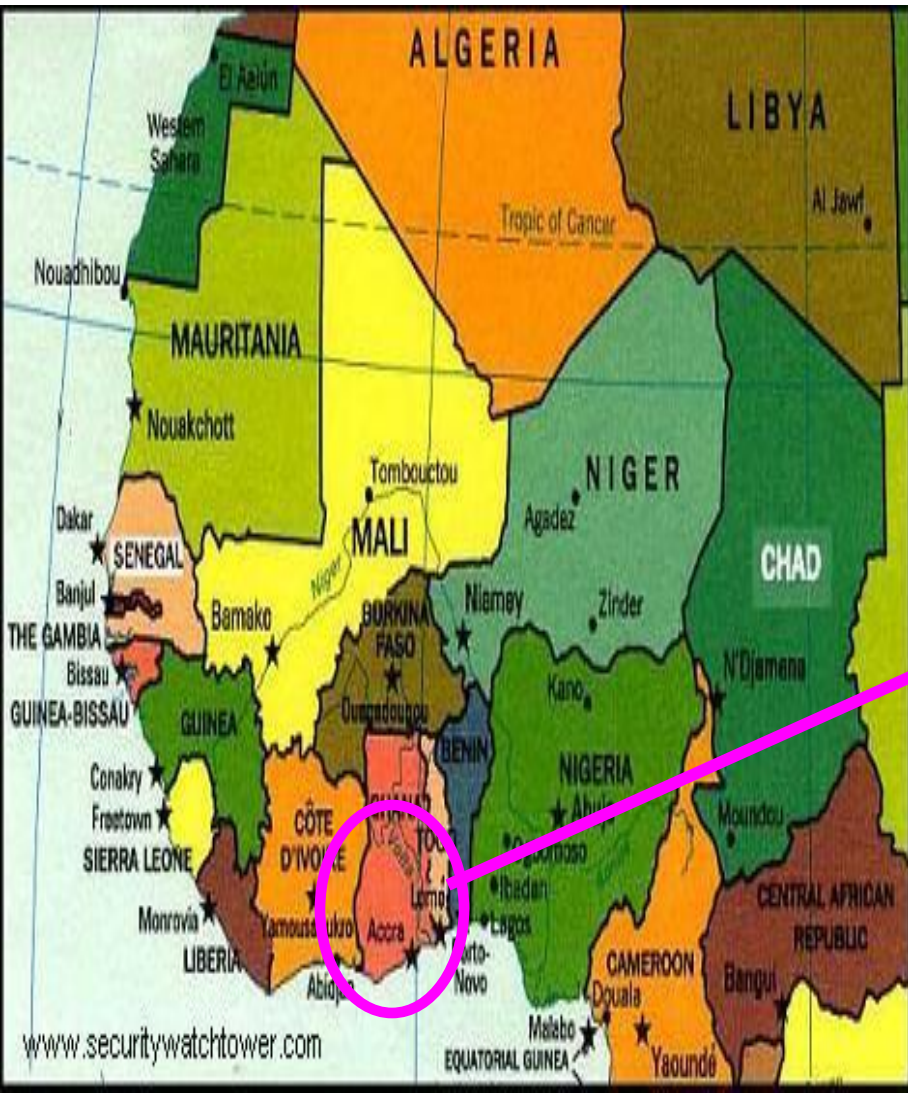


ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE-AN URGENT GLOBAL CONCERN: THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

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Outline

- Sub- Saharan Africa- Case of Ghana
 - What do we know now?
 - The Health Systems
 - Mass Media Capacity
 - Knowledge, Attitude, Beliefs and Practices
 - Conclusion



What do we know now?



- **Beta Lactamase producing E –coli and Klepsiela**
 - High intestinal colonization of Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase (ESBLs)
 - High use of cephalosporins & hospital contact are major risk factors for ESBL coverage
 - CTX-M15 producing E. coli constitute a significant problem in Ghana
- ***Salmonella***
 - Multi-drug resistance in poultry (79%)
 - Human non-clinical (66%)and human clinical (92%)
 - A worrying concern is > 87% ESBL producing strains
- ***Staphylococcus aureus***
 - 9/27 Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)
 - higher risk of nasal carriage of MDR Staphylococcus
- **Pneumococci**
 - Continuous monitoring system of serotypes and antibiogram is needed

Our Health Systems

- Continuous review of Standard treatment guidelines and Essential Medicines list
- Infection Control Policy, 2011
- Data
- The players
 - Providers – capacities of prescribing and dispensing
 - Users -what do they know and how to influence change

Strengthening The Health System

- Improve Medicine use monitoring
- Establish Antibiotic Surveillance systems
 - poor records on treatment failures
- Strengthen regulation
 - Sub-standard spuriously labelled, falsified counterfeits
- Political/ Technical Commitment
- Apply health technology assessments to medicine selection within the linkages
- Restrict antibiotic use in veterinary



Mass Media Capacity?

- Antibiotic misuse occurs within our communities
- Building Civil Society Organisations (CSO) and Media capacities to support change of users
- Study of Knowledge, Attitude, Beliefs and Practices of CSO's was revealing
- Provider KABP is still ongoing

Knowledge Gaps in Use of antibiotics and their effectiveness

- Responses for "Antibiotics are effective against bacteria"
 - There is a knowledge gap identified especially for CSHC; scoring 14.3% wrong responses
- Responses for "Antibiotics are effective against viruses"
 - There is a knowledge gap identified especially for Coalition and CSHC; scoring 41.3% and 28.6% wrong responses respectively.
 - Also for the absence of information, 20.6% and 28.6% responses for "Don't know" respectively for Coalition and CSHC.
- Responses for "All common colds are caused by bacteria"
 - There is a knowledge gap especially for Coalition, CSHC; scoring 42.9% wrong responses.
 - Also for absence of information, 25.4% and 21.4% responses for "Don't know" respectively for Coalition and CSHC.

Concluding Remarks

- Establishing the 'ADMER programme and culture'
- Formulate appropriate policies and build stakeholder capacities
- Improve funding architecture at least 2% of funding agencies to monitor antibiotic use surveillance
- Build surveillance systems with linkages to global actions
- Improve Diagnosis and Improve supply chain
- Responsible access to medicines especially for antibiotics