

IRRATIONAL USE OF ANTIBIOTICS

- the misuse of a miracle

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Strama-The Swedish Strategic Programme
for Rational Use of Antibiotics

ReAct – Action on Antibiotic Resistance



Antibiotics -A major part of medicine use

In India,antibiotics constitute 15.7% of the drug market (the largest therapy group) (1)



In the UK, antibiotics accounted for 19% of the total expenditure on medicines in secondary care, which was the highest spend of all categories of medicinal product (2)

(1) MIHR report to CIPIH, April 2005 WHO ref: CIPIH study 10d (Page 122)

(2) Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy 2004 54(2):529-533;



Antibiotics : A unique class of medicines

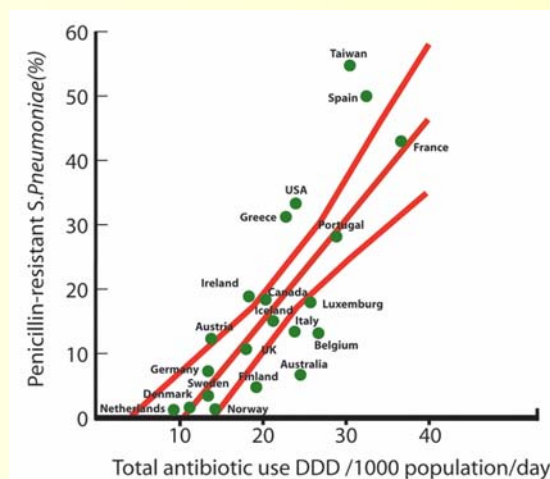
- Bacterial Resistance
- Human Toxicity
- Economic Cost
- Environmental ecological consequences

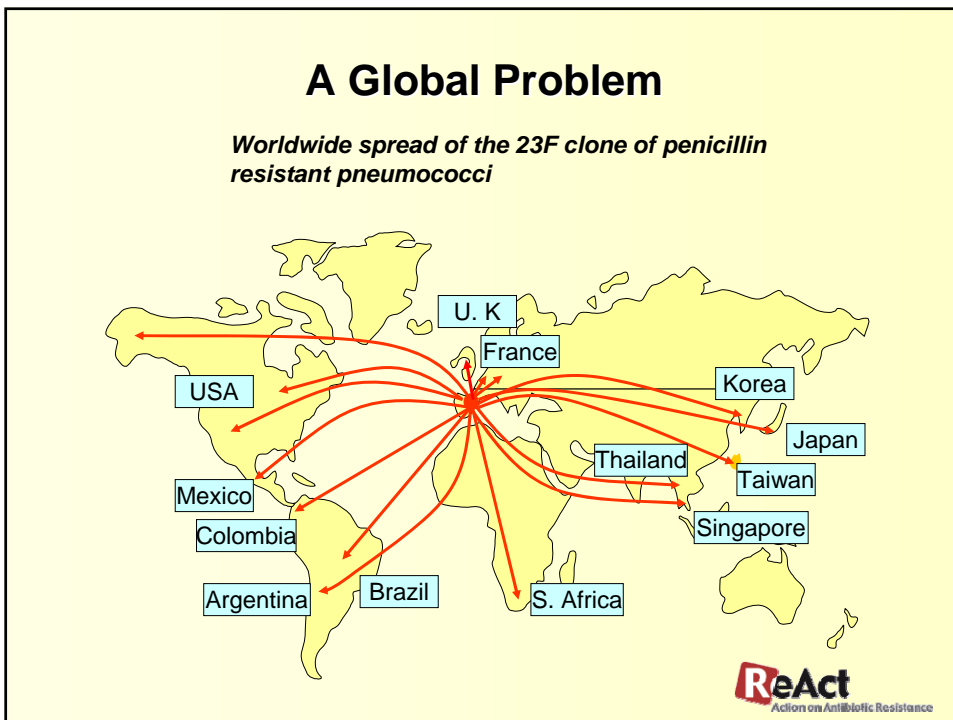
Much of the progress in modern medicine has evolved under the protective umbrella of antibiotics

Baquero, ASM News 59:547, 2003, and Baquero, Nature Rev. Microbiol., 2:510, 2004

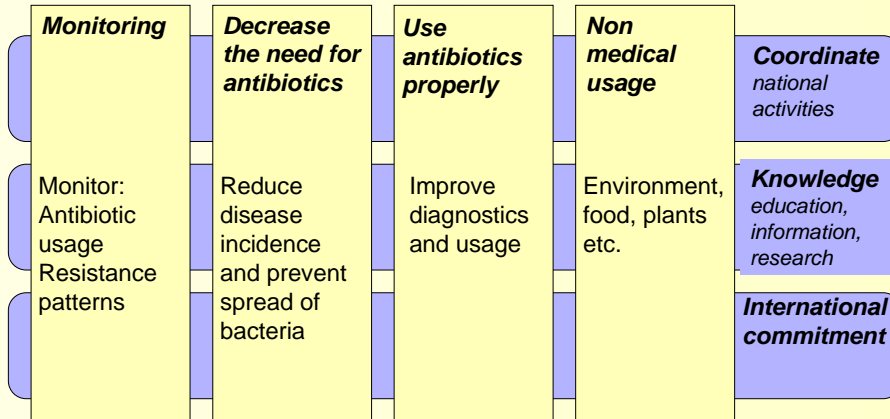


**The more we use them
... the more we lose them**



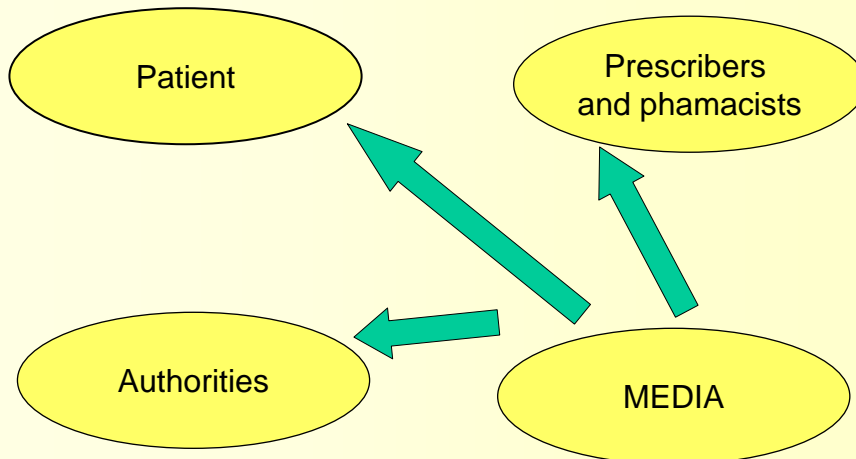


What needs to be done?



ReAct
Action on Antibiotic Resistance

Awareness and knowledge



ReAct
Action on Antibiotic Resistance

STRAMA

Swedish Strategic programme for The Rational use of Antibiotics

Create a **national multisectoral co-ordinating group** with all relevant authorities and organizations to

- share information
- formulate national strategies
- support and initiate research activities
- collaborate with media

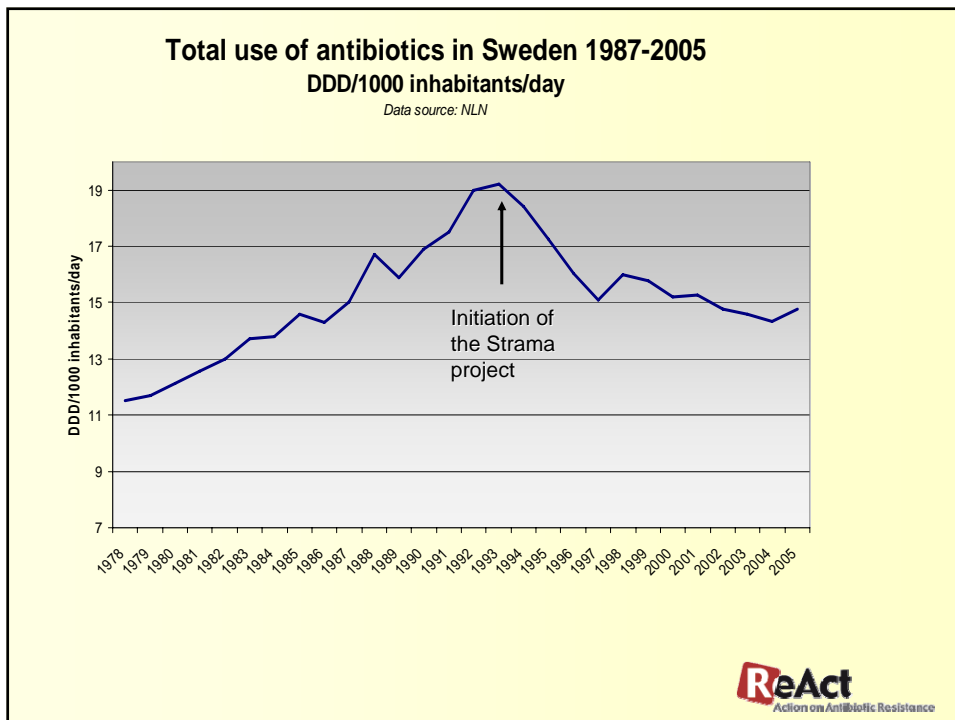
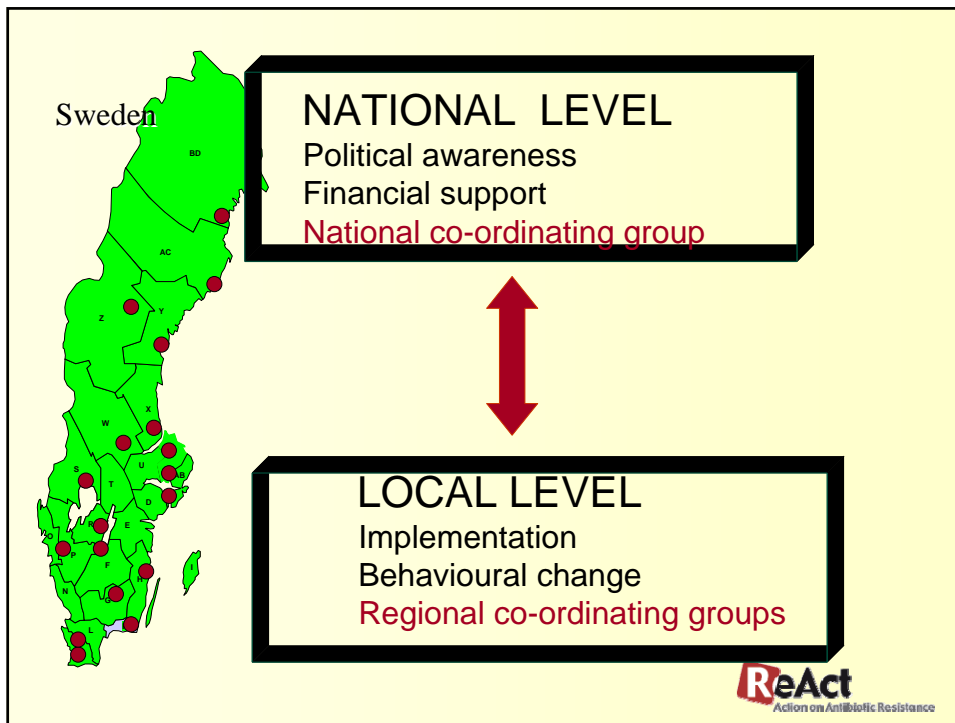


Examples on STRAMA activities

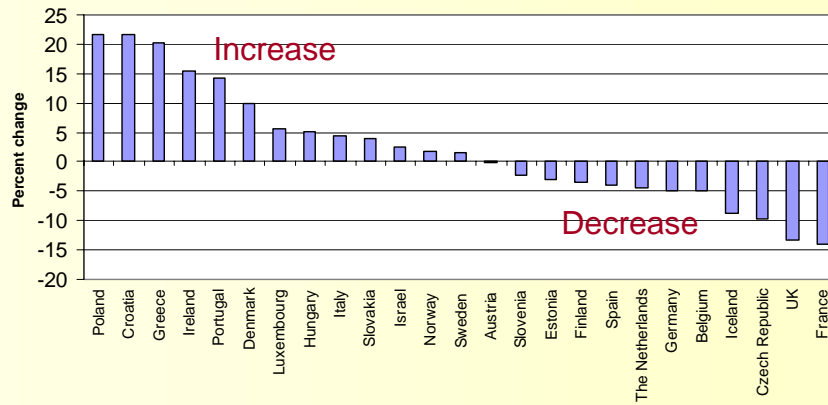
- Treatment guidelines
- Local consumption/resistance patterns
- Feed-back to prescribers
- Patient information leaflets
- Free return visits for patients with respiratory tract infections



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Change in antibiotic consumption, out-patient care in 25 European countries 1997-2003

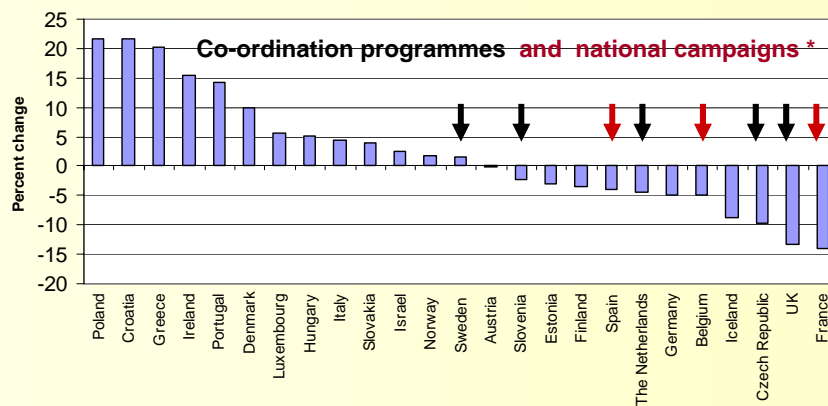


For Iceland, total data (including hospitals) are used

Data from ESAC <http://www.esac.uu.ac.be/>



Change in antibiotic consumption, out-patient care in 25 European countries 1997-2003



* Preliminary data

For Iceland, total data (including hospitals) are used

Data from ESAC



Conclusions

It is possible to achieve a significant change in antibiotic use at the national level

To be sustainable, political/financial support is needed and there needs to be a multidisciplinary coordinating body with broad engagement of stakeholders

Besides rational antibiotic use, the prevention of bacterial infections and their spread are essential in the containment of antibiotic resistance



Current and future generations should have access to effective prevention and treatment of bacterial infections as part of their right to health.

