

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE GHANA'S STORY

MARTHA GYANSA-LUTTERODT



OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)
- Response to AMR
- Brief on Policy Process
- "One Health" AMR Policy for Ghana
 - Structure and content
 - Current status
- Conclusion

GHANA FACTS AND FIGURES





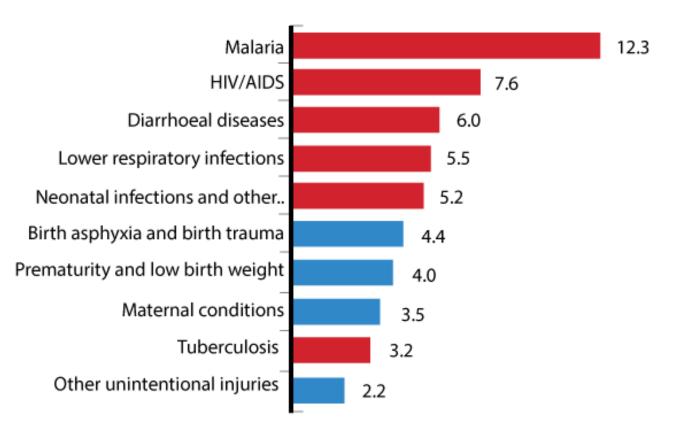
- Ghana population 2015. -27,410,000 (WHO)
- Ghana Life Expectancy 2015. - 61/64 (WHO)
- Ghana Health
 Expenditure Per Capita
 Int. \$ 2014 \$145 (WHO)
- Ghana Total Health Expenditure as part of GDP 2014 - 3.6% (WHO)
- Ghana GDP Per Capita 2015. - \$1381.40 (World Bank)

CAUSES OF MORTALITY - GH



Major causes of mortality

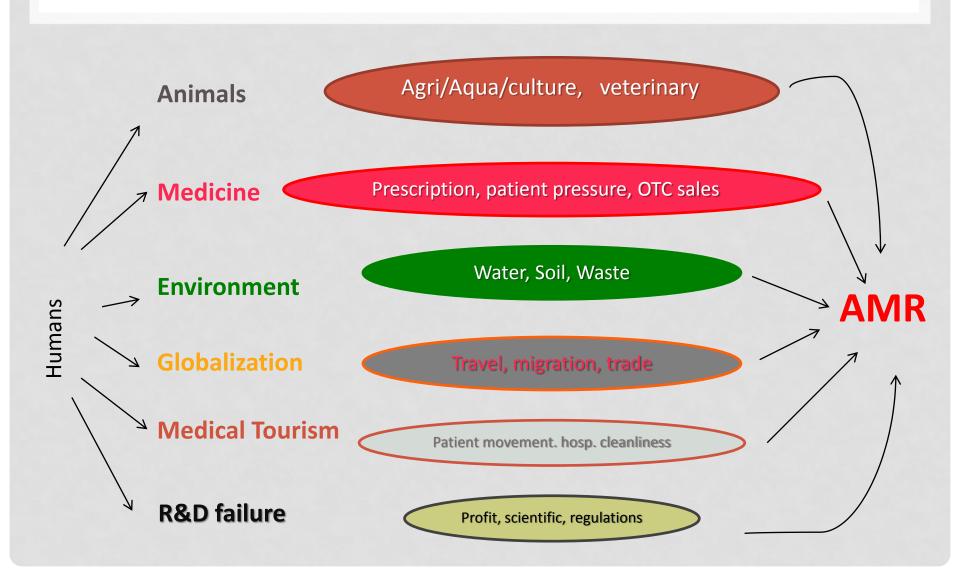








WHAT DRIVES AMR?





Regulated vrs unregulated access







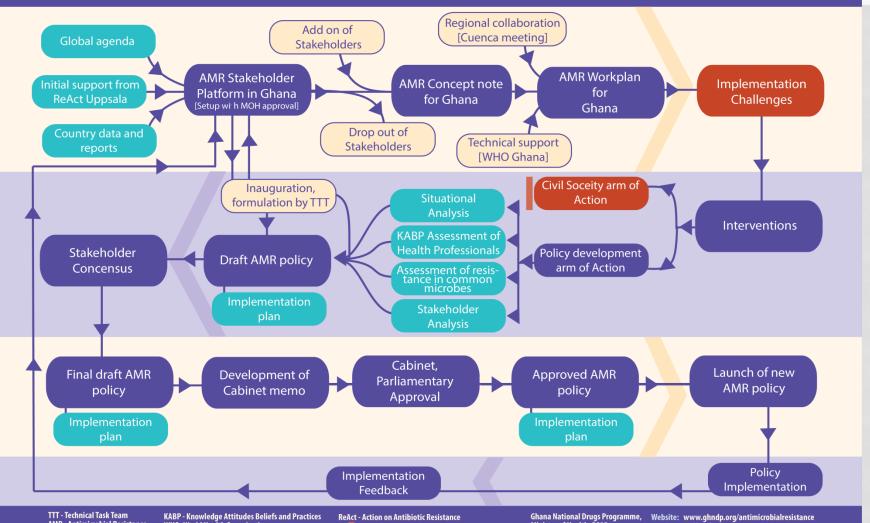




Irresponsible Use = Antimicrobial Resistance

GHANA AMR POLICY PROCESS FLOW

Policy Process for Antimicrobial Resistance Policy for Ghana





"ONE HEALTH" AMR POLICY





GOAL

- The overall goal of this policy is to
 - improve and sustain the health of the population
 - as well as enhancing food security
 - ensuring the responsible use and access to safe, effective and affordable antimicrobials of good quality
 - slow the emergence of resistant microbes and prevent the spread of resistant infections in
 - "one-health" approach".
 - (Animal, Man and Environment)



ONE HEALTH PARTNERS IN GHANA

- Ministry of Health, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Environment Science, Technology and Innovation, Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Civil Society Organisations, Academia and Research Institutions
- The Tripartite- WHO, FAO and OIE



POLICY STATEMENTS

- Notes to policy actions:
 - Short statement that gives the general direction and responsibility to address the specific objective
 - Identified areas for policy interventions are grouped/arranged under specific objectives
 - Policy statements to address the specific identified areas



- To improve awareness and understanding of AMR through effective communication, education and training
 - enhance the knowledge and understanding of the risks associated with AMR in all sectors
 - Communication and education, training
 - Continuous education of AMR
 - Introducing AMR into educational curricula



- To strengthen knowledge and evidence base through surveillance and research
 - National surveillance
 - Establishing a national monitoring system on AM
 - Data management systems
 - Consumption surveillance
 - Laboratory services
 - Strengthening laboratory capacity across all sectors



- To reduce the incidence of infection through effective sanitation, hygiene and infection prevention measures and good agricultural and biosecurity practices
 - Infection prevention and control
 - Promoting use of IPC
 - Developing SOPs and guidelines all sectors
 - Vaccination
 - Vector control measures



- To optimize the use of antimicrobial agents in humans, aquaculture, plant production and in animal health in the 'one health' approach
 - Promote responsible use of antimicrobials at all levels
 - Health facilities
 - Veterinary, aquaculture, plant health
 - Environment and industry



- Develop the economic case and create an enabling environment for sustainable investment that takes account of the needs of Ghana, and increase investment in new medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines and other interventions
 - Implementation of the one health concept through research and development
 - Manufacturing, supply and distribution
 - Regulation and enforcement
 - Stakeholder collaboration and governance

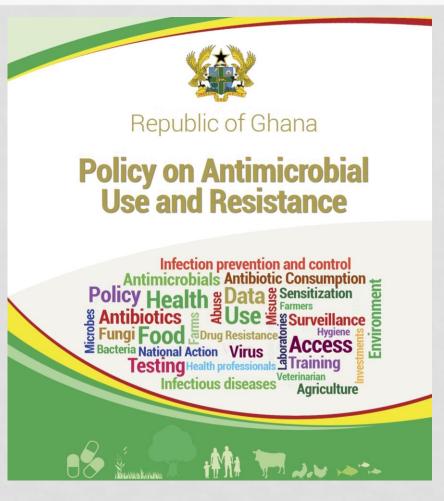


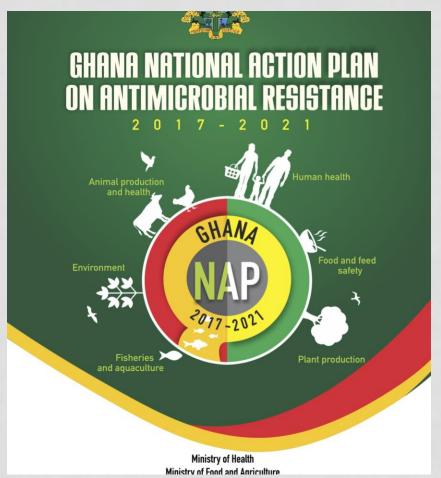
SO FAR

- Cabinet approved policy and national action plan
- National Action Plan
 - Baseline data of activities for NAP collected
 - Implementation of policy governance
 - Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms

GHANA'S POLICY AND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN







REPORTS, TRAINING MANUALS EDUCATIONAL MAT

ReAct - Action on Antibiotic Resistance

Knowledge, Attitu of Health oriente Ghana on Ar

ReAct Civil







Fighting Antibacterial Resistance in Ghana

Manual for Training
Civil Soceity Organisations in Health





PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS



Comment

THE LANCET Infection

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The Lancet Infectious Diseases, Volume 13, Issue 12, Pages 1006 - 1007, December 2013 doi:10.1016/S1473-3099(13)70196-8 ? Cite or Link Using DOI Published Online: 17 November 2013

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Antibiotic resistance in Ghana

Martha Gyansa-Lutterodt a

Ghana's 24-5 million people face a double disease burden of communicable and non-com morbidity and mortality. Malaria, HIV/AIDs, neonatal diseases, maternal issues, diabetes diahorreal diseases are the major causes of mortality. Among bacterial infections, the mo coli, Klebsiella spp, Salmonella spp, pneumococci, and Staphylococcus aureus.

In 2007, Enweronu-Laryea and Newman 1 found that minimum inhibition concentration for t cefuroxime, ciprofloxacin, and gentamicin suggested some level of resistance, likely to eroc control and treatment. Since 2007, no more studies were done until the establishment of the and Evaluation of Resistance (ADMER) project in March 2010, with support from the Danish Mi

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Antibiotic resistance in Ghana

Ghana's 24-5 million people face a double disease burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases equally causing morbidity and mortality. Malaria, HIV/AIDs, neonatal diseases, maternal issues, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, cancers, and diahorreal diseases are the major causes of mortality. Among bacterial infections, the most important pathogens are Escherichia coli, Klebsiella spp, Salmonella spp, pneumococci, and Staphylococcus aureus.

In 2007, Enweronu-Laryea and Newman¹ found that minimum inhibition concentration for these pathogens to basic antibiotics like cefuroxime, ciprofloxacin, and gentamicin suggested some level of resistance, likely to erode substantial gains made in infection control and treatment. Since 2007, no more studies were done until the establishment of the Antibiotic Drug Use and Monitoring and Evaluation of Resistance (ADMER) project in March 2010, with support from the Danish Minister of Caroles Affaire

value for money. Finally, uncontrolled use of antibiotics in agriculture, especially veterinary use, is worrying, and clear evidence and policy directions for the veterinary community are needed. Unfortunately, data are scant.

The establishment of an antimicrobial resistance working group, supported by Swedish International Development Agency, has helped to move research into practice. This working group brings together all researchers, policy makers, non-governmental organisations, civil society groups, media, academia, professional bodies, veterinary practitioners, industry, and those who work in infection prevention, control, and treatment. Civil society is also being engaged through a study to find out knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and practices to develop appropriate messages and change attitudes to antibiotic use. The continuous review of Standard Treatment Guidelines has also been useful.4 In 2011, Ghana developed and launched its furt infration control malions which cabe and basis

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51473-3099(13)70196-8

See Online/Commission

http://dx.doi.org/10/1016/

51473-3099(13)70318-9

For more on the study to change attitudes on antibiotic

use see http://www.cso. For the ADMER project see http://www.admerproject.org

PATHWAY TO OUR SUCCESSES



- Our Mentors.....
- Political commitment
- Collaborations and Partnerships
- Evidence from Academia (ADMER project)
- Joint External Evaluation
- Measurability of Indicators
 - Use of M&E focal points of Ministries developed the M&E



OUR CHALLENGES

- Maintaining the momentum
- Health systems: Infrastructure, human resource, supply chain integrity, Regulations
- 2011-2017
 - Slow process.....the policy process
 - Several Health Ministers
- Managing donor interests
- Moving policy into practice- Implementation

LESSONS LEARNT



- Champions at all the entry points
- Leadership
- Working together
 - Strategy development not an event
 - Capacity
 - Shared skills
- Information and resource sharing
- Role of civil society



Ghndp.org/reactcso

affordable, and used rationally.

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Resistance to antimicrobial drugs in Ghana

Background: Antimicrobial drug resistance is a global issue that affects health, economic, and social development. The problem has been attributed to misuse of antimicrobial agents. Purpose:...



Community joint action
Promoting rational use
Antibiotic Resistance happen when antibiotics available are no longer able to kill the microbes I -preserve A key responsibility for any health program antibiotics: or organization is ensuring that highquality essertial drugs are available,

Antibiotic resistance is resistance of a bacterium to an antibiotic drug to which it was previously sensitive.

ReAct in Ghana

Available data suggest that there is increasing prevalence of resistance to antibiotics and a marked decrease in development of new antimicrobials with novel mechanism of action.





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Antibodic resistance in Grana

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- Expanded AMR TWG
- MoH and other Ministries and Agencies
- Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)/Secretariat
- OIE
- WHO Country Office
- ReAct Uppala
- ADMER Project
- DFID TA



• THANK YOU