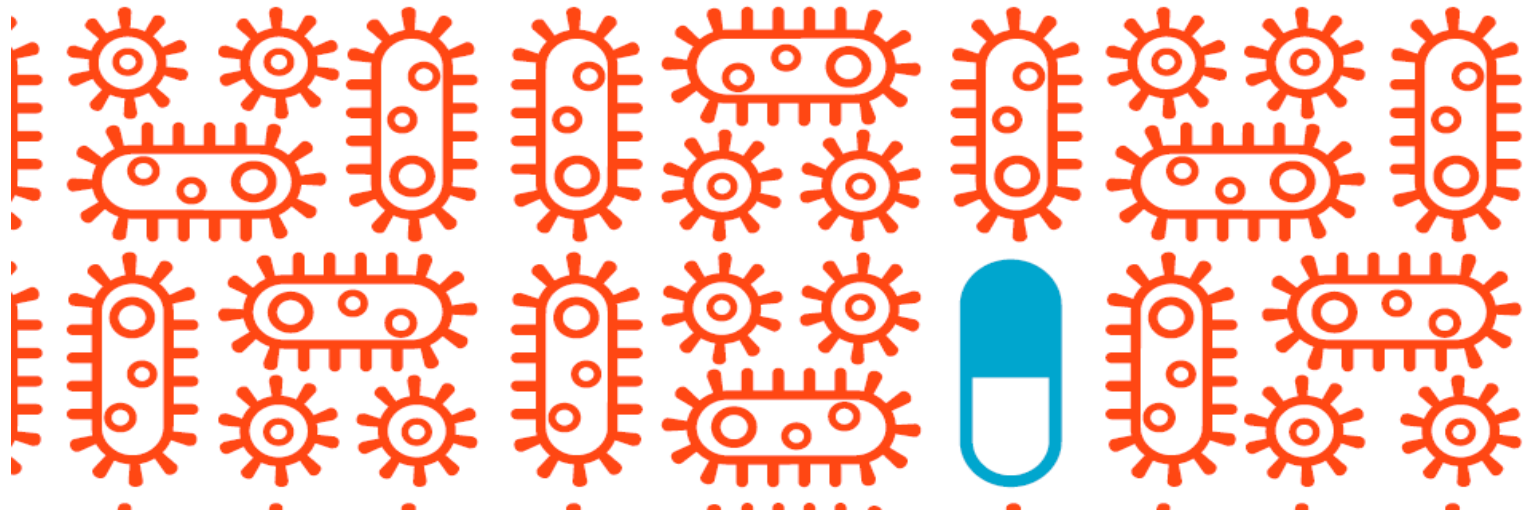


Recommendations for Implementing Antimicrobial Stewardship Programs in Latin America and the Caribbean:

Manual for Public Health Decision-Makers



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PURPOSE OF THESE RECOMMENDATIONS

These joint recommendations by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Florida International University (FIU), and Global Health Consortium (GHC) are intended to:

- Propose comprehensive and practical guidelines for national authorities and decision makers in Latin American and the Caribbean on the implementation of ASPs
- Guide hospital managers, administrators and various health care workers (HCWs) in the creation and/or strengthening of ASPs to tackle antimicrobial resistance and implement cost effective interventions related to antimicrobial stewardship (AMS), taking into consideration challenges and opportunities present in Latin America and the Caribbean.

WHAT IS AN ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM?

Coordinated interventions designed to improve and measure the appropriate use of antibiotic agents by promoting the selection of the optimal drug regimen, including dosing, duration, and route of administration

Fishman N. Policy statement on antimicrobial stewardship by the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America (SHEA), the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA), and the Pediatric Diseases Society (PIDS). Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol 2012; 33:322–7.

BOX 1. BENEFITS OF ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAMS



» Improved clinical outcomes



» Reduced antimicrobial consumption



» Reduced associated treatment cost



» Improved therapy and prophylaxis prescription



» Reduced treatment failure and mortality



» Reduced hospital rates of *Clostridium difficile* infection (CDI) and other health care associated infections



» Reduced antibiotic resistance among common nosocomial pathogens (e.g., methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and gram-negative bacteria)

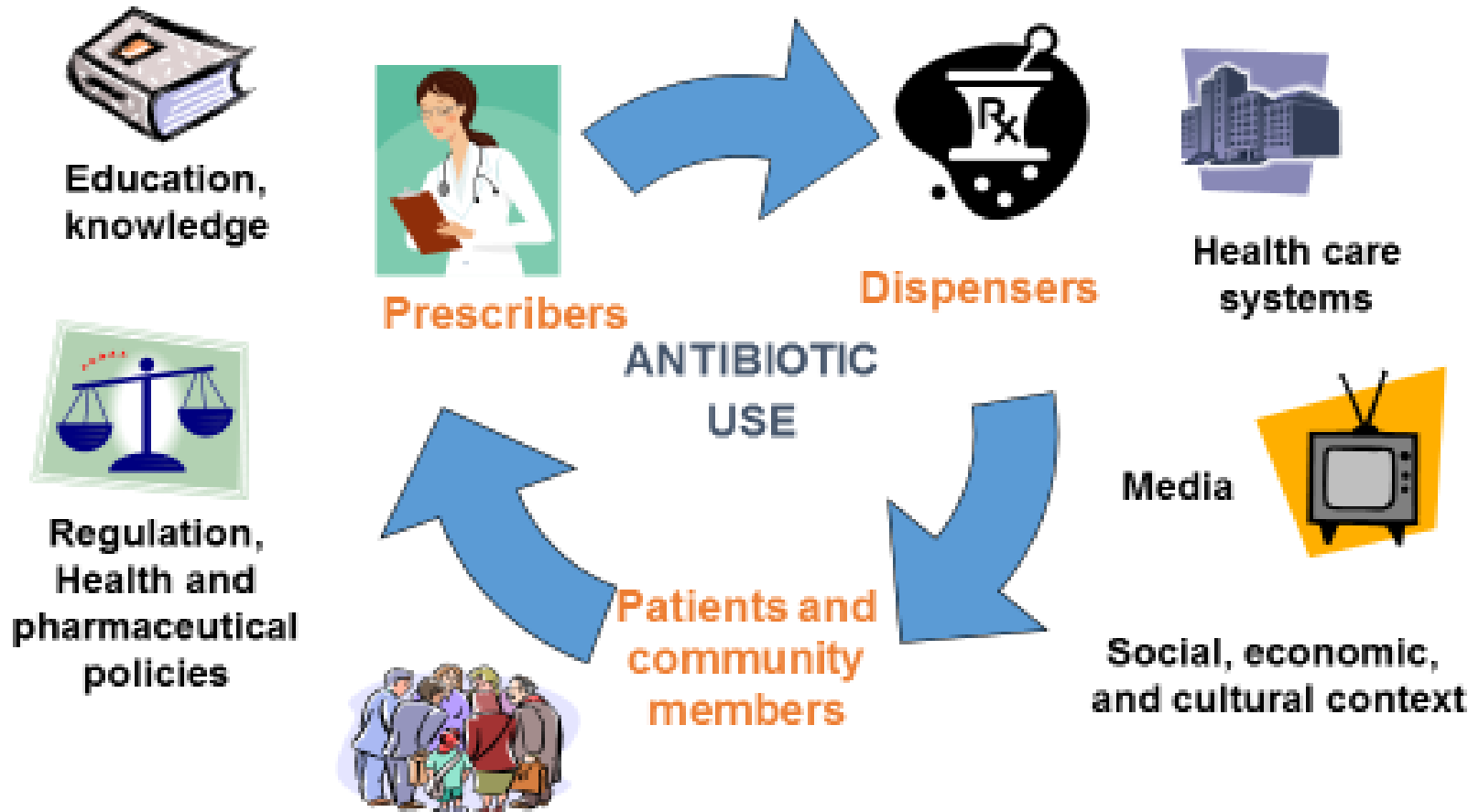


» Reduced drug-related side effects and drug interactions

LEADERSHIP AND ACCOUNTABILITY AT NATIONAL LEVEL

- Implementation of ASPs is a global strategy that needs strong leadership from all stakeholders...
- ASPs usually pay for themselves through savings in both antibiotic expenditures and indirect costs
- Consequently, national authorities might consider providing financial support to begin program implementation.

DETERMINANTS OF ANTIMICROBIAL USE IN THE COMMUNITY



ORGANIZING ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAMS IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

- Successful implementation of ASPs in primary health care requires adapting health systems, to promote the optimization of antimicrobial use.
- For that purpose, there needs to be interaction among various national institutions and organizational levels, as well as with private and non-governmental organizations

1. Governance

- Effective governance is essential.
- This requires the designation of a specialized office (national ASP) within the MOH.
- Roles of every responsible in the MOH might be clearly defined (overlapping risk!)

2. Stakeholder participation

- Building alliances among supporters and reaching consensus with opponents is necessary during the design phase of the ASP and later implementation...

Potential stakeholders

- Ministry of Health Departments (QC, Health Promotion, Epidemiology, etc)
- Public and Private Health Institutions and Accreditation Groups
- Researchers and Academia
- Professional Associations (medical, microbiology, pharmacy, nursing)
- Pharmacies: Retail Associations

- Medical, Pharmacy, Dentistry and Nursing Schools
- Patient and Consumer Associations
- Media (health reporters, radio, television and print)

3. Situation analyses and ASP guidance drafting

- a) Current regulations of antimicrobials sales and their enforcement;
- b) Assessments of antimicrobial consumption levels and prescription appropriateness (private and public health care sectors);
- c) Knowledge, attitudes and practices related to antimicrobial use among various stakeholders (e.g., general practitioners, medical specialists, pharmacy personnel, patients and their families); and
- d) Identification of economic incentives that encourage inappropriate use ...

4. Implementation and scaling-up

- National-level progress on AMR takes time.
- ASPs for PHC should begin step-by-step and proper implementation of program interventions, gradually increasing the number of components, as well as territorial coverage.
- For example, currently in Latin America...

<http://iris.paho.org/xmlui/handle/123456789/49645>

***Muchas gracias por su atención y
esperamos escuchar sus opiniones y
experiencias!!!***