KENYAN NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON ANTIMICROBIALS

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Outline

- Background
- Process of Policy formulation
- The National Action Plan on AMR

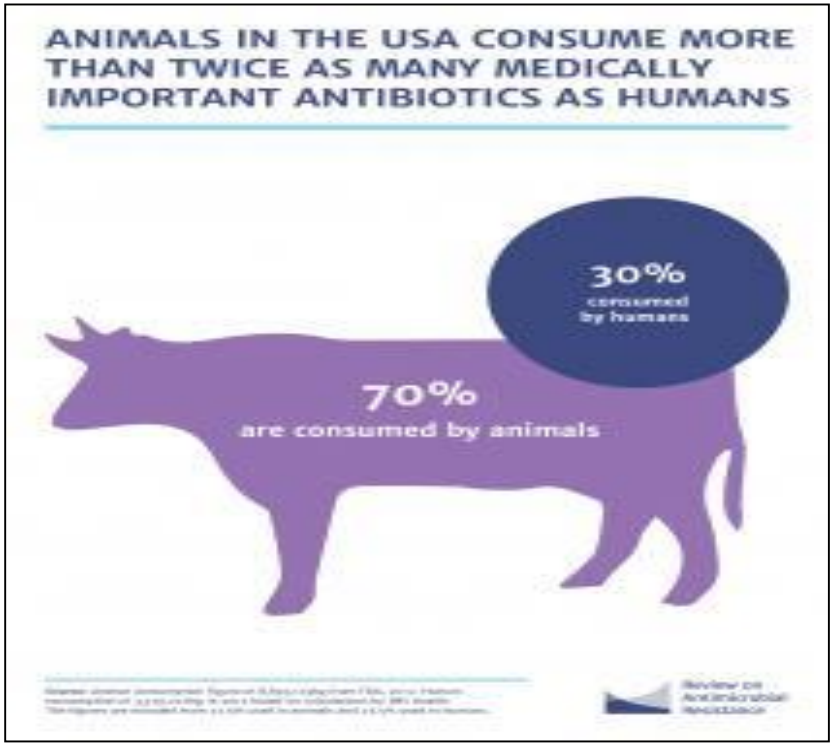
Background

Why Now?

- Increasingly serious global public health threat
  - Untreatable infections, prolonged hospital care
  - 2 million Americans ill from resistant infections
  - 25,000 deaths/yr across EU
  - Desperation over "dry pipeline"

Background

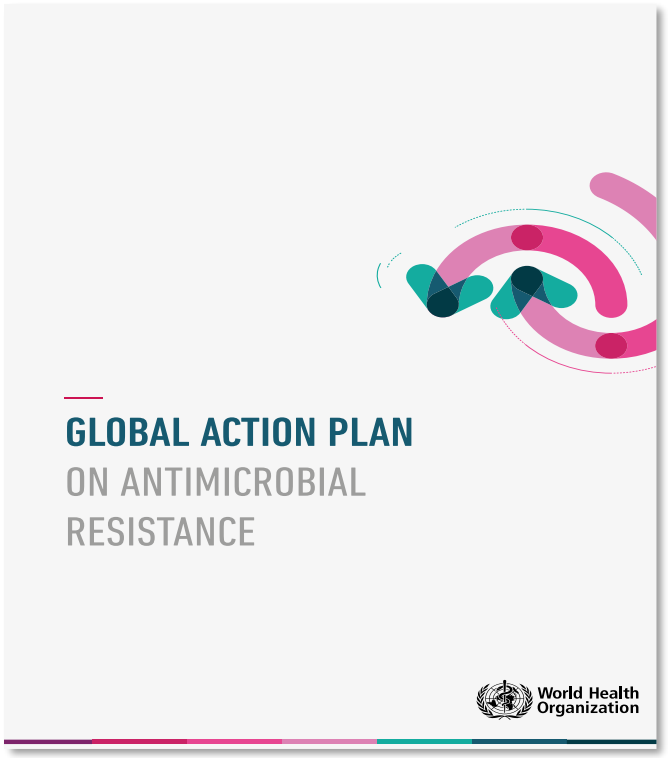
- Economic burden
  - Negative impact on food security
  - 1, 5 billion euros per year in EU
  - In 2050 costing the world up to $100 trillion
- Growing awareness and commitment
  - Political, professional, public

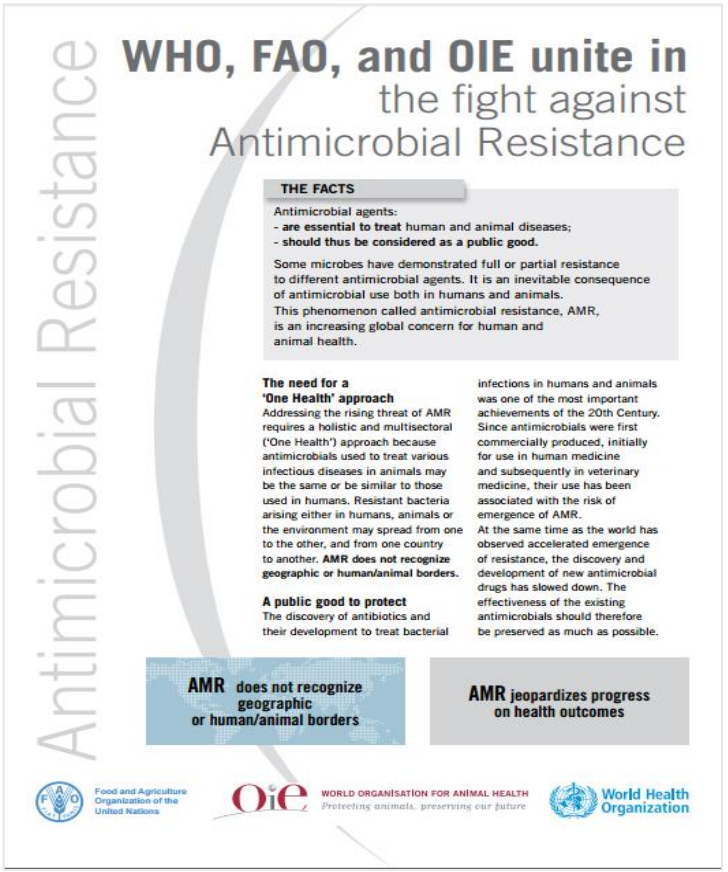


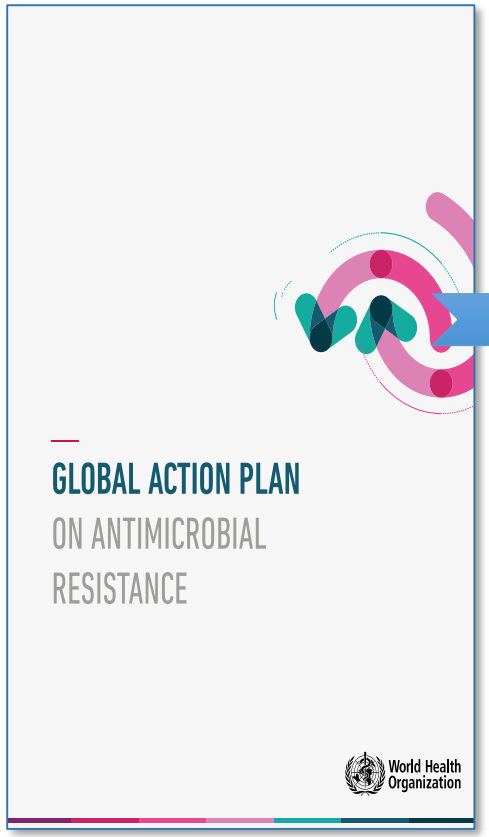
50% of antibiotic consumption in humans is reported to be un-necessary

- It is estimated that by 2050 AMR will contribute to the highest global mortality of 10 million with cancer at 8.2 million and Diabetes at 1.5 million and diarrhoeal diseases at 1.4 million

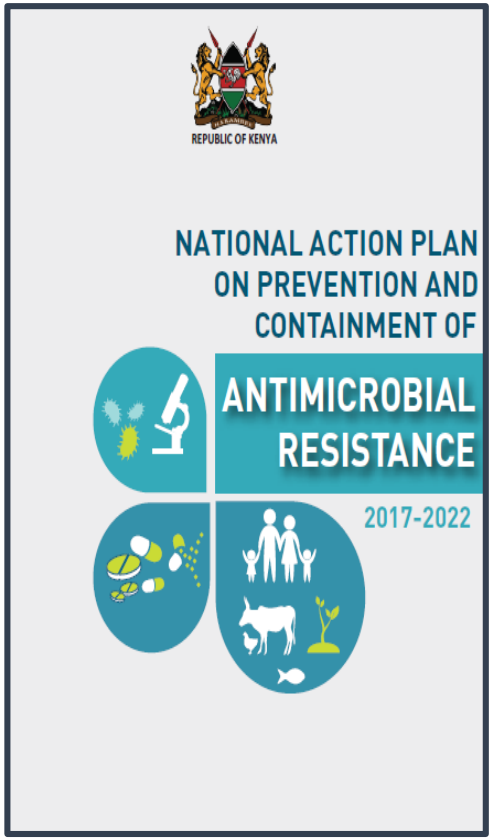
Addressing AMR is a shared responsibility






GLOBAL ACTION PLAN
ON ANTIMICROBIAL
RESISTANCE
World Health Organization


REPUBLIC OF KENYA
NATIONAL POLICY ON
PREVENTION AND
CONTAINMENT OF
ANTIMICROBIAL
RESISTANCE
MAY 2017


REPUBLIC OF KENYA
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN
ON PREVENTION AND
CONTAINMENT OF
ANTIMICROBIAL
RESISTANCE
2017-2022

Process of NAP formulation

Based on the National Policy on the prevention and containment of AMR

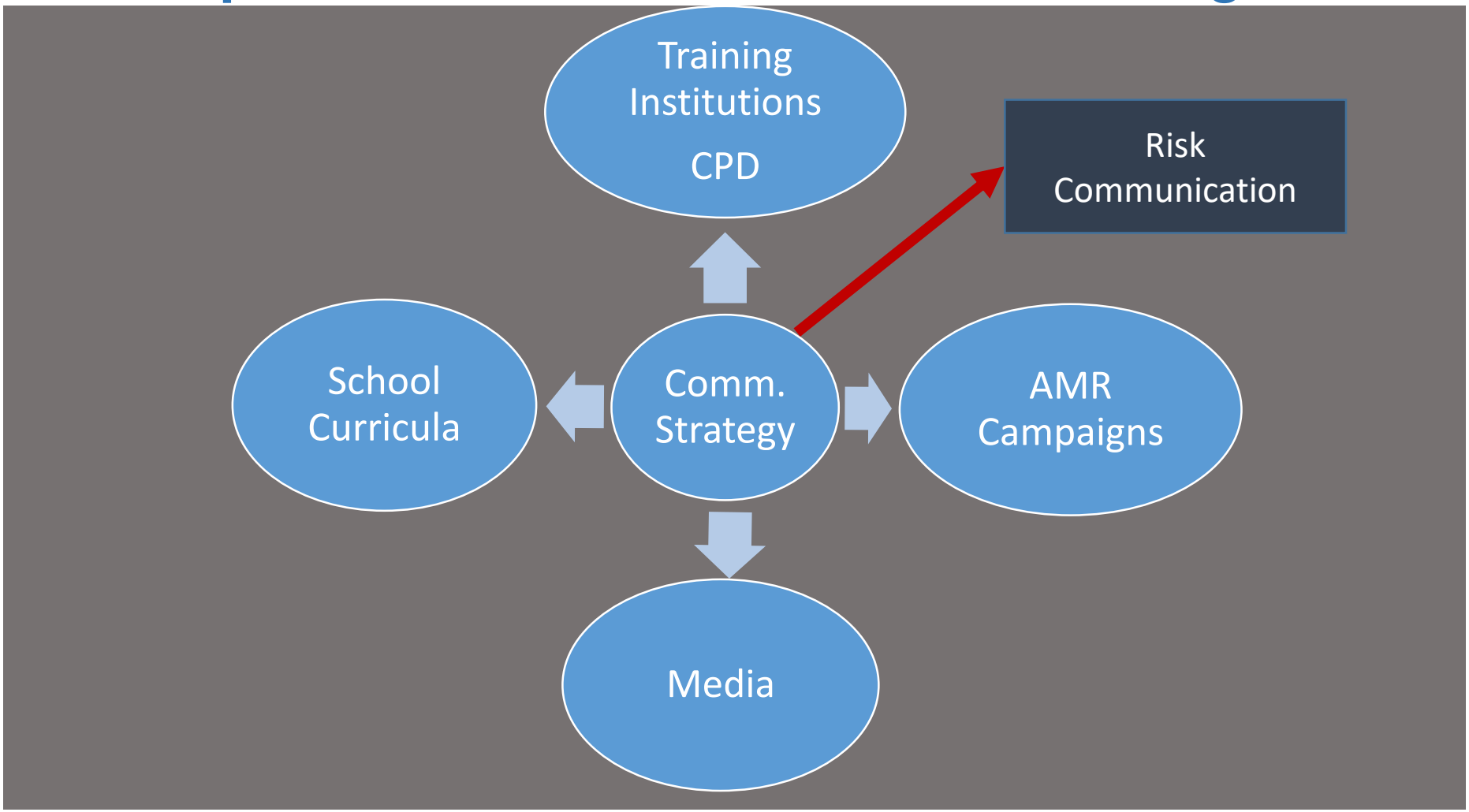
NAP Objectives

- **Objective 1:** Improve awareness and understanding
- **Objective 2:** Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base of the AMR through surveillance and research
- **Objective 3:** Reduce the incidence of infection
- **Objective 4:** Optimize the use of antimicrobials in human, animal and plant health.

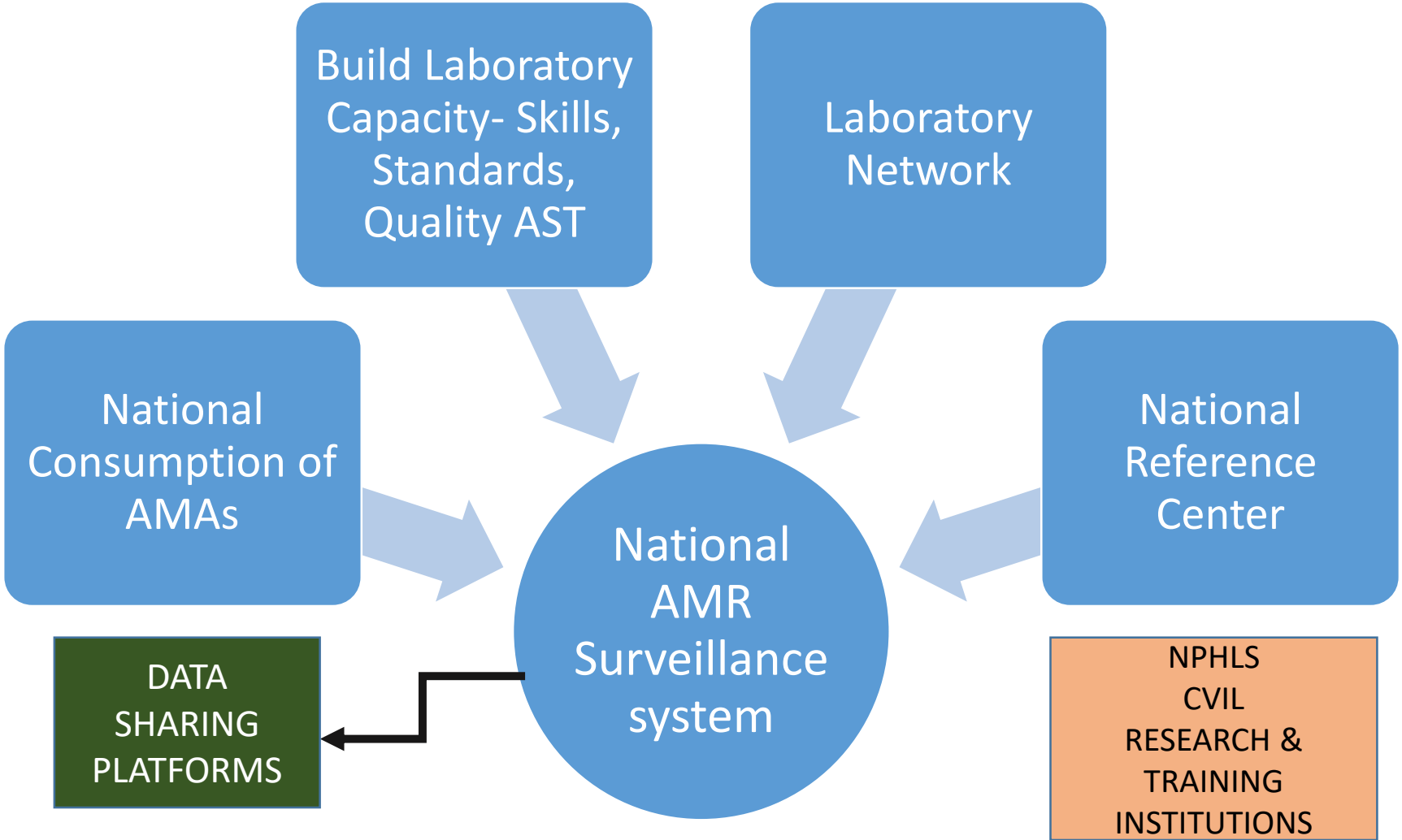
NAP Objectives

- **Objective 5:** To support sustainable investment that takes account of the needs of Kenya, and increase investment in new medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines and other interventions

Improve awareness and understanding of AMR



Surveillance and research



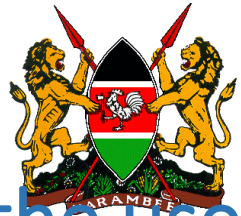
Reduce the incidence of infection through effective IPC

Implement the IPC Strategy

Monitor Hand Hygiene Adherence

Establish a National HAIs surveillance system

Develop and/or review accreditation system and quality assurance standards



Optimize the use of antimicrobials

Regulatory Capacity

- Establish the Kenya Food and Drug Authority
- Registration, market authorization, marketing, PMS
- Mandatory reporting on consumption of antimicrobials
- Regulatory control over the manufacture and use of antibiotics in animals

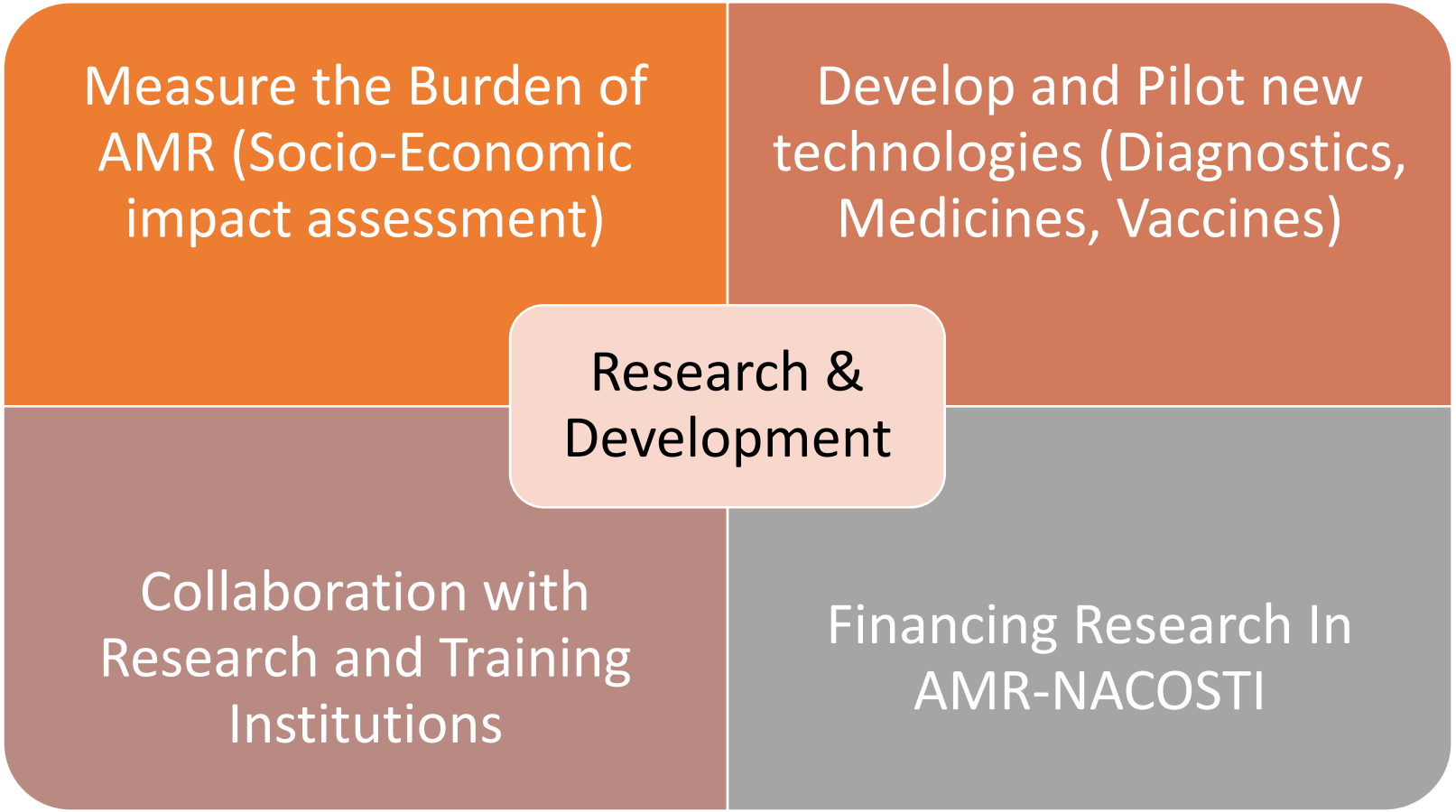
Appropriate use

- Establish Antimicrobial Stewardship programs
- Publish a schedule of antimicrobials per level of care
- Publish list of antimicrobials classified as critical for use in humans
- Integrate Antimicrobial Stewardship into training curriculum, CPD, accreditation standards

Access

- Ensure continuous availability of quality essential antimicrobial agents
- Evidence based prescribing and dispensing through improved diagnostics

Sustainable investment through research & development



Action/Facilitation

- GOK has set up a National Research Fund
- GOK has set up a multisectoral Antimicrobial Steering Committee and a National Antimicrobial Advisory Committee (NASAC)
- Technical Working Groups (TWG) to address each of the objectives are in place
- National Medicines and Therapeutics Commitee (NMTC)
- Hospital Medicines and Therapeutics Committes (MTC)

Potential Measures of Outcome

- Extent of reduction in national human consumption of antibiotics and reduction in the volume of antibiotic use in food production.
- Extent of reduction in the prevalence of antimicrobial resistance based on data collected through surveillance.
- Extent of reduction in the prevalence of preventable infections, and in particular the incidence of drug resistant infections in health care settings.

Potential Measures of Outcome

- Extent of reduction in national human consumption of antibiotics, the consumption of antibiotics used in food production and the use of medical and veterinary antimicrobial agents for applications other than human and animal health.
- Extent of increase in sustainable investment in R&D

CASE FOR KNH

- FUNCTIONAL MEDICINES AND THERAPEUTIC COMMITTEE
- MTC ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP SUB-COMMITTEE
- THE KNH GUIDE TO ANTIMICROBIAL THERAPY IN CRITICAL CARE UNITS ,
  - Hand Hygiene Technique (pictorial)
  - Antibiotic prescribing algorithm (knh)
  - Patient risk stratification (4 Categories)

CASE FOR KNH

Antibiotic Protocols for ; Bloodstream infections , Pneumonia (Riders. All these patients must have a TB test. Duration of therapy no more than 5days) , Urinary tract infections ,Skin and soft tissue and Intra-abdominal infections.

- Standard dosages of commonly used antimicrobials

Kenya encourages partneships that address antimicrobial stewardship activities

WELCOME

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