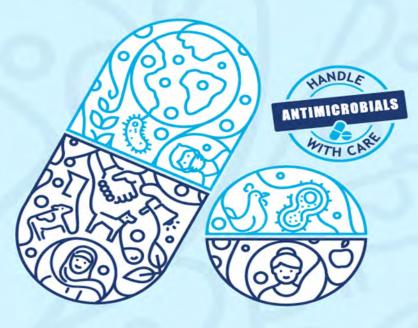
The Importance of ONE HEALTH Approach to Antimicrobial Resistance Policy at National Level: Case study of Thailand AMR movement

## Niyada Kiatying-Angsulee 28 May2023 HAIAP Forum Health Action for all USM, Penang Malaysia







# Contents

- Politics of Global AMR agenda
- Importance of ONE Health Approach and its understandings
- Interdisciplinary approach to address AMR
- Thailand as case study

# How did AMR stories start?



## Alexander Fleming Penicillin: Nobel Lecture December 11, 1945

I would like to sound one note of warning ..

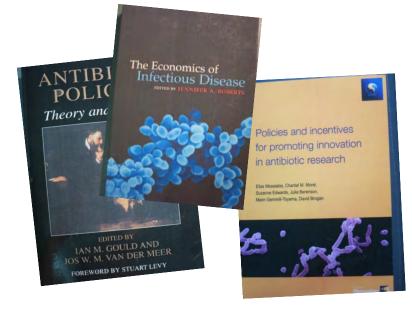
1922 lysozyme discovery 1929 Penicillin discovered by Alexander Fleming and colleague 1945 Fleming, Ernst Boris Chain and Sir Howard Walter Florey awarded Nobel prize

1950 AMR found

... there is no need to worry about giving an overdose and poisoning the patient. There may be a danger, though, in underdosage. It is not difficult to make microbes resistance to penicillin in the laboratory by exposing them to concentrations not sufficient to kill them, and he same thing has occasionally happened in the body.

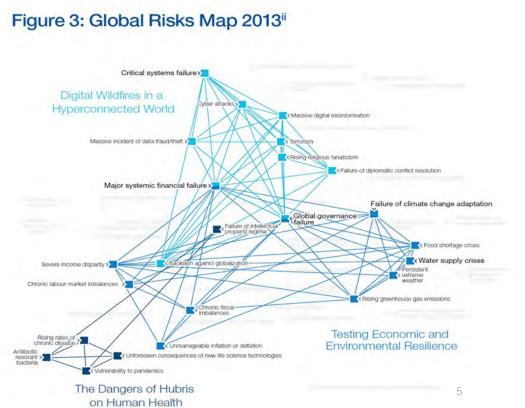
# Academic and CSO advocacy worldwide

ReAct created in 2005 1981 APUA 2008 AAD First in the world 18 November WEF 2013 global risks report WEF 2018 global risks report (AMR) WEF2021 AMR and water





WØRLD



Source: World Economic Forum

Insight Report

# WHA and UN system on AMR (Slow in taking action)

2009 Progress report on 2007 Rational Use of Medicines Resolution 2007 Secretariat's report on Rational Use of Medicines Progress report: WHA A60/28—Progress reports on technical and health matters—Improving the containment of antimicrobial resistance Discussion: Report on Progress of Implementation of Resolution on Antimicrobial Resistance adopted by the Assembly in 2005 Resolution WHA 60.16 2005 Background: WHA A58/14—Antimicrobial resistance: a threat to global health security. Rational use of medicines by prescribers and patients WHA58.27 Improving the containment of antimicrobial resistance 2001 Background: WHA A54/17—Revised drug strategy Resolution: WHA 54.11—WHO medicines strategy

- Background: WHA A54/9—Global health security—epidemic alert and response
- Resolution: WHA 54.14—Global health security: epidemic alert and response

1998

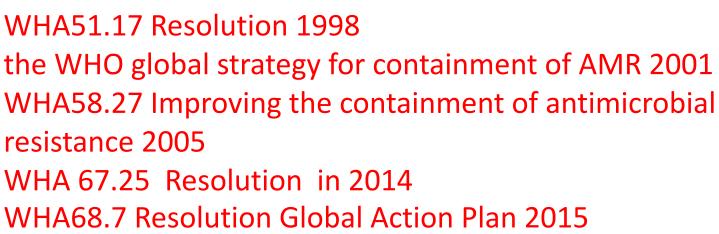
- Background: WHA A51/9—Emerging and other communicable diseases: antimicrobial resistance
- Resolution: WHA 51.17—Emerging and other communicable diseases: antimicrobial resistance

**Regional Committees Resolutions** 

 European strategic action plan on antibiotic resistance Regional Committee for Europe, September 2011

Figure 1. Previous WHA resolutions.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/265516392\_The\_World\_Health\_Assembly\_resolution\_on\_an timicrobial\_resistance/figures?lo=1

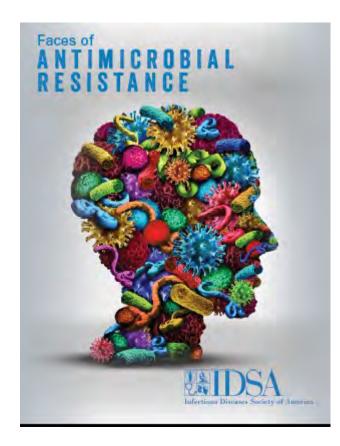


Tripartite Joint Secretariat on Antimicrobial Resistance World Antimicrobial Awareness Week (WAAW) UN Environment Programme joins alliance to implement One Health approach 2022 Quadripartite welcomes new political commitments in fight

against antimicrobial resistance 2023



# **AMR** stories



(BLOG) Antimicrobial Resistance: A Very Personal Story



http://www.eu-patient.org/blog/?p=615

# The Human Microbiome Project



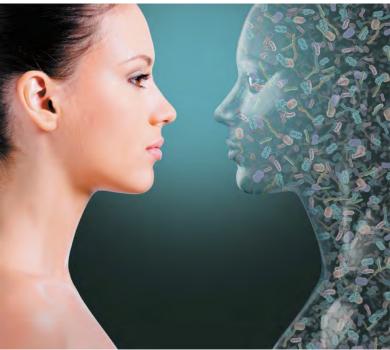
#### Human Microbiota

The human body is colonized by a vast number of microbes, collectively referred to as the human microbiota. The link between these microbes and our health is the focus of a growing number of research initiatives, and new insights are emerging rapidly, some of which we are proud to present in this special collection.

Credit: Joana Ricou / Steven H. Lee / Studio Graphiko

Good bugs and bad bugs

## Only 1% human



# From Human Centric to ONE Health ecocentric

One Health is a collaborative, multisectoral, and transdisciplinary approach — working at the local, regional, national, and global levels — with the goal of achieving optimal health outcomes recognizing the interconnection between people, animals, plants, and their shared environment.

- Interdisciplinary approaches + science + social science + citizen science +++
- Global, Regional, National, community
- Health Benefit to all
- Links/Connections = (Global, Human, Animals, Plants, Microbes)
- Impacts on environment
- Environment impacts on human gut microbiome

https://www.cdc.gov/onehealth/basics/index.html

# HUMAN ANIMAL PLANT MEDICINES MICROBE AMR AND THE GLOBE' HEALTH RDU VS AMR

Access and RDU on drugs

Factors ADR, AE Researches

impact

Behaviour 2P Access RDU on ATB ATB distribution ADR, AE of ATB In human, animal, plants Environment ATB Stewardship Therapeutics Efficiency, effective

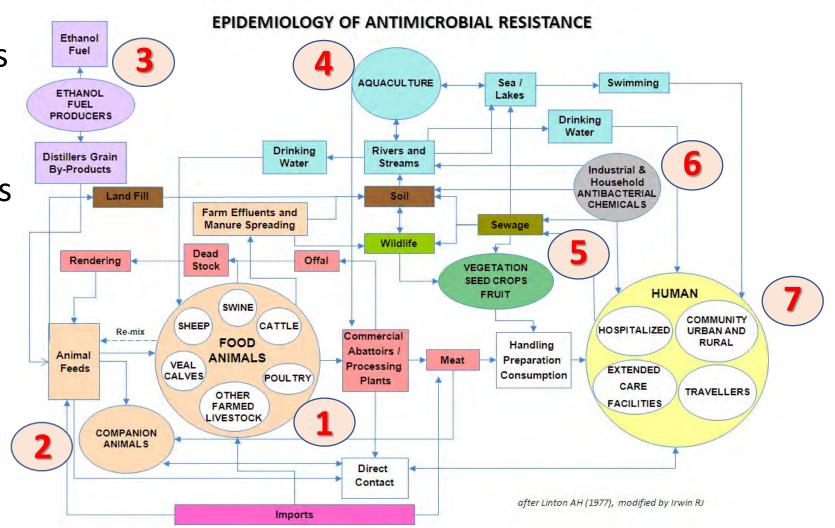
Infection prevention &control Factors **AMR Surveillance AMR** distribution Infectious Diseases diagnosis **Researches** impact

# ABR and ecology

- AB in farm (cow, ox, pig, chicken, fish, prawn, etc)
- AB in agriculture (orange, pomelo, lime orchard, vegetable, rice field, flowers, honey-bee)
- AB waste and water from farm and agriculture
- Waste from industry
- Destroy or mutate natural microbial
- Toxicants and AMR
- ..

## 7 Sectors which contribute to the propagation and dissemination of AMR

Food animals
 Companion animals
 EtOH producers
 Aquaculture
 Vegetation & Seeds
 Industry
 Human



https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/surveillance/canadian-integrated-program-antimicrobial-resistance-surveillance-cipars/background.html

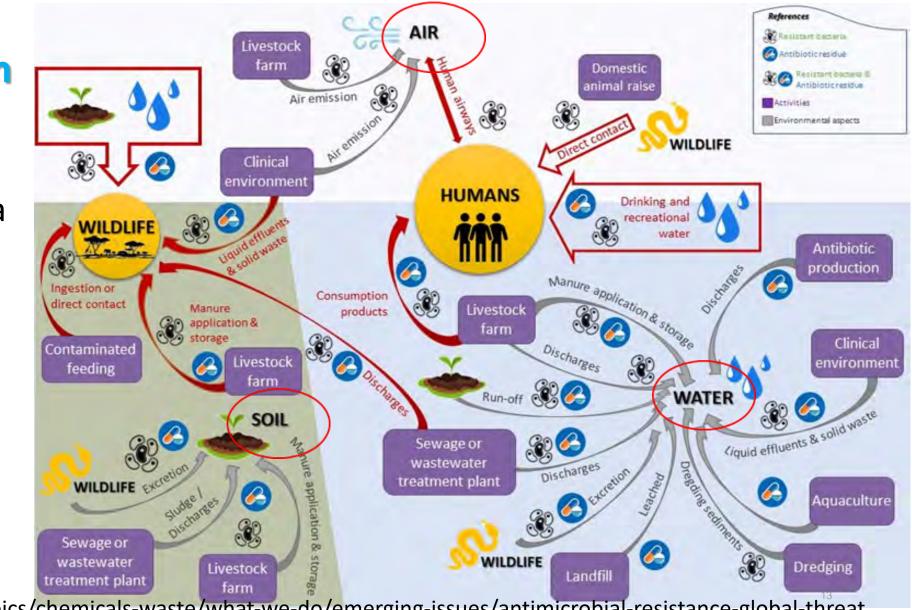
# **Environment Reflection of AMR Situation**

## **Contaminations in Environment**

- Antimicrobials
- Resistant Bacteria
- Mutant gene

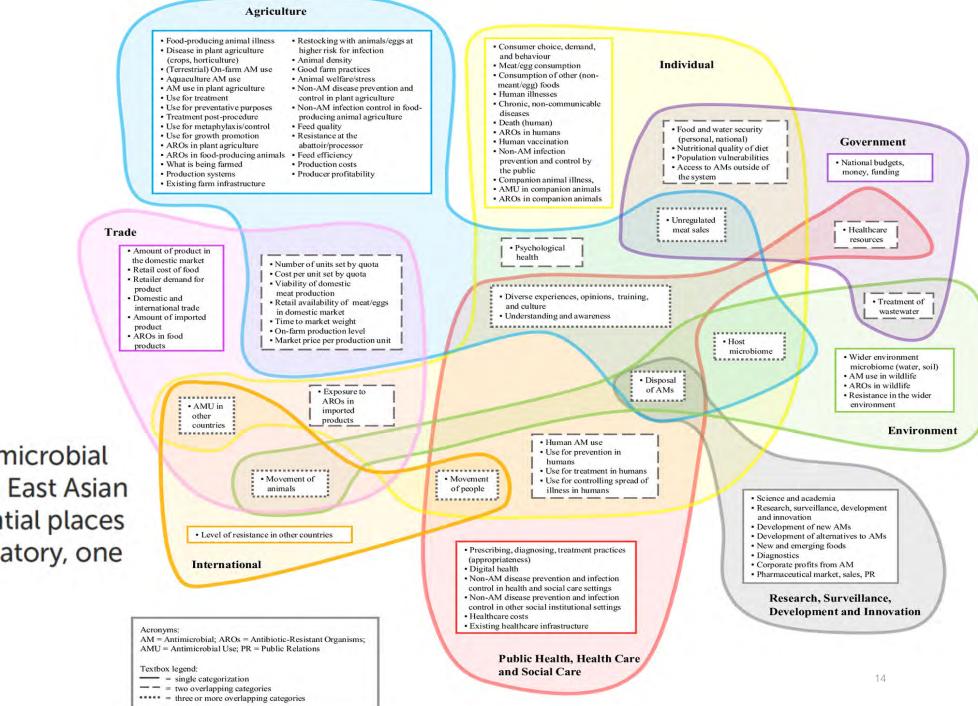
# Where

- Soil/earth
- Water
- Air



https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/chemicals-waste/what-we-do/emerging-issues/antimicrobial-resistance-global-threat

Factors impacting antimicrobial resistance in the South East Asian food system and potential places to intervene: A participatory, one health study



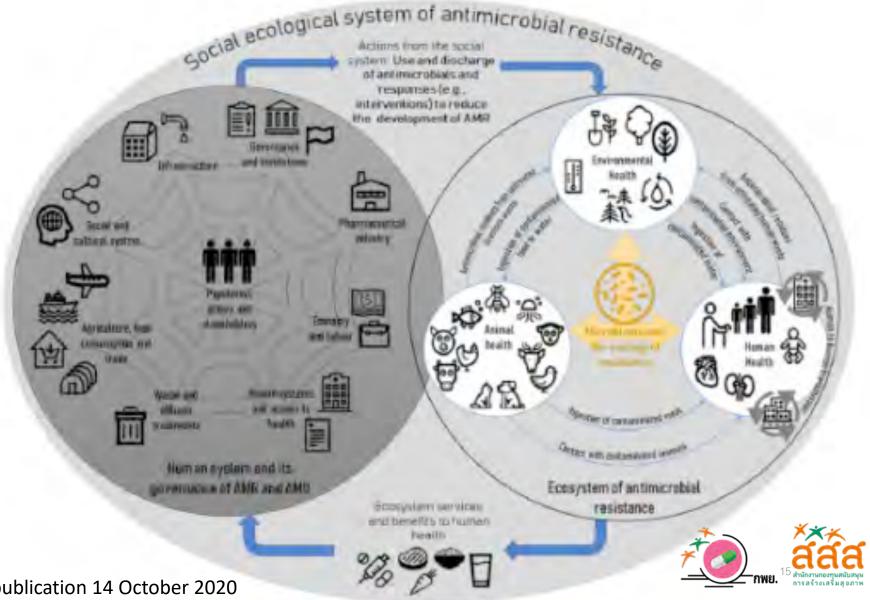
# AMR intervene: A Social-Ecological Framework

One Health

AMR-Intervene: a social–ecological framework to capture the diversity of actions to tackle antimicrobial resistance from a One Health perspective

## Larger A et al 2021

J Antimicrob Chemother 2021; 76: 1–21 doi:10.1093/jac/dkaa394 Advance Access publication 14 October 2020

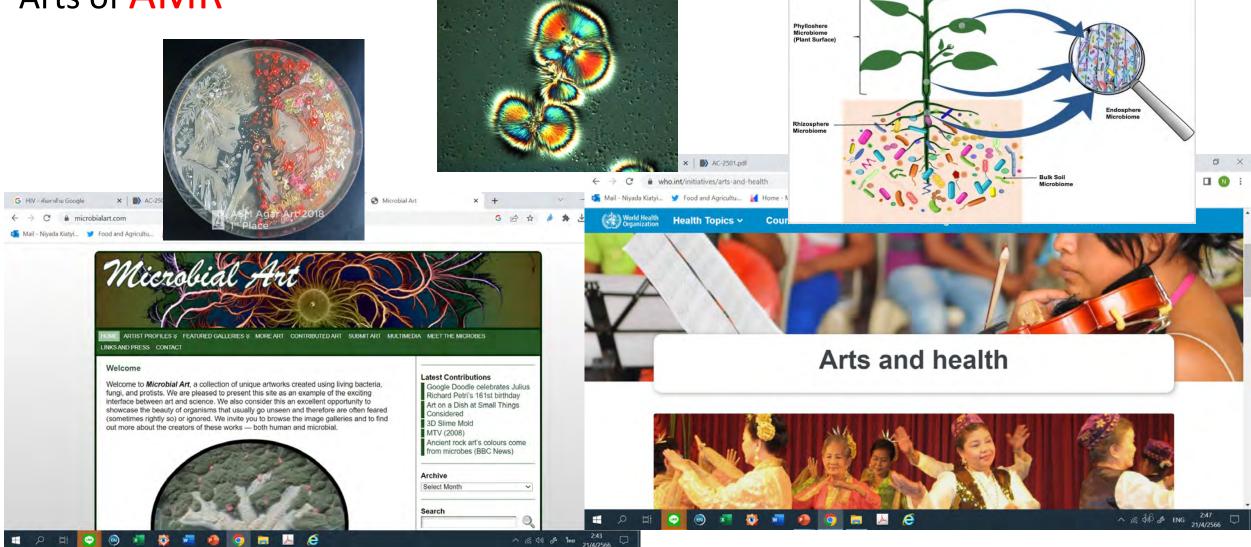


http://www.microbiana.org/category/content/microbial-art?page=1

# Microbiana & Metaphore

Re-imagining antimicrobial resistance

## Arts of AMR



# A current perspective on antimicrobial resistance in Southers for a standard up.com/jac/article/72/11/2963/4076635

- AMR threats
- Network of AMR Surveillance
- Jaipur declaration
- AMU database
- Under use of ATB diagnostic

## Drivers of AMR

- Economic development & pop growth
- Use in human
- Poor awareness & knowledge
- ATB in agriculture& aquaculture
- Drug access and quality

## Tools for Mitigation

- Education, Stewardship, Policy, Diag
- R and Drug Development
- Surveillance, Hygiene, IPC



# **Stakeholders in Asia**

## At National/Facility/Community levels

- Government
- Academia, Professions, and Research Institutes
- CSO, Consumer groups, Patient groups,
- Media (Agency and Journalist)
- Surveillance: NARST, AMRCP, VINARES: Vietnam Resistance,

### • At Regional and International levels

- WHO: SEARO, WPRO, EMRO// FAO // OIE// UNEP// UN systems
- CSO: HAIAP, ReAct, Green Peace, WAP, OXFAM, ARC, TWN, etc.
- Academia: DMDC
- Diagnosis Lab
- Surveillance Network: ANSORP, GARP,, Asia WT-MOPs: Wellcome Trust Major Overseas Programmes, PulseNet Asia Pacific,
- Research and Development

- Antimicrobial resistance control efforts in Africa: a survey of the role of Civil Society Organisations. Glob Health Action. 2021; 14(1): 1868055.
- How civil society action can contribute to combating antimicrobial resistance. Mirza Alas 2020 Research Paper No. 126 South Centre, Geneva
- 9 The role of civil society in tackling antimicrobial resistance. Anthony D. So and Reshma Ramachandran Cambridge University Press: 2020
- The Role of Civil Society in Ensuring Accountability in Addressing AMR: Lessons from the Antibiotic Resistance Coalition. Reshma Ramachandran, 2017
- Antimicrobial Awareness Week 2021: How civil society works with government to contain AMR in Nigeria. By Dooshima Kwange Published: Wednesday 24 November 2021

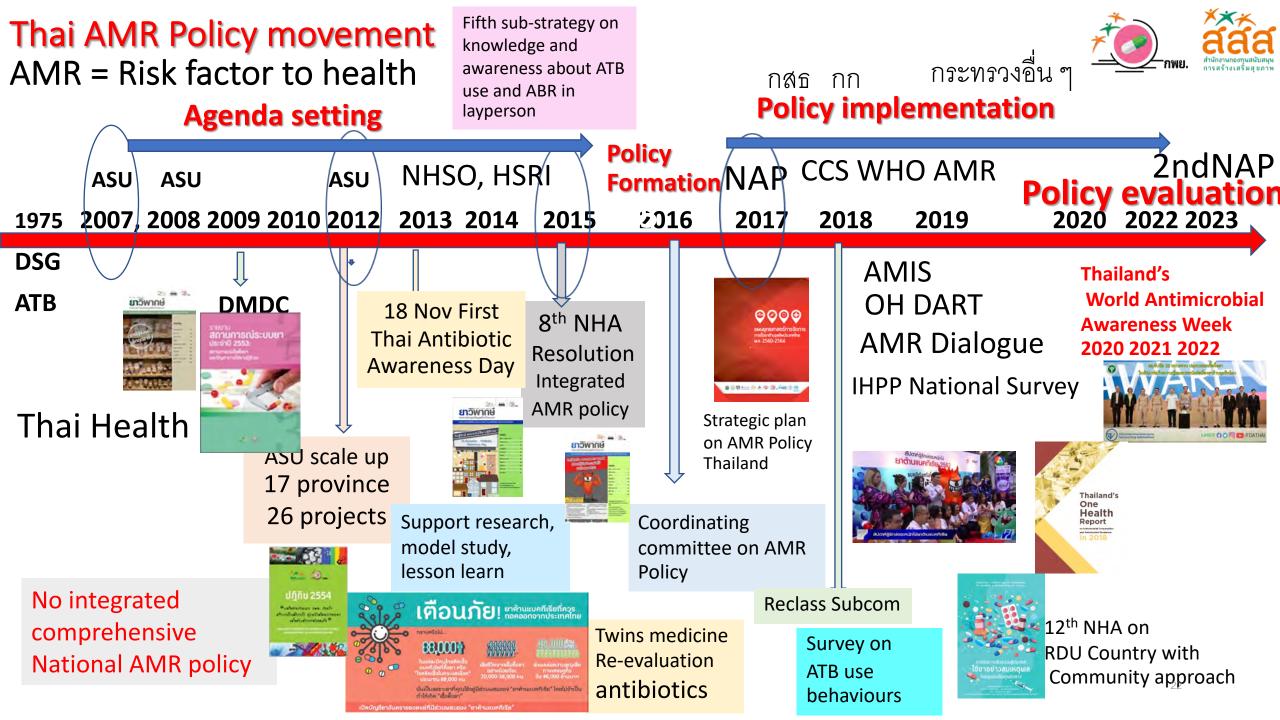
# Roles of CSOs in AMR and Food system

- As Consumers, as patients, as farmers, as workers, as educators, as researchers, as health providers, Etc.
- Information, Education, Communication
- Consumer reflections to health care providers and policy makers
- Social Agenda Setting
- Policy Advocacy/ Policy implementation// Campaign
- Monitoring and Evaluation of Policy
- Services (Health care, )
- Research
- Alternative or new approaches for food, organic farming, plant based
- Labelling for consumer
- Networking



# Thailand as case study on AMR policy movement

- AMR Threats in the country no designated integrated organization
- 2007 ASU (Antibiotic Smart Use Project) Academic+Gov
- 2014 national Consultative meeting with stakeholders (Gov)
- 2015 National Health Assembly Resolution (Proposed by DMDC and allies) CSO/Academic
- 2016 announcement of National Strategy on AMR (2017-2021) extend to 2022 Gov
- 2023 draft National Action Plan (2023-2027) Gov+Academic/CSO
- Academic and CSO roles in AMR movement



## Thailand' s National Strategic Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2017-2021 (extended to 2022)

(1) action-oriented strategic plan with measurable outcomes;

(2) a synergized and orchestrated strategic plan to consolidate multi-sectoral efforts;

(3) a strategic plan to stimulate political commitment

## Goals

By the year 2021,

- 1. 50% reduction in AMR morbidity
- 2. 20% reduction in antimicrobial consumption in humans
- 3. 30% reduction in antimicrobial consumption in animals
- 4. 20% increase in public knowledge on
- AMR and awareness of appropriate use of antimicrobials
- 5. Capacity of the national AMR management system is improved to level 4\*

## **Strategies**



1 AMR surveillance system using a 'One-Health' approach 2 Regulation of antimicrobial distribution 3 Infection prevention and control and antimicrobial stewardship in humans 4 AMR prevention and control and antimicrobial stewardship in agriculture and animals 5 Public knowledge on AMR and awareness of appropriate use of antimicrobials 6 Governance mechanisms to develop and sustain AMR-related actions 23

## Nithima Sumpradith, Ph.D. Thai FDA

Reflection: Mobilizing Domestic Resources for AMR Interventions Country perspective: Thailand



## Underlying concepts

- One health approach
- Triangle that moves the mountain

#### review of NS Midterm Progress Report 022 - Strategic review on NSP-AMR implementation 2022 - 2nd JEE for IH implementation of NSP-AMR (2017-2021 WHO Bulletin 2021 2020 - Midterm progre eport on NSP-AME 2018 - Establishment implementation of 2017 baseline data 2020 - Midtern of national goals of evaluation on NSP-AME the NSP-AMI 2017 - Paper o development of NSP-AM (2014-2016) (BMJ 2017 2017 - 1# IFE for IHE 2016 - Thailand's National Strategic Plan of

## 1.Internal allocation of resources

- 2. Networking of Gov and CSO/Academic
- 3. Consultation collectively
- 4. Creation of evidence and data
- 5. M and E system

AMR (NSP-AMR)

indorsed by the cabine

2014: Landscape of AME

### Thailand AMR 2014-2022

# Conclusion remarks on NSP-AMR

- Elevating AMR to high-level visibility and establishing a national governance mechanism is an important first step
- Securing funds is crucial.
- M&E system should be developed in parallel with implementation.
- Finding AMR champions and forming the team/network
- Highly ambitious goals, although yet to be achieved, can advance actions beyond expectations.

# Thailand's National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2023-2027

Strategy

- 1.Surveillance
- 2.Human Regulation
- 3. Health Facility and Stewardship
- 4.Agriculture
- 5.AMR literacy
- 6.Coordination

## Concept of drafting

- Evidence and fact based approach
- One health approach
- Governance approach

Implementation strategy and plan



# ASU (Antibiotic Smart Use) AMR and RDU

- 3 phases (I = 2007 test, II = 2008 expand, III = 2012 country scale up)
- Bottom-up approach (3 levels individual, organization, policy levels)
- Multilevel and Multifaceted interventions
- Decentralized collaborative network
- Sustainability
  - 1. Policy support
  - 2. Institutionalization
  - 3. Leadership support
  - 4. Staff involvement in the hospitals
  - 5. Partnership
  - 6. Community participation)

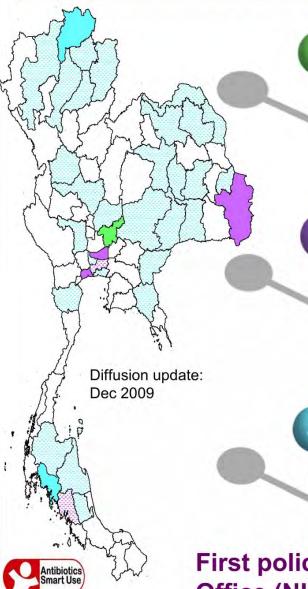




# Antibiotic Smart Use (ASU):

- Rational use of medicine concept
- Behavioural Changes
- 3 diseases (illness) cough & cold, acute diarrhoea, clean wound
- Expansion of community program with DMDC
- Survey changes in behaviours of health professions at community levels and layperson
- Program with pharmacies
- Now at National Policy adoption in hospitals (public) community

## **Antibiotics Smart Use Program (5 year)**



#### Phase 1: Pilot project (2007 – 2008)

**Goal:** To test the effectiveness of interventions in changing antibiotics prescribing behavior **Settings:** 1 province (Saraburi) involving all 10 community hospitals and 87 primary health centers

#### Phase 2: Scaling up feasibility (2008 – 2009)

**Goal:** To test feasibility of program expansion and develop decentralized, collaborative networks. **Settings:** 3 provinces (large, medium & small provinces) and 2 hospital networks (public & private hospitals)

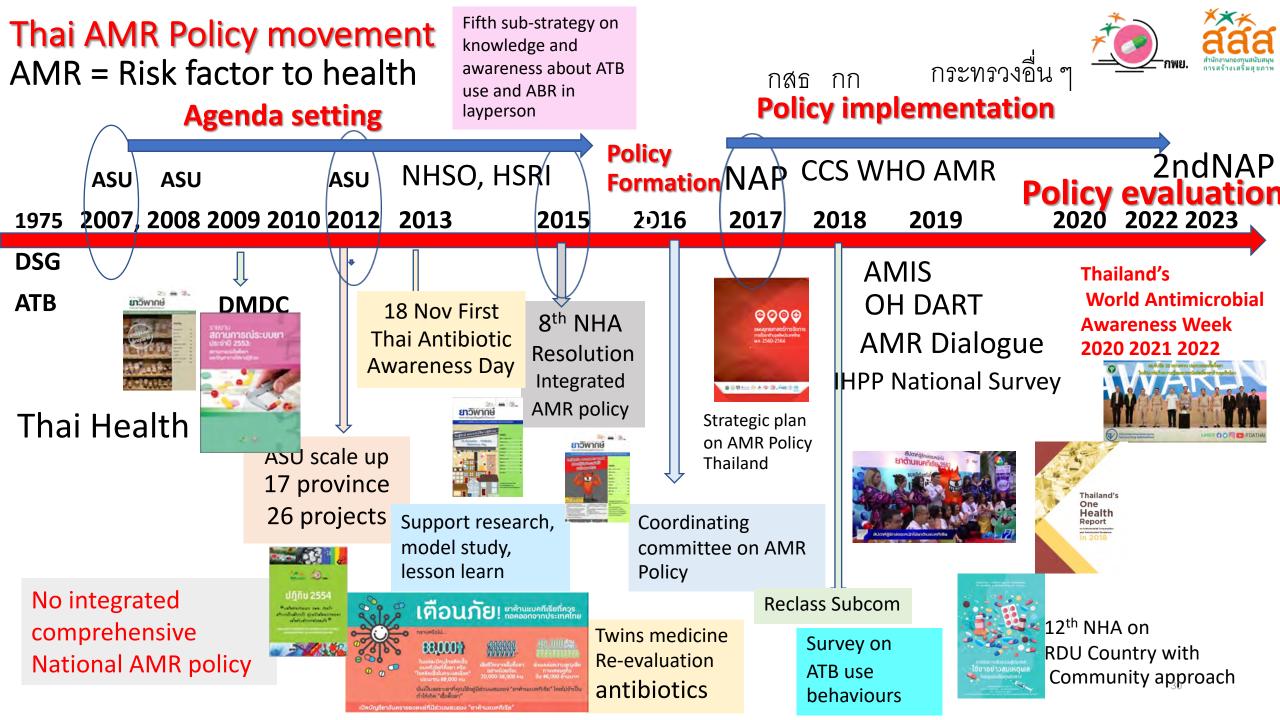
#### Phase 3: Program sustainability (2009 – 2012)

**Goal:** To integrate ASU into national agenda on antibiotics and create social norms on proper use of antibiotics

**Strategy:** Policy advocacy, Network strengthening & empowerment, Public communication & campaign

First policy support was from the National Health Security Office (NHSO) in March 2009.

https://www.slideshare.net/SatyaSivaraman/ppt4-18357993



# 10 Years work on AMR of DMDC + allies = Integration + bottom up

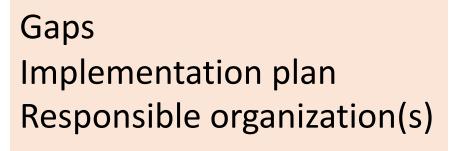
- Campaign/Air War +
- Ground War +
- Technical Support+
- M & E
- Continuous work
- not single intervention
- Interdisciplinary
- Networking

Dedicated passion people



# Strategies of DMDC on AMR Policy Proces

- agenda setting, policy formulation, adoption (or decision making), implementation and evaluation
- Seeking dedicated persons or organizations into network
- Continuous advocacy on all steps
- Seeking policy area with national platform
- Integrated approach
- Information and Evidence based support
- GO and NGO/CSO collaboration
- Thai Health support
- Monitoring from the community





. . .

Antimicrobial Resistance Policy Advocacy in Thailand: Role of Drug System Monitoring and Development Center as Case Study of Civil Society

Niyada Kiatying-Angsulee<sup>1</sup>, Yupadee Sirisinsuk<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup>Drug System Monitoring and Development Center, Social Research Institute Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

<sup>2</sup>National Health Security Office, Bangkok, Thailand

#### Thai Health Promotion Journal

Vol.1 No.2 April - June 2022

#### Thailand's national strategic plan on antimicrobial resistance: progress and challenges

Bull World Health Organ 2021;99:661-673 doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.20.280644

Operationalization of Multi-sectoral Collaboration and Upcoming Opportunities: Thailand's Experiences in moving from a National One Health AMR Strategy to Action

#### Dr.Nithima Sumpradit

Food and Drug Administration Ministry of Public Health, Thailand

The 8<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Workshop on Multi-sectoral Collaboration at the Animal-Human-Ecosystems interface 9-11April 2019, Bangkok, Thailand

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN SOUTH EAST ASIA

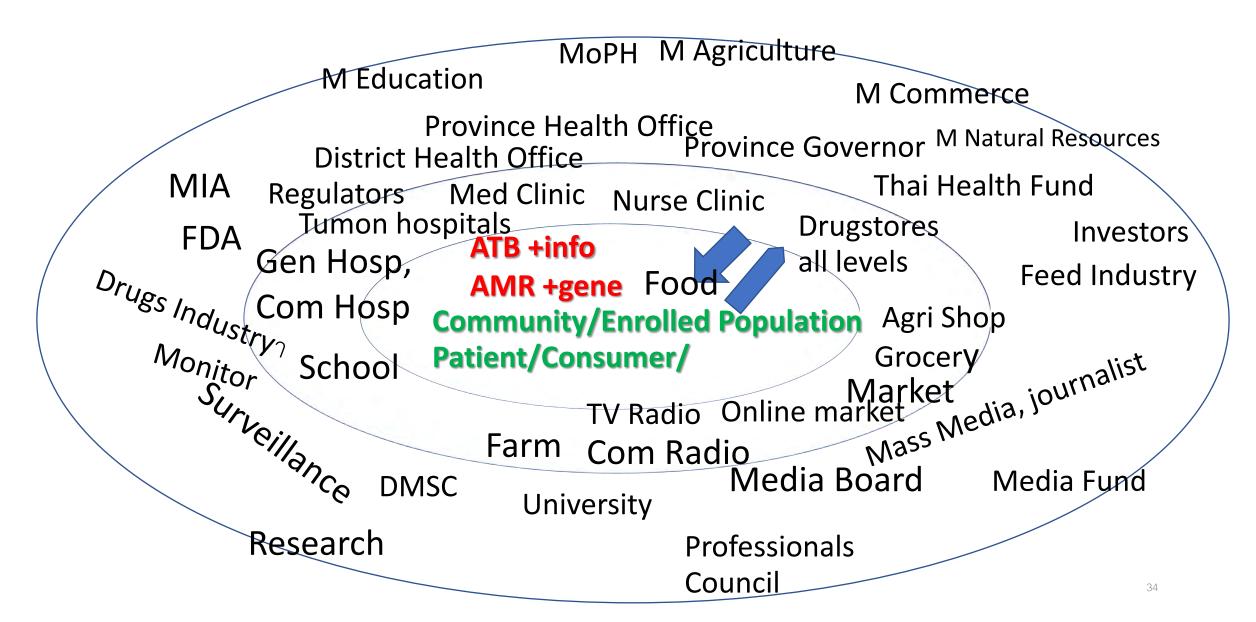
#### One Health Plus Integrated Antimicrobial Stewardship Approach: Thailand's experiences

Dr. Nithima Sumpradit Food and Drug Administration, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand 18 November 2022

# New chapter in tackling antimicrobial resistance in Thailand

**Nithima Sumpradit and colleagues** describe the experience of Thailand in developing its national strategic plan on antimicrobial resistance and highlight the need for sustained political commitment and multisectoral collaboration

# **Ecosystem of AMR Stakeholders in Thailand**



# International collaborations of CSO/acad on AMR

- Health Action International Asia Pacific (HAIAP), 2013. Third World Network (TWN) Penang in association with Consumers'...
- Report of the HAIAP-TWN-ReACT Workshop on International Health and Antibiotic Resistance At the 5th Malaysian International Medical Students Conference (MIMSC) Monash University Sunway Campus, Saturday 27 April 2013. <u>https://www.reactgroup.org/news-and-views/news-andopinions/2008-2013/react-workshop-on-international-health-and-antibiotic-resistance/</u>

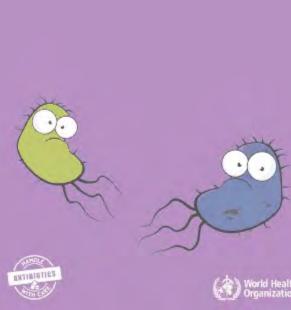
- HAIAP, TWN, SOUTH Center, ReAct, Greenpeace, OXFAM
- WAP (World Animal Protection)
- MORU (Mahidol Oxford Research Unit)

# World antimicrobial awareness week

- 2008 First in the world 18 November
  EU set up European Antibiotic Awareness Day
  Later Global campaign
- 2013 Thailand by DMDC started
- 2017 Thai MoPH
- 2020 Thailand's World Antimicrobial Awareness Week
- 2015 WHO World Antibiotic Awareness Week
- 2021 WHO World Antimicrobial Awareness Week







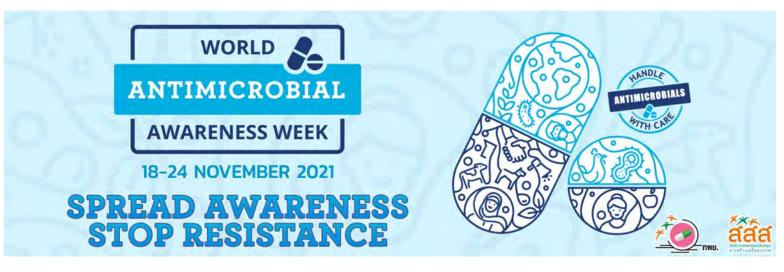
# Solutions approaches to supporting NAPs within and across LMICs

### SEA AMR network

- (i) The need for collaborative surveillance networks
- (ii) The need for rapid diagnostics to improve antimicrobial prescribing
- (iii) The need for better awareness, education and stewardship
- (iv) The need for social research

## **My observation**

- Political commitment
- Global momentum
- Collaboration, Communication and experience sharing
- People empowered and engagement
- Knowledge & attitude, awareness of stakeholders
- Knowledge production and management on interventions



- <u>https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-antimicrobial-awareness-week/2021/go-blue-campaign</u>
- <u>https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-antimicrobial-awareness-week/2021</u>
- <u>https://www.who.int/health-topics/antimicrobial-resistance</u>
- <u>https://www.fda.gov/animal-veterinary/antimicrobial-resistance/animation-antimicrobial-resistance-video</u>
- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oMnU6g2djm4</u>

# Sources of information on AMR in Thailand

- <u>https://amrthailand.net/</u>
- <u>http://www.thaidrugwatch.org/</u>
- <u>http://atb-aware.thaidrugwatch.org/</u>
- <u>https://www.facebook.com/thai.antibiotic.awareness/</u>
- <u>https://www.antibioticfootprint.net/calculator/th/</u>
- <u>https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=668703486509930</u>

HAIAP website https://www.haiasiapacific.org/