

Session 4:

How to join efforts for improving communication, education and training

Prescription by general practitioners/family physicians

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE



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EFPC

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USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN GPs SETTING

The use of antibiotics occurs within the context of healthcare systems that vary widely for the health needs of

Individuals

groups

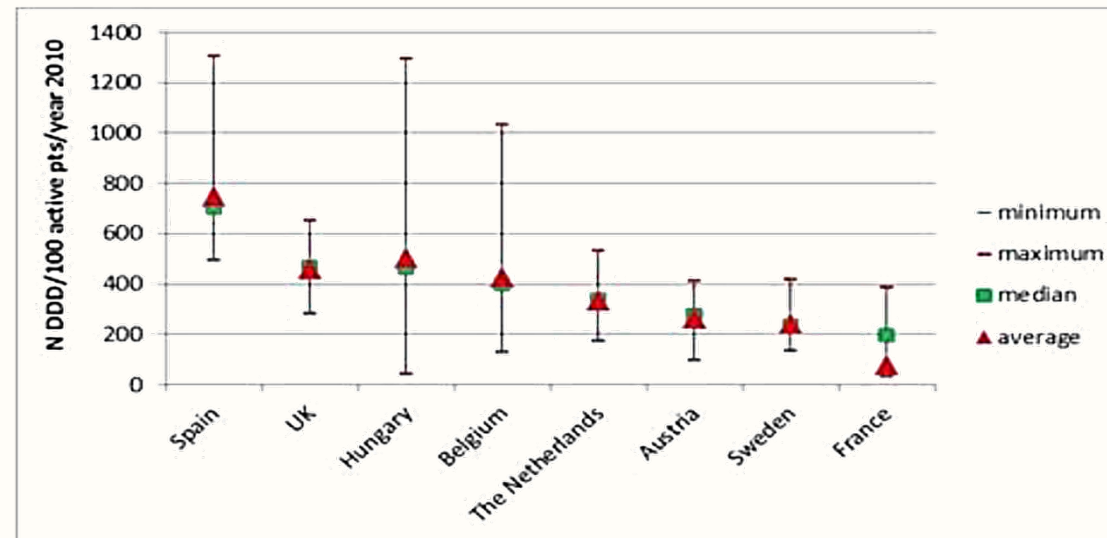
communities

wider society

due to differences in political, historical, cultural and socioeconomic traditions:

- the organisational arrangements for healthcare differ considerably between EU Member States
- variation in the use of medicines is largely determined by each Member State's healthcare system

**Antibiotic Prescribing Patterns in
208 GPs SETTING.2010**



APRES Study

Key factors that drive the non-prudent use of antibiotics

An integrated approach to understand the causes at different levels:

1) healthcare-system level

- the cultural background and regulations within the healthcare setting
- availability and access to antibiotics
- the way antibiotics are dispensed
- the existence of national guidelines for the use of antibiotics and the culture within a country regarding the use of antibiotics



Key factors that drive the non-prudent use of antibiotics

An integrated approach to understand the causes at different levels:

2) healthcare-professional level

- the behaviour of prescribers on prescribing and pharmacists
- the OTC dispensing of antibiotics



Key factors that drive the non-prudent use of antibiotics

An integrated approach to understand the causes at different levels:

3) patient level

- the knowledge
- the attitudes
- the costs of the doctor's consultation and of the antibiotics



To understand the phenomenon

- To collect information on measures and interventions
- To analyze the literature
- Survey among HNS/National experts

The use of antibiotics without a prescription

Increased from 5 % of all antibiotics used in 2013 to 7 % in 2016 *(Arna Study 2017)*

Two prevailing sources of antibiotics without a prescription:

- OTC selling in pharmacies
- the use of leftover antibiotics



INTERVENTION

approach likely to be most effective

Multi-actors (Patients – Pharmacists – GPs)

Multi-focused (different ways to approach the antibiotics)



Member State		National policy measures to enhance the prudent use of antibiotics						
		Media campaigns	Surveillance resistance and use	Educational interventions	Alternative products	Restrictive prescribing	Prevent self-medication (e.g. internet)	Strengthen pharmacy regulations
1. Austria	Yes, started		Yes				Yes	Yes
2. Belgium	Yes, started	Yes	Yes	Yes				
3. Bulgaria	Yes, started	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	
4. Croatia	Yes, started	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes
5. Czech Republic	Yes, started		Yes	Yes				
6. Denmark	Yes, started	Yes	Yes	Yes				
7. Finland	Yes, started		Yes	Yes		Yes		
8. France	Yes, started	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	
9. Germany	Yes, started		Yes		Yes			
10. Ireland	Yes, started	Yes	Yes	Yes				
11. Latvia	Yes, near future	Yes	Yes					
12. Lithuania	Yes, started	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes
13. Luxembourg	Yes, started	Yes	Yes			Yes		
14. Malta	Yes, started	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes
15. Poland	Yes, started	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes
16. Portugal	Yes, started	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
17. Netherlands	Yes, started	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
18. Slovakia	Yes, started		Yes	Yes				
19. Slovenia	No							
20. Sweden	Yes, started		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
21. United Kingdom	Yes, started	Yes	Yes					
22. Cyprus	Yes, started	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
23. Estonia	Don't know							
24. Greece	Yes, started	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes
25. Hungary	Yes, started		Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes
26. Italy	Yes, started	Yes	Yes	Yes				
27. Romania	Yes, started	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
28. Spain	Yes, started	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

INTERVENTIONS ON HCP LEVEL (GPs)

In some European Countries

- multiple demand-side measures introduced following increased utilization significantly decreased subsequent antibiotic utilization and associated costs.
- additional targeted activities are planned to further reduce antibiotic prescribing and resistance.
- the choice of an antibiotic agent should therefore be guided by the resistance pattern of the pathogen causing the infection to be treated [Warren et al, 1999].
- information on the resistance pattern in a population is therefore valuable for:
 - a) assessing the appropriateness of the prescribing
 - b) formulating guidelines

COMMITMENT for HCPs

- HCPs should also be made familiar with guidelines for the prudent use of antibiotics
- Continuous Education programmes and lifelong learning
- Material available to GPs for patient information/education
- Communication skills of HCPs towards their patients, taking into account the health literacy of patients



TOOLS OF INTERVENTION in GPs Setting

PROMOTING USE OF

1) DIAGNOSTIC TESTS

2) PREVENTIVE VACCINES

- Vaccines: crucial and very cost-effective in preventing the onset and spread of infectious diseases
- Vaccines: great potential to reduce the incidence of AMR

Support increasing the knowledge base concerning the barriers for a wider use of vaccination



Public Health
England

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Toolkit for Public Engagement

Protecting and improving the nation's health



**A toolkit designed to support you or
your organisation in engaging with
members
of the public on AMR**
April 2017

A lack of relevant national data on resistance

what's next?

OPTIMA STUDY

(OPTimizing Antibiotic use in Primary Care)

GPs and Pharmacists:

- 1) Questionnaires on prescription and dispensing habits, attitudes towards antibiotics, communication techniques, information to patients.
- 2) Data on antibiotics consumption: volume, first choice.



A lack of relevant national data on resistance

what's next?

A Survey on Primary Care titled “AMR IN GPs SETTING” (ongoing in Italy) which can support the EMA’s task on: Information, Communication Tools, Research Project, etc., in the context of EMA’s work with GPs.’

About many topics:

- Type and frequency of infections observed by GPs
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- Clinical presentation (duration of symptoms, organs affected)
-
- Accessibility / availability of biological antibiogram material
- Availability of antibiogram labs in the area of membership (mapping of possible deficiencies)
- Antibiogram request or other examinations
- Antibiogram response times
- Prescription before laboratory response
- Action after laboratory response
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*europaean forum
for primary care*