



# Elements for a future ECDC strategy on AMR & HAI

Dominique L. Monnet (ECDC)

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# ECDC strategic multi-annual work programme (2007-2013)



Target 1: *By 2013, ECDC will have made significant contributions to the scientific knowledge base of communicable diseases and their health consequences, their underlying determinants, the methods for their prevention and control, and the designs characteristics that enhance effectiveness and efficacy of their prevention and control programmes.*

- **Strategy 1.1** – To enhance the knowledge of the health, economic, and social impact of communicable diseases in the EU – includes all surveillance related strategies;
- **Strategy 1.2** – To improve the scientific understanding of communicable disease determinants – includes all strategies towards specific and scientific studies;
- **Strategy 1.3** – To improve the range of the evidence base for methods and technologies for communicable disease prevention and control – includes all strategies towards developing guidance;
- **Strategy 1.4** – To contribute to the strengthening of programmes for communicable disease prevention and control at EU level and, upon request, in individual Member States – includes the strategies towards co-ordination, training, monitoring and evaluation, and communication.

# Current ECDC strategy for AMR & HAI: Objectives



- By 2013, ECDC should be the reference that MS, EEA/EFTA countries and neighbouring countries consult for information and advice on AMR and HAI, and should have become an essential partner in this area for the EU and other stakeholders worldwide
- By providing support to MS, EEA/EFTA countries and neighbouring countries ECDC should have made a significant contribution to implementation of the Council Recommendations on prudent use of antibiotics in human medicine and on patient safety including the prevention and control of HAI.
- ECDC should be regarded as the institution coordinating AMR and HAI activities in the EU and promoting exchange of experiences and best practice among MS in this field. This will be achieved through close collaboration with key partners, such as MS and their competent bodies, the Commission and other relevant international bodies and networks.

# Current ECDC strategy for AMR & HAI: Strategic priorities



## ***1.1. To enhance the knowledge of the health, economic, and social impact of communicable diseases in the EU.***

- Maintain and improve surveillance of AMR and of antimicrobial consumption (short/medium term);
- Maintain and improve surveillance of HAI and implement surveillance of infection control indicators (short/medium term);
- Contribute to the standardisation of AMR, HAI, antimicrobial consumption and infection control monitoring (medium term);
- Assess and report on AMR and HAI threats (medium term).

## ***1.2. To improve the scientific understanding of communicable disease determinants.***

- Document and report on the determinants of AMR and HAI (long term).

# Current ECDC strategy for AMR & HAI: Strategic priorities (continued)



## ***1.2. To improve the scientific understanding of communicable disease determinants.***

- Document and report on the determinants of AMR and HAI (long term).

## ***1.3. To improve the range of the evidence base for methods and technologies for communicable disease prevention and control***

- Provide evidence-based guidance on prevention and control of AMR and HAI (short term);
- Provide scientific opinions and contribute to inter-agency collaboration on AMR and HAI (short term);
- Monitor and report on upcoming AMR and HAI issues (medium term).

# Current ECDC strategy for AMR & HAI: Strategic priorities (continued)



## ***1.4. To contribute to the strengthening of programmes for communicable disease prevention and control at EU level and, upon request, in individual MS***

- Contribute to coordination of AMR and HAI prevention and control activities in Member States through regular meetings of National Focal Points (short term);
- Provide country support on AMR and HAI upon request from MS and neighbouring countries, in particular through country visits to discuss AMR and HAI (short term);
- Provide training on surveillance, prevention and control of AMR and HAI (medium term);
- Improve awareness of the general public and healthcare professionals about AMR, prudent use of antibiotics and hand hygiene (medium term), including a European Antibiotic Awareness Day campaign.

# Elements of a future ECDC strategy for AMR & HAI (2014 onwards)?

- Improved surveillance (how detailed?)
- Better integration of AMR issues and HAI issues
- Better integration of microbiology issues
- How to deal with AMR in food and waterborne diseases, TB, influenza, HIV, hepatitis, STDs, malaria, fungal infections, etc.?
- Epidemic intelligence and response support (risk assessments)
- Scientific evidence for prevention and control (systematic reviews, guidance)
- Country support (what type? how?)
- Public health training
- Awareness campaigns and communication

# Discussion

