

COMBAT DRUG RESISTANCE



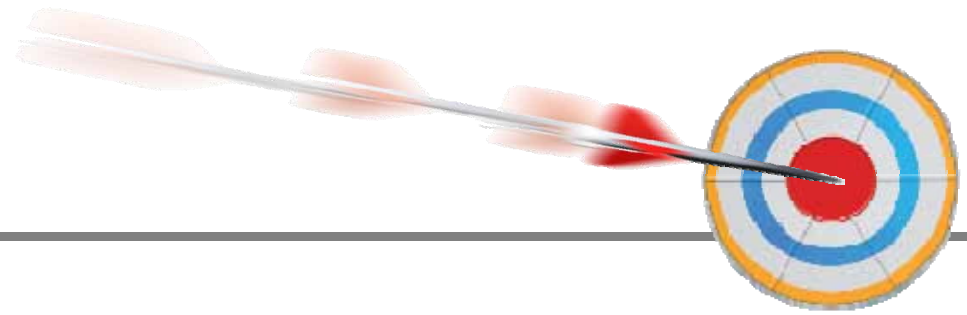
Iraq

**No action today,
no cure tomorrow**



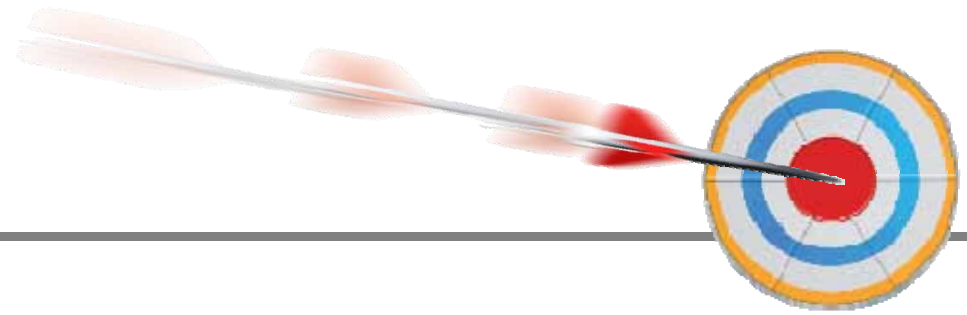
World Health
Organization

World Health Day 2011



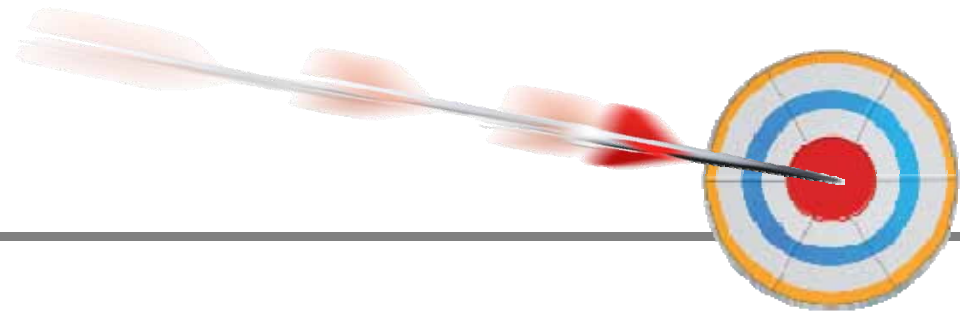
A Healthier Iraq

Through combating drug resistance

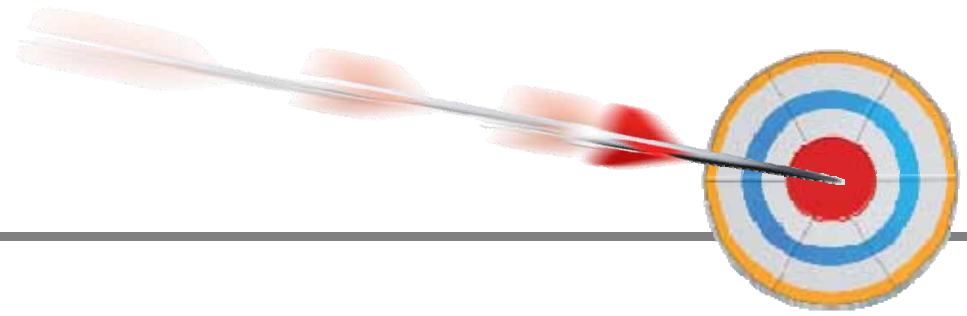


Antimicrobial resistance

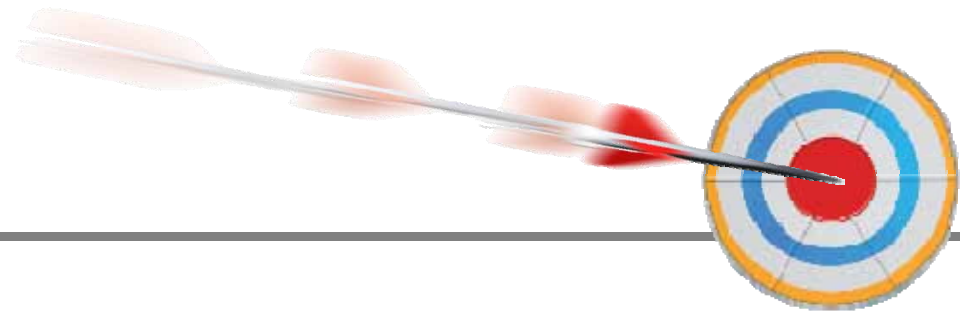
is resistance of a microorganism to an antimicrobial medicine to which it was previously sensitive



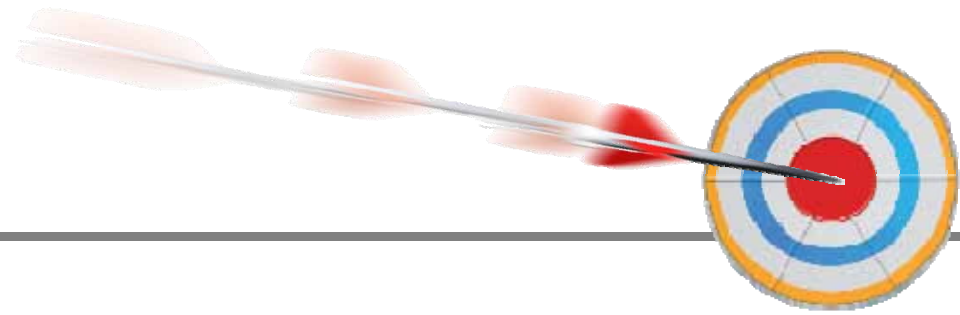
- **Today, none of us can imagine living in a world without antimicrobials.**
- **We are on the brink of losing this precious arsenal of medicines because of antimicrobial resistance.**
- **It is not a new problem but one that is becoming more dangerous.**
- **Urgent and consolidated efforts are needed to avoid regressing to the pre-antibiotic era.**



Why Antimicrobial Resistance is a **global concern**

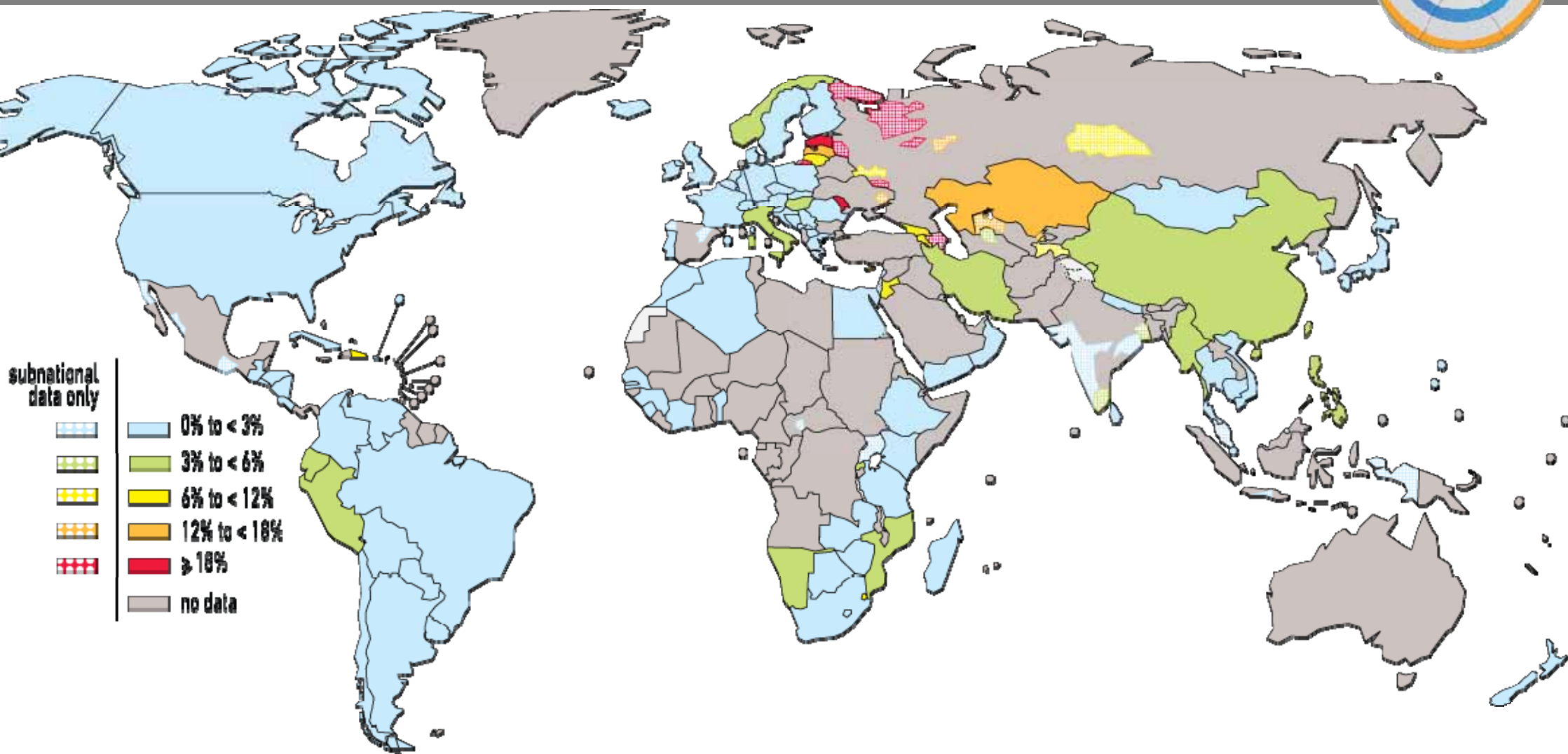
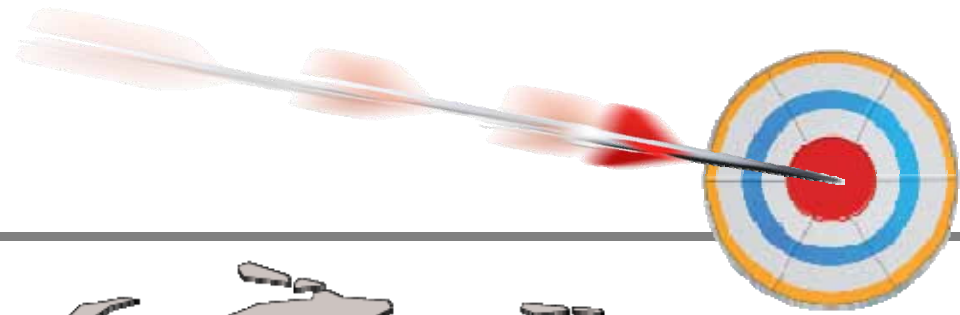


- Antimicrobial resistance **kills**
- Challenges care and **control of infectious diseases**
- Greatly **increases care costs**
- Threatens a **return to the pre-antibiotic era**
- **Jeopardizes healthcare gains** for individuals and society
- **Compromises health security**, damages trade and economy
- **Lack of coherent approaches to prevention and containment**



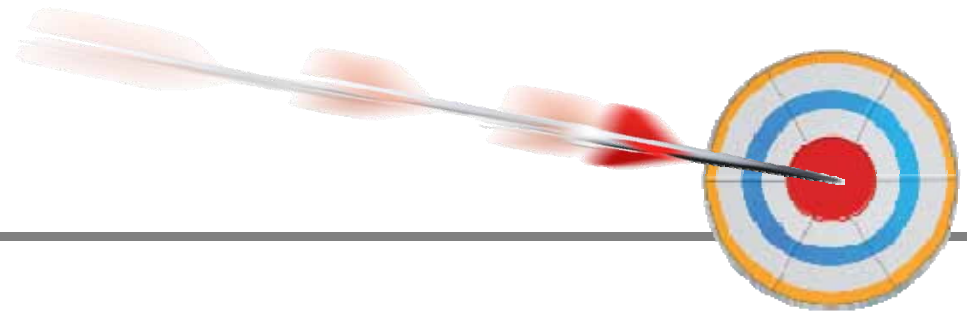
- **Tuberculosis (TB):** 440,000 new multidrug resistance (MDR) TB cases annually; extensively drug resistance (XDR) TB cases reported in 64 countries so far
- **Malaria:** Emergence of Artemisinin resistance linked to ongoing use of monotherapies
- **HIV:** With expanded use of antiretrovirals (ARVs), resistance is a concern
- **Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*:** lethal infections in hospital settings becoming increasingly frequent
- **Multi-drug resistant *E.coli*, *K.pneumoniae* and *Enterobacter sp.*:** infections are on the rise and a new beta-lactamase, NDM-1, is causing alarm
- ***Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and *Shigella*:** becoming increasingly resistant to drugs

Distribution of proportion of MDR among new TB cases, 1994–2010

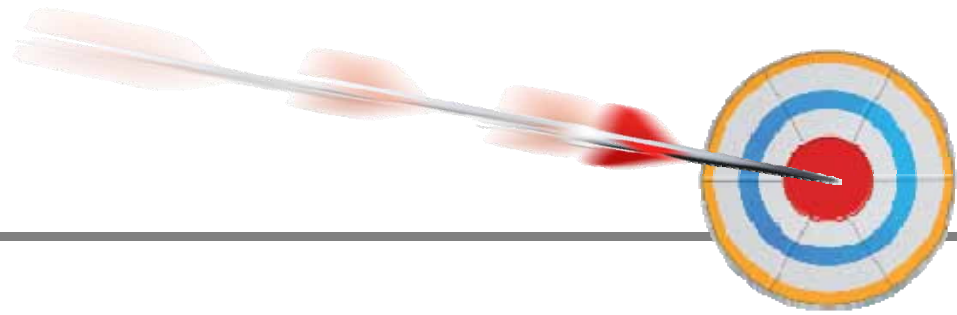


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

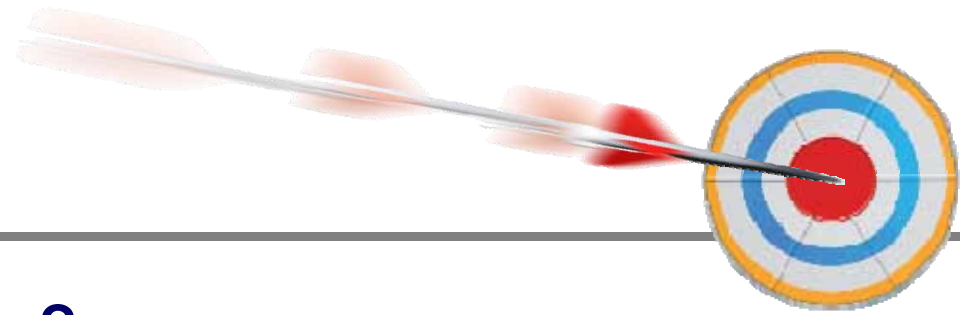
Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. © WHO 2010. All rights reserved



Why Antimicrobial resistance is a concern in **Iraq**

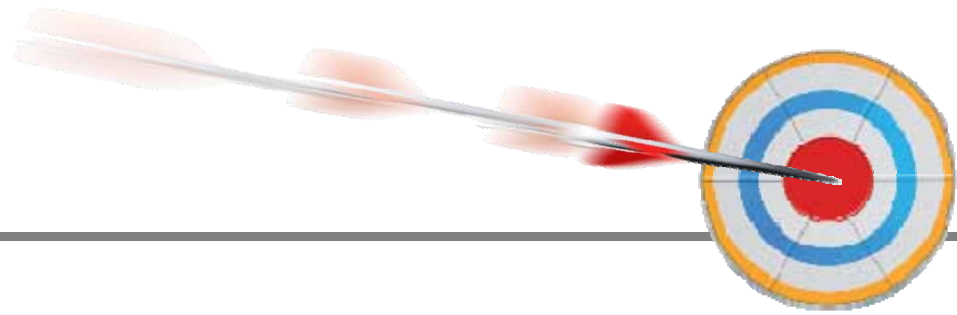


- **10,000 Tuberculosis reported cases in 2010: 150 cases were Multi-Drug Resistant TB causing 5 deaths.**
- **No indigenous Malaria reported cases in 2009 and 2010, no drug resistance reported.**
- **21 HIV reported cases in 2010, no drug resistance was reported.**
- **Inappropriate and irrational use of antimicrobial medicine is still a major problem.**



What drives Antimicrobial Resistance?

- Plans and resources not comprehensive or coherent; poor accountability
- Consumers and communities not engaged
- Weak or absent surveillance systems
- Inadequate systems for ensuring quality and supply of medicines
- Irrational use of medicines inappropriate and irrational
- Poor infection prevention and control
- Antimicrobials and diagnostics arsenal limited
- Research and development for diagnostics and medicines insufficient



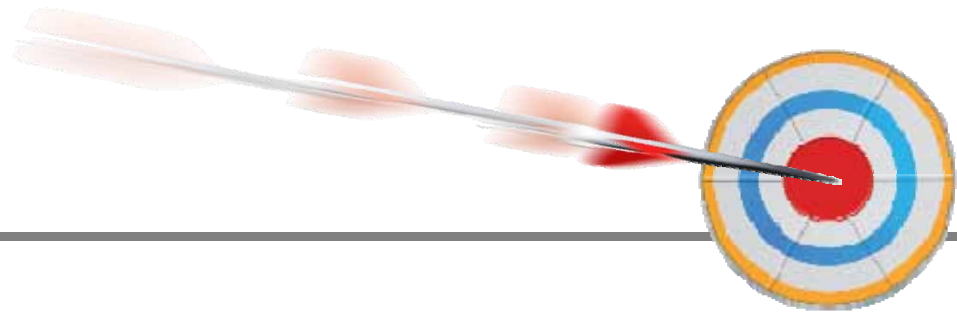
Antimicrobial Resistance: What is blocking progress?

- Complex problem requiring a **comprehensive response** among and between Member States across different sectors
- Actions needed are clear – but there is a failure of **commitment, implementation** and **accountability**
- Preventing Antimicrobial Resistance is a "public good" which strengthens health security – but **financing** is insufficient



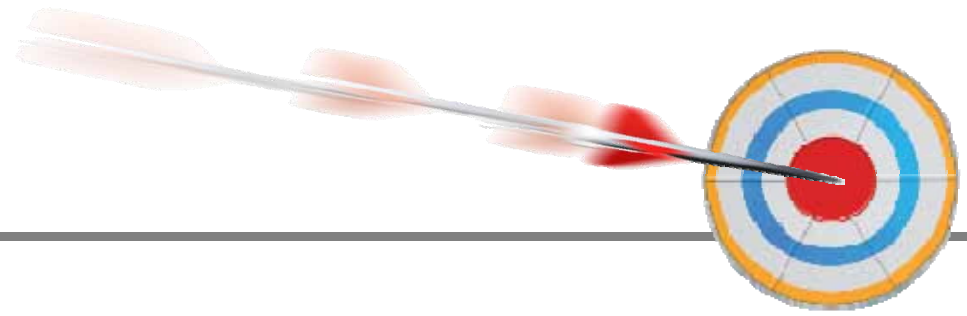
Global policy response to Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

- **Global commitment: WHO Global Strategy for Containment of AMR (2001)**
Surveillance systems and response strategies being pursued
Task Force and informal network at global and regional levels
- **Regional Action: WHO Regional Committee Resolutions** (e.g. AFRO, PAHO, SEARO)
- **Political will: World Health Assembly Resolutions**
1998 – Emerging and other communicable diseases AMR
2005 – Improving the containment of AMR
2009 – Prevention and control of MDR-TB and XDR-TB
- **Despite progress, strategies for AMR containment have not been widely implemented**

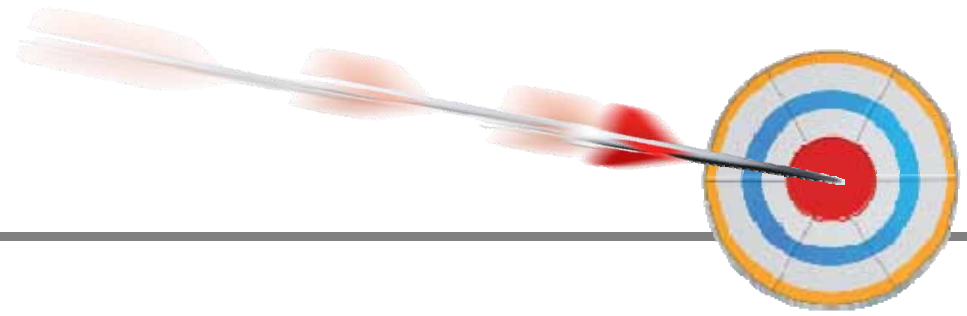


Iraq efforts in combating antimicrobial resistance

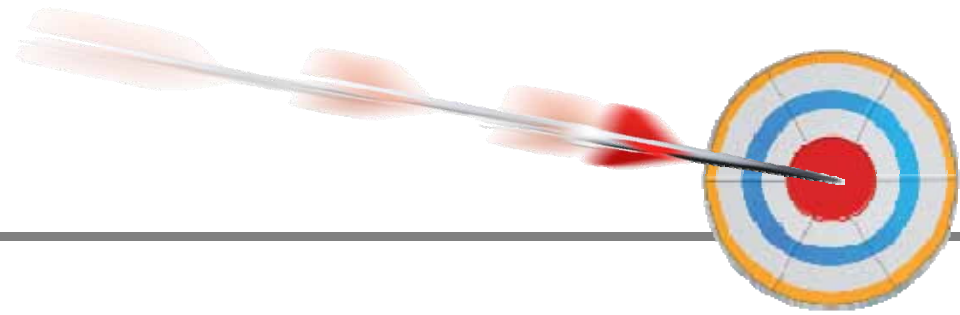
- Strengthening the national action plan to combat antimicrobial resistance.
- Improving the surveillance of resistance.
- Strengthening infection control measures.
- Increasing hospital hygiene and infection control.
- Promoting the use of antibiotics wisely in all sectors.
- Supporting research in prevention and containment of antimicrobial resistance



WORLD HEALTH DAY 2011

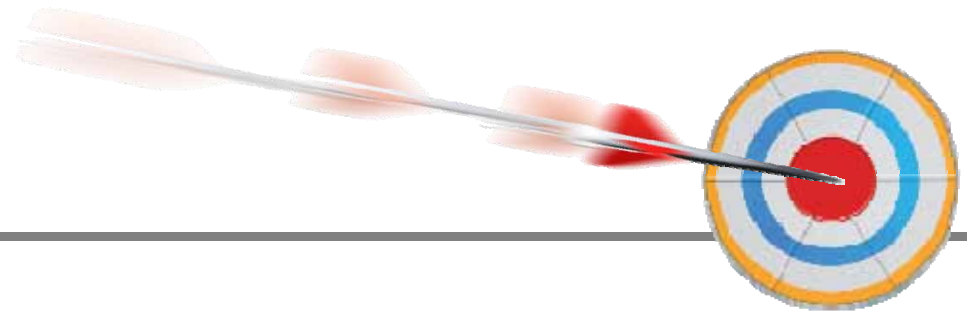


**WHO issues an international call for
concerted action to halt the spread of antimicrobial resistance**

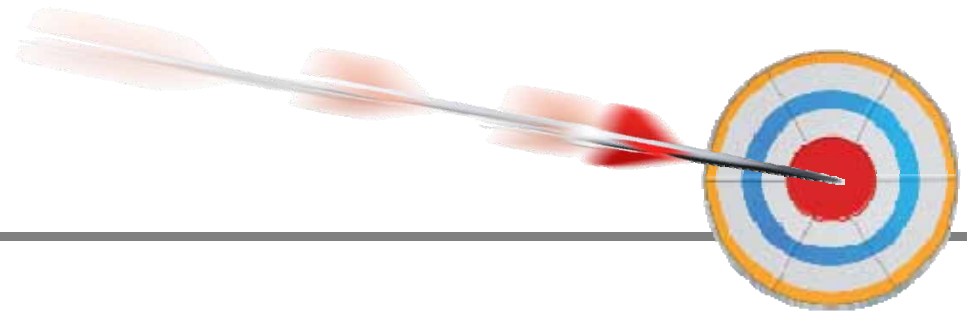


Together we need to work on

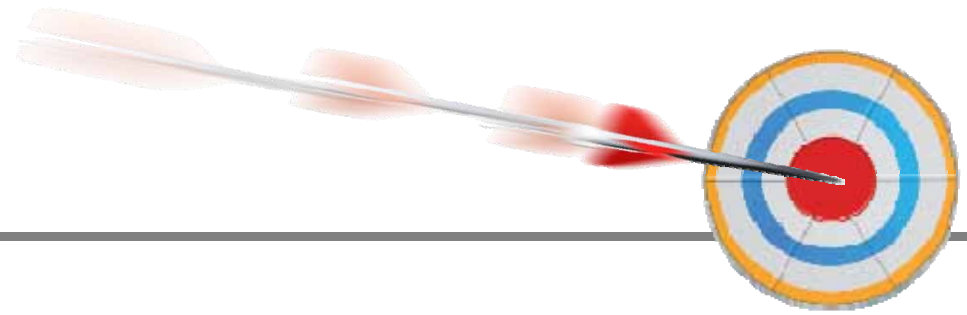
- 1. Stronger commitment**
- 2. Stronger surveillance**
- 3. Ensuring drug quality**
- 4. Infection control**
- 5. Advanced research**
- 6. Rational drug use..**



- **Before you take itSeek medical advice.**
- **Before you give it ... ensure there is a prescription.**
- **Before you prescribe it... ensure there is real need**



Drug resistance costs **LIVES**



Working towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015

Combat drug resistance
No action today ... No cure tomorrow
World Health Day 2011