Responsible Antibiotic Use

Barriers and opportunities for stewardship

Dr. Sujith J Chandy MBBS., MD., PhD

Background

Antibiotic resistance

- a major public health challenge globally

Antibiotic use

- a contributing factor to increasing resistance

In India

- rising resistance & inappropriate antibiotic use

The need

- to improve antibiotic use in hospital & community

Factors for inappropriate use & opportunities for stewardship

Chandy SJ, Mathai E, Thomas K, Faruqui AR, Holloway K, Stålsby Lundborg C. *Antibiotic Use and Resistance: perceptions and ethical challenges among doctors, pharmacists and the public in Vellore, South India.* Indian J Med Ethics. 2013 Jan-Mar;10(1):20-27.

Factors promoting inappropriate antibiotic use in health facilities

- Public Poor knowledge about infections, antibiotics and consequences of inappropriate use
- Doctors need for quick and symptommatic relief, patient and competitive pressures
- Labs Inadequate investigational facilities promote combination antibiotics and defensive medicine
- Patients often cannot afford a full course, poor compliance, facility shopping
- Pharmacists Business rather than science, OTC, lack of knowledge about consequences of inappropriate use

Factors promoting inappropriate antibiotic use in wider community

- The Industry Unethical promotions, smart information and incentives
- The Government Lax regulations, policies not implemented, insufficient penalties
- Agriculturists & livestock carers Misuse for health, growth promotion and and cross resistance issues
- Complementary medicine specialists using antibiotics with their own medicine
- Quacks use of antibiotics without expertise

Responsibility & Strategy

- Who is to blame?the whole society
- Who can save the antibiotic? the whole society
- Resistance is upon us and the situation is urgent
- But we as health professionals rely on antibiotics as a vital tool to fight infections in our patients
- We need to take the leadership through antibiotic stewardship
- Responsible use will consequently decrease antibiotic resistance

The Prescribers

- Bring together doctors Present facts, graphs on resistance & correlation to antibiotic use
- Allow them to ventilate problems in antibiotic prescribing
- Guidelines & Policy Participation will improve compliance
- IPC & Hand Hygiene to be embedded in health system
- Lab Support quality assurance, use of POC & RDT
- Make medical training more approach oriented embed a rational approach to prescribing

The Users

- Awareness of different types of illness & reassurance
- Knowledge of the role of antibiotics
- Sensitization to the concept of antibiotic resistance
- Health education hygiene, sanitation, lifestyle
- Target specific groups Public, Schools, women's groups
- Role of NGOs, media

The Dispensers

- OTC Many patients go to chemist shops for treatment
- Continuing education for pharmacists
- Issues of business vs. science vs. social responsibility

Other Stake Holders

- Agriculturists and livestock carers make aware of consequences of resistance & use specific antibiotics
- Government Antibiotic access versus excess. Review laws and implementation issues, action against quacks
- Industry R & D, CSR through ethical & scientific promotion
- Complementary medicine use—needs review and training
- Regulations & action against quacks need to be strengthened

The Way Forward

- Each stakeholder needs to be involved & made to feel responsible
- Whole society to be involved if stewardship needs to succeed
- Health professionals need to lead by example in health facilities and take leadership in communities
- Feasibility, cost and effectiveness of interventions to be judged
- Multipronged approach may reap the maximum benefit
- Resistance upon us Upto us to act and act fast.

Conclusion

- Human race moving into the post-antibiotic era
- Antibiotic resistance bigger than AIDS, climate change and terrorism put together.
- Consequences can affect all of us
- Antibiotics have saved us. Can we in turn save antibiotics?