



EDİTÖRE MEKTUP / LETTER TO THE EDITOR

WHO Ten threats to global health in 2019: antimicrobial resistance

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün 2019'da bildirdiği küresel sağlığa yönelik on tehditte biri: antimikrobiyal direnç

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To the Editor,

WHO recently listed out the top 10 threats to global health¹. The new five year strategic plan to triple billion target ensures split of 1 billion each in category of access to cover universal health, from health emergency protection and for the better enjoyment of health and well-being respectively. Among the top five or the fifth threat is the antimicrobial resistance¹.

It is a serious public health issue that puts the huge population at risk of cross resistance even though they have not been exposed. Globally, antimicrobial resistance is due in consequence of excessive and irrational use of unintended and unwanted antibiotics². They not only caused millions and millions of deaths worldwide but also left out with lots of comorbid conditions if they survive and possessing a threat to the close by communities. Apart from that, it also increased the economic burden and instability to the patients and their family.

One such example is the New Delhi metallo-beta-lactamase 1 enzyme or super bugs. Superbugs are those bacteria that secrete the enzyme that cause major resistance and are nearly difficult to treat and leads to mortality if few sensitive antibiotic fails. There is also the concept of “Quorum sensing” for antimicrobial drug resistance. Judicial use of essential antibiotics will prevent these sorts of the microbial as well as drug resistance². A mention on Chennai declaration³ is really noteworthy in dealing this threat. The Chennai declaration with a notion of “A solution to the antibiotic resistance in developing countries” with a broad objective targeting the resistance prevention or control. The main objective of Chennai declaration is to regulate the purchase and over the counter sale of antibiotics without a proper prescription, hospital setting antibiotic usage monitoring system, regular audit and obtaining the

feedback relevant, a proper initiative to step up good clinical microbiology laboratories and systemic national antimicrobial resistance (AMR) surveillance systems.

It also outlined the various component and the duties and responsibilities at each level. The committee on Chennai declaration has given a wide opinion on role, duties and responsibilities to be initiated by various sector of health sector of India focussing on the first at the Government Of India departments like Ministry Of Health and Family Welfare, the authority controlling drugs namely Drugs Controller General of India and various committee like Hospital Infection Control Committee at various health sectors like medical colleges, government health care facilities both at central and state, implementation of Antibiotic stewardship at Regional or District for Infection Control and along with Antibiotic Stewardship Committees with a Central monitoring Task Force team, imparting importance of the role of Microbiologist in infection control and the involvement of national and statewide medical and clinical laboratories dealing with the culture or sensitivity and for guidance locally. It have also defined the role of various certification board like National Accreditation Board of Hospitals, teaching autonomous bodies like medical council of India /national medical mission where much emphasis were made in the change of Curriculum in favour of antibiotic resistance prevention, and the involvement of various medical teachers, the Director of medical education, the Directorate of public health/and the Directorate of medical services. It has also defined the role of various medical societies all over the nation in implementing stringent antibiotic stewardship programme with involvement of circulating medical journals, programmes in mass media and special emphasis on the human and the veterinary antibiotic usage were also suggested. They have also defined the importance of

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National antibiotic awareness day on November 18 of calendar year for better development of resistance free nation. All those above mentioned strategies has been implemented on the phase wise manner in India being a developing country.

So it is concluded from the above said information a similar strategy should be followed nationwide in various developing countries for effective control over the threat of the emerging antibiotic resistance and to prevent the major population and population at risk from dreadful morbid or mortalities..

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