PMAC PRINCE MAHIDOL AWARD CONFERENCE 2018

PARALLEL SESSION 1.3

SAFEGUARDING MEDICINES IN THE ERA OF AMR: WHAT DO WE KNOW? WHAT WORKS?

| BACKGROUND

The prevention, detection and mitigation of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases involve both applying preventive controls in animal production as well as ensuring the safety, efficacy, quality, and appropriate use of vaccines, diagnostics and medicines through secure supply chains and health delivery systems.

Complex and fragmented supply chains, especially in countries and regions with limited regulatory and quality oversight, increase the likelihood of substandard, fraudulent or adulterated medicines entering the market. Poor quality medicines ensure microbial replication in the presence of drug pressure. Substandard and falsified medicines also contribute to lack of efficacy and adverse events, undermining trust in the health system. Inappropriate use of anti-microbials is another driver of AMR. Both poor quality medicines and inappropriate use are preventable and can be addressed through the development of robust regulatory and quality assurance systems, treatment guidelines and enforcement.

While there are major limitations in evidence and best practice in the human health sector, even less is known in the veterinary sector, both with respect to use and quality of antibiotics in animals, and effective controls. Further, environmental factors are beginning to come to light.

| OBJECTIVES

- Review evidence of what is known about the links between medicines quality and AMR.
- Highlight successful efforts in, and benefits from, strengthening systems that monitor and strive to improve medicines quality.
- Address environmental impacts of antibiotic manufacturing on AMR.
- Relate frameworks for addressing medicines quality and appropriate use in the human sector to the animal sector and discern what lessons and approaches from other initiatives could be mobilized to address these drivers of infectious disease risk and AMR.

Panelist

Angkana Sommanustweechai

Research Fellow

International Health Policy program
Thailand

She is currently a PhD student at London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine and a research fellow at International Health Policy Program (IHPP), Ministry of Public Health, Thailand. Her PhD study focuses on understanding the use of antibiotic in the swine production system in Thailand. She received her DVM and also a post-graduate degree in pathology from Chulalongkorn University, Thailand. Six years as a wildlife pathologist at the Zoological Park Organization, she contributed to the understanding of wildlife diseases, informed prevention and treatment policies including the development of molecular laboratory for the diagnosis of Chytridiomycosis in amphibians, the establishment of Thailand Elephant tuberculosis Task Force. Also, she was a program manager for the Field Epidemiology Training Program for wildlife veterinarian in 2010-2012. She joined the fellowship program at the International Health Policy Program in 2013 and started a career in health policy and systems research focusing the interface between human, animal and eco-system. She conducted several research projects such as "One Health" policy analysis, Thai hospital governance, strategic purchasing and universal health coverage. With her keen interest in the "One Health" approach, she had involved in Antimicrobial Resistance works since 2015. She is an active member of the working group on Health Policy and Systems Research on AMR—a multisectoral, multi-disciplinary platform addressing AMR in Thailand. This working group contributes significantly to the establishment of a national M&E platform, in particular the national surveillance of antimicrobial consumption and monitoring Thai households' knowledge about antibiotics and AMR awareness.