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.

Moderator / Moderator

Katherine bond

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Katherine Bond, Sc.D., is USP's Vice President, International Public Policy and Regulatory Affairs, where she leads a new team to advance the quality of medicines, foods and dietary supplements worldwide. Dr. Bond brings more than twenty years of demonstrated public health leadership experience, in the field and in management. Dr. Bond served as Director of the Office of Strategy, Partnerships, and Analytics, Office of International Programs, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, where she advanced programs and policies to strengthen regulatory systems and supply chain analytics. Prior to public service, Dr. Bond focused her energies on priority public health issues such as health security, infectious diseases and health systems impacting Southeast Asia and Africa in senior positions with Rockefeller Foundation's Asia Regional Office and Africa Regional Office, and the Mekong Regional Office of PATH. Dr. Bond has also held many consultancies and academic appointments—as both lecturer and researcher—at universities in the United States and abroad. She additionally appears as lead or contributing author on a variety of peer-reviewed research papers and technical documents in areas of regulatory systems strengthening, global health security, health systems, and intervention strategies for specific at-risk populations. Dr. Bond earned her Bachelor of Arts degree from Swarthmore College and her Doctor of Science degree from the Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health.