

2021 AMR Preparedness Index

Launch Webinar

June 23, 2021

7am-8:15am EDT | 13-14.15h CEST | 8-9:15pm JST

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Agenda

Topic	Speakers
Welcome & Introductions	Mike Hodin, CEO, GCOA
Comments by Dr. Neil J. Clancy, IDSA	Dr. Neil J. Clancy, AMR Committee, IDSA
Comments by MEP Tiemo Wölken, Germany	MEP Tiemo Wölken, Germany
Comments by James Anderson, Executive Director – Global Health, IFPMA	James Anderson, Executive Director – Global Health, IFPMA
Presentation of the 2021 AMR Preparedness Index	Susan Wile Schwarz, Director of Communications, GCOA
Discussion of key themes with: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anand Anandkumar• Christine Årdal• Dr. Neil J. Clancy• Dr. Norio Ohmagari• Tiemo Wölken	Moderated by Mike Hodin, CEO, GCOA
Concluding Comments	GCOA, IDSA

Comments



Dr. Neil J. Clancy, Chief, Infectious Diseases Section, VA Pittsburgh Health Care System; Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine; and AMR Committee, Infectious Diseases Society of America



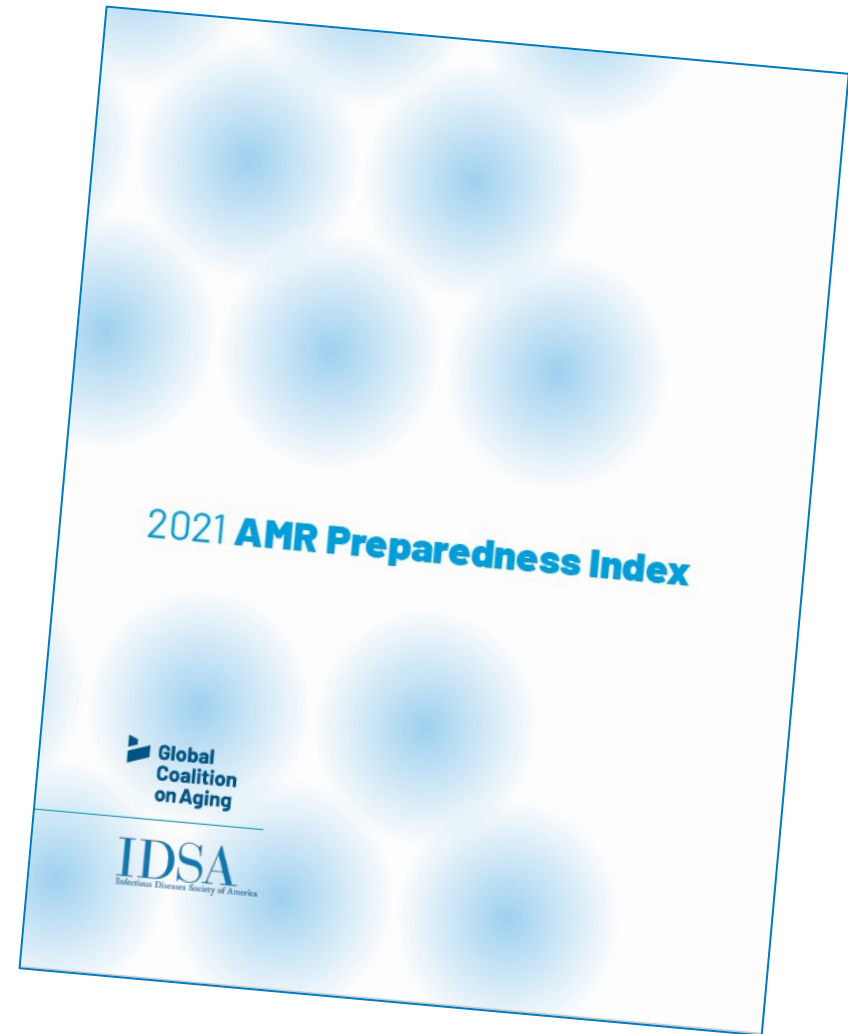
Tiemo Wölken, Member of European Parliament, Germany



James Anderson, Executive Director – Global Health, International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers & Associations

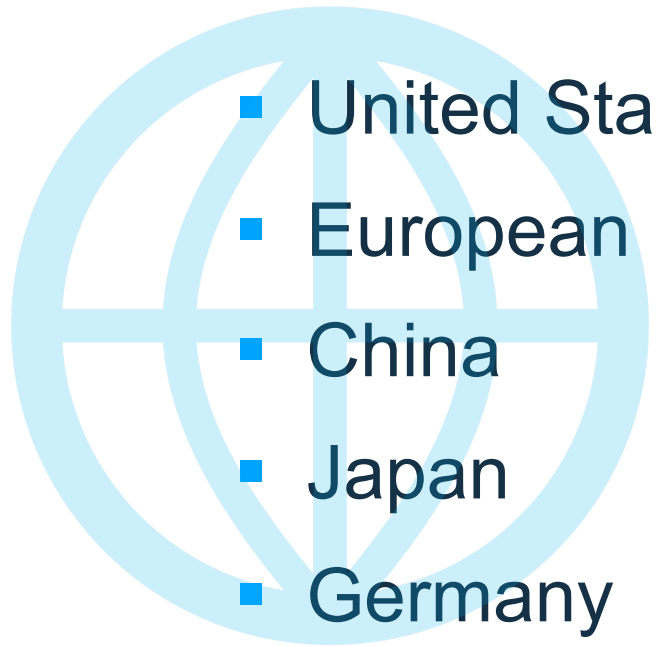


Presentation of the 2021 AMR Preparedness Index



Countries Evaluated

Top 12 G20 Economies by GDP



- United States
- European Union**
- China
- Japan
- Germany
- India
- United Kingdom
- France
- Italy
- Brazil
- Canada
- South Korea

Index Advisory Council

Members of the AMR Preparedness Index Advisory Council

Helen Boucher, Director, Tufts Center for Integrated Management of Antimicrobial Resistance; Treasurer, Infectious Diseases Society of America

Gemma Buckland Merrett, Science Lead Drug Resistant Infections, Wellcome Trust

John Rex, Chief Medical Officer & Director, F2G, Ltd; Operating Partner, Advent Life Sciences

Ryoji Noritake, CEO, Health and Global Policy Institute, leader of Japan AMR Task Force

Zhang Zhenzhong, Secretary General, China Health Economics Association

Ninie Wang, Founder and CEO, Pinetree Care Group

Alex Kalache, President, International Longevity Centre-Brazil and co-President; Global Alliance of International Longevity Centres

Ramanan Laxminarayan, Founder and Director, Center for Disease Dynamics, Economics & Policy

Dame Sally Davies, UK Special Envoy on Antimicrobial Resistance

Index Drafting & Development

Insights from Research Pillars Shape Final Narrative



Policy Evaluation Framework – Categories & Indicators

NATIONAL STRATEGY



- National Action Plan
- Research Investment
- Working Groups, etc.

AWARENESS & PREVENTION



- Information and Training
- Vaccine
- Surveillance and Monitoring
- Healthcare Setting

ACCESS



- General Access and Quality
- Availability
- Affordability

APPROPRIATE & RESPONSIBLE USE



- Healthcare System Utilization
- Usage

AMR & THE ENVIRONMENT



- Environment in AMR NAPs
- Antimicrobial Use in Animals
- Responsible Manufacturing
- Disposal

INNOVATION



- Push Incentives
- Pull Incentives
- Innovation Support
- R&D Investment
- IP Protections
- Research Infrastructure
- Development and Partnership Efforts
- Novel Valuation Methods

COLLABORATIVE ENGAGEMENT



- NGO-Supported Engagement
- Partnerships
- Global Collaborative Actions

How to Use the 2021 AMR Preparedness Index



**A benchmark
against which
to monitor
progress and
hold decision-
makers
accountable**



**A tool to
support
advocacy,
policy, and
research at a
global and
country levels**



**A resource of
best practices
to successfully
address AMR at
the country and
global levels**



**A call for
collaboration
within and
among the
AMR and
aging
advocacy
communities**

Priorities for Action & Overall Scores

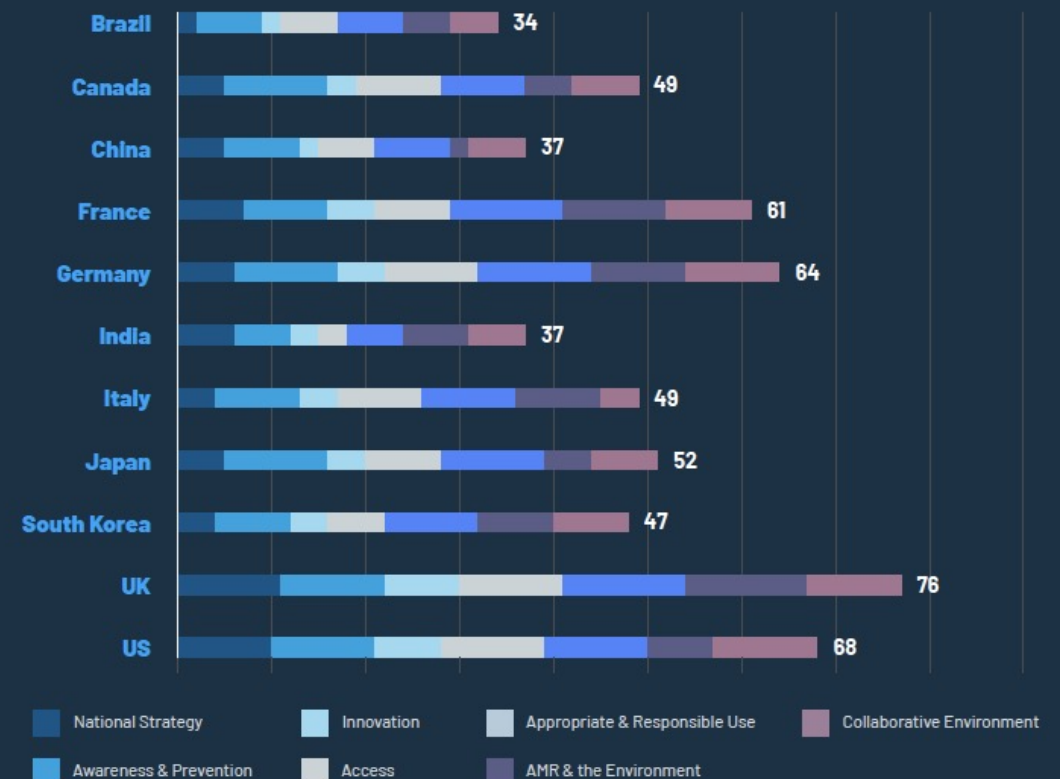
- **Strengthen and fully implement** national AMR strategies
- Raise awareness of AMR and its consequences, while **targeting prevention opportunities**
- Bolster **surveillance** and **leverage data** across AMR efforts
- Enable a **restructured antimicrobial marketplace** to stimulate innovation
- Promote **responsible and appropriate use** of antibiotics
- Enable **reliable and consistent access** to needed and novel antimicrobials
- More effectively **integrate the One Health approach**, including environmental considerations, into national strategies
- **Better engage** with other governments, third-party organizations, and advocacy groups

Overall Scores

The graph below provides a holistic view of each country's scores. It highlights categories where countries have the most opportunity for improvement and areas where countries are demonstrating best or "better" practices. Further scoring visuals for specific categories are provided throughout the Index.

The category scores have been equally weighted – with a maximum of approximately 14% per category – to construct an overall Index score on a 100-point scale. For all countries, there is clearly much room for improvement, though some trends have emerged: most countries (bar the UK and US who fare slightly better) perform especially poorly in the National Strategy, Innovation, and Collaborative Engagement categories, with scores in the Innovation category being the lowest overall; all countries perform insufficiently in the Awareness & Prevention and Access categories, with India lagging behind; and more developed countries tended to fare better in the Appropriate & Responsible Use category.

Overall Scores with Category Contributions



National Strategy: Key Findings & Scores

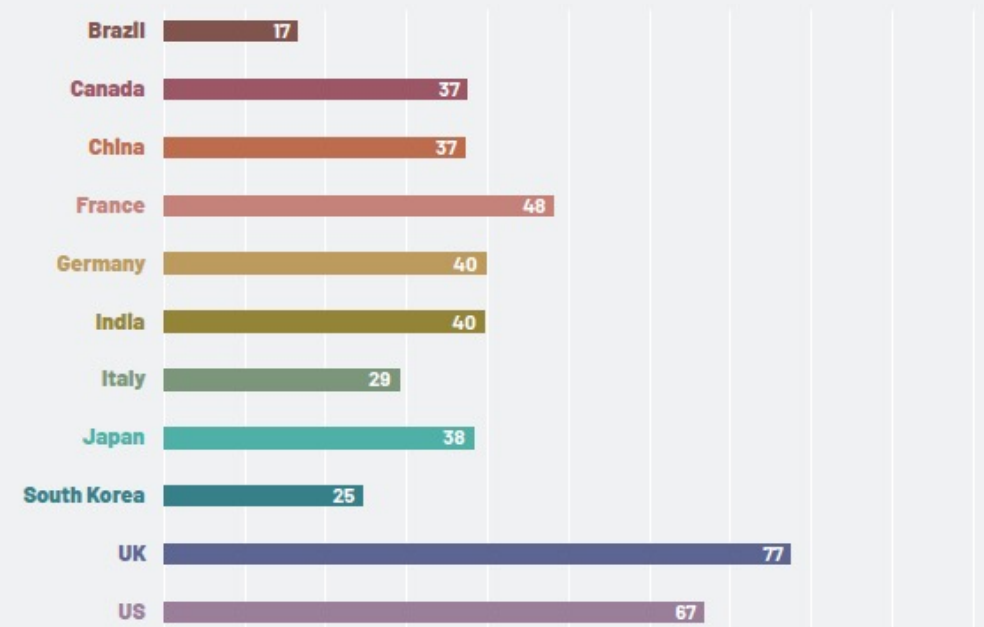
- Countries are **not making adequate investments** to combat the AMR threat
- AMR is **not a political priority** in most countries
- NGOs, advocacy groups, and patient organizations are often **missing from national conversations**
- The global nature of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has **discouraged countries from taking bold, unilateral actions**
- Many countries are **insufficiently engaged** with the global AMR community
- **COVID-19 has virtually halted implementation** of national AMR strategies



National Strategy

Evaluates the high-level policies, commitments, and investments that national governments have undertaken to combat AMR.

National Strategy Country Comparison



National Strategy: Calls to Action

- Governments must make **bolder financial investments** to tackle AMR
- Governments should **better engage NGOs, advocacy groups, and the patient community** in developing and implementing NAPs and other AMR initiatives
- Governments should develop **more ambitious NAPs** and **provide sufficient funding to achieve goals**
- Governments should **lean into AMR initiatives and actions now**

Awareness & Prevention: Key Findings & Scores

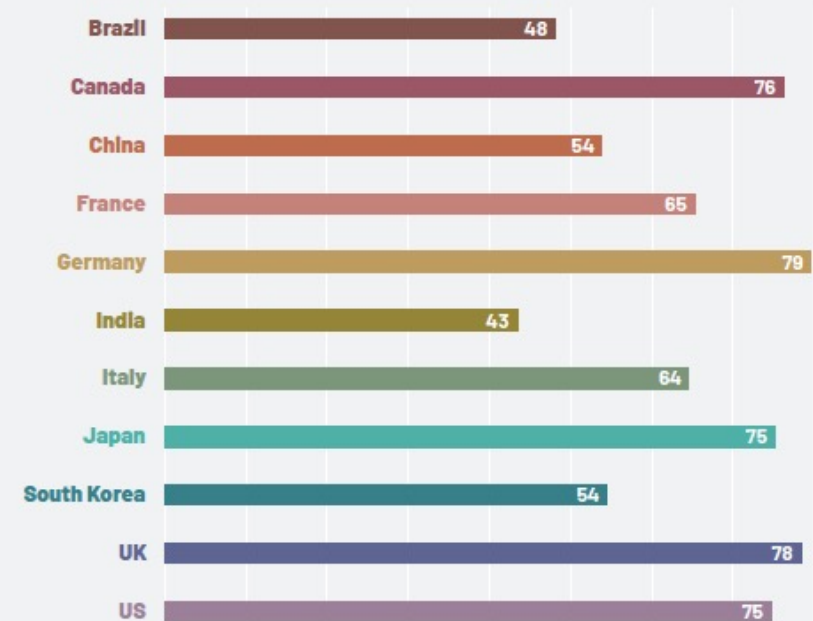
- Public awareness across most countries remains low, **driving overuse**
- Countries' **vaccination programs are not being fully leveraged**
- **Weak, insufficient healthcare systems and inadequate public health infrastructure** are major barriers
- Most countries have dedicated surveillance and monitoring systems, but the **degree of sophistication and transparency varies**
- In many countries, **data collected in monitoring systems are inadequate and do not drive decision making**
- **AMR training for medical professionals is available but needs strengthening**
- Despite ongoing challenges, many governments and NGOs **have successfully implemented awareness campaigns**



Awareness & Prevention

Assesses the level of commitment within countries to fund and facilitate efforts to increase awareness among stakeholder groups and improve mechanisms that can prevent and monitor AMR.

Awareness & Prevention Country Comparison



Awareness & Prevention: Calls to Action

- Governments should strengthen efforts to improve patient awareness
- Governments should bolster training requirements and program funding for medical professionals and medical trainees for IPC and beyond
- Governments should redouble vaccination efforts
- Governments should improve sanitation in healthcare systems and public health infrastructure along WHO IPC guidelines
- Governments should increase surveillance and monitoring commitments

Innovation: Key Findings & Scores

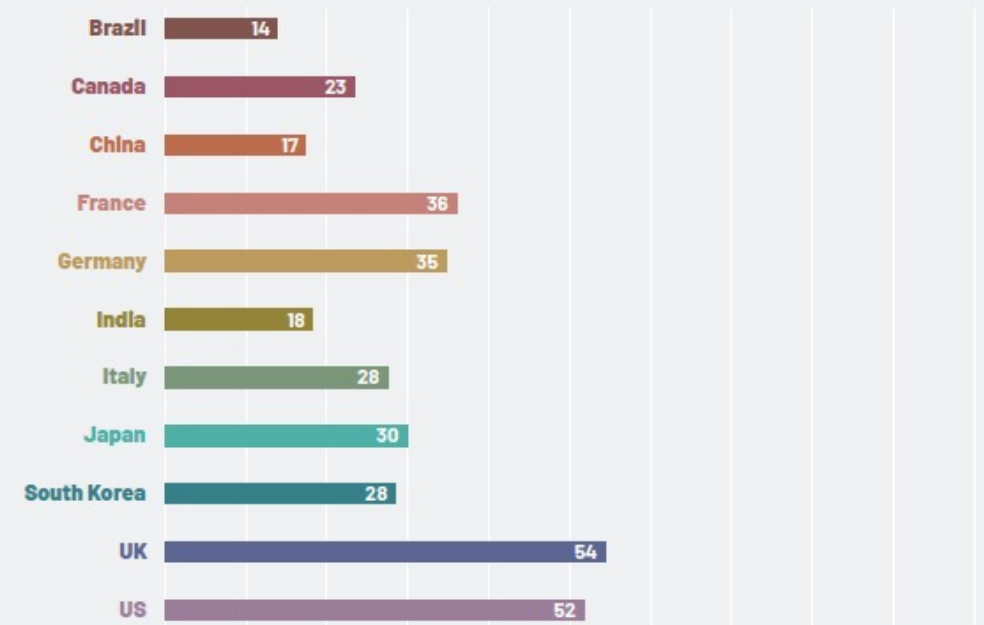
- There is a consensus that **antimicrobials are not fairly valued** in most countries and that reforms are needed
- **No countries have effective pull incentives**
- Most countries have **stalled on high-level discussions**
- **Very few countries have erected the research infrastructure necessary** to support the development of AMR diagnostics, surveillance technologies, and new antimicrobials
- Most countries have made **measurable progress implementing push incentives**



Innovation

Quantifies governments' commitments to foster and support AMR innovation, especially in areas of greatest opportunity, including novel valuation and pull mechanisms.

Innovation Country Comparison



Innovation: Calls to Action

- Governments should **implement pull incentive programs within the next three years**
- Governments should **increase investments in AMR innovations for surveillance and diagnostics**

Access: Key Findings & Scores

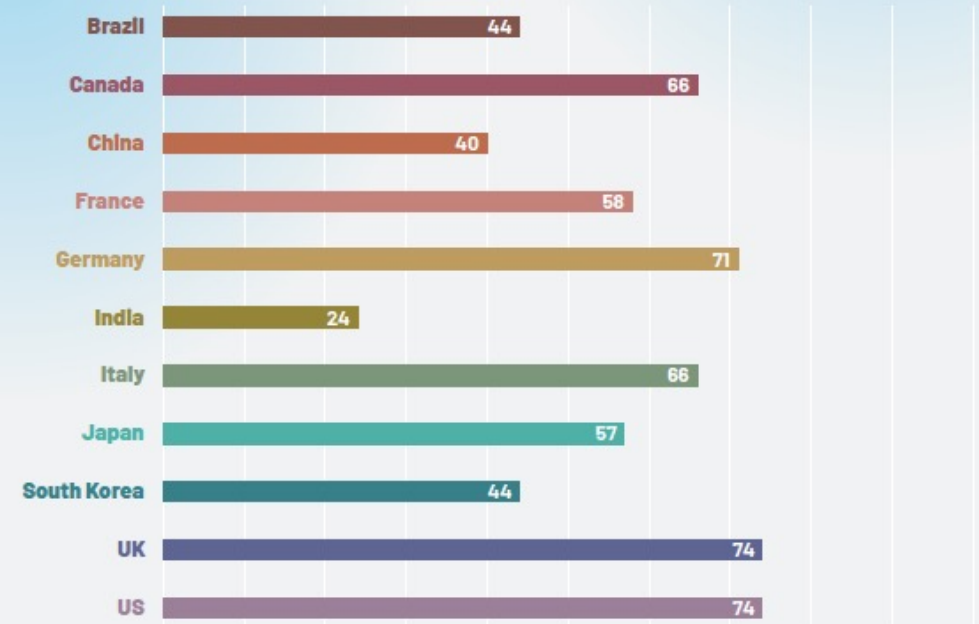
- **Access to novel antimicrobials is limited** in all but a few countries
- Patients continue to **struggle accessing older (non-novel) antimicrobials**
- Government **delays in moving drugs to a reimbursement list** can also stymie access



Access

Measures the level of access that persons within countries have to both older and novel antimicrobials.

Access Country Comparison



Access: Calls to Action

- Governments should **expedite access by reducing regulatory hurdles and accelerating government adoption**
- Governments should **make the availability of novel antimicrobials a national priority**
- Governments should **establish or support sustainable systems for manufacturing and dispensing antimicrobials across the supply chain**

Appropriate & Responsible Use: Key Findings & Scores

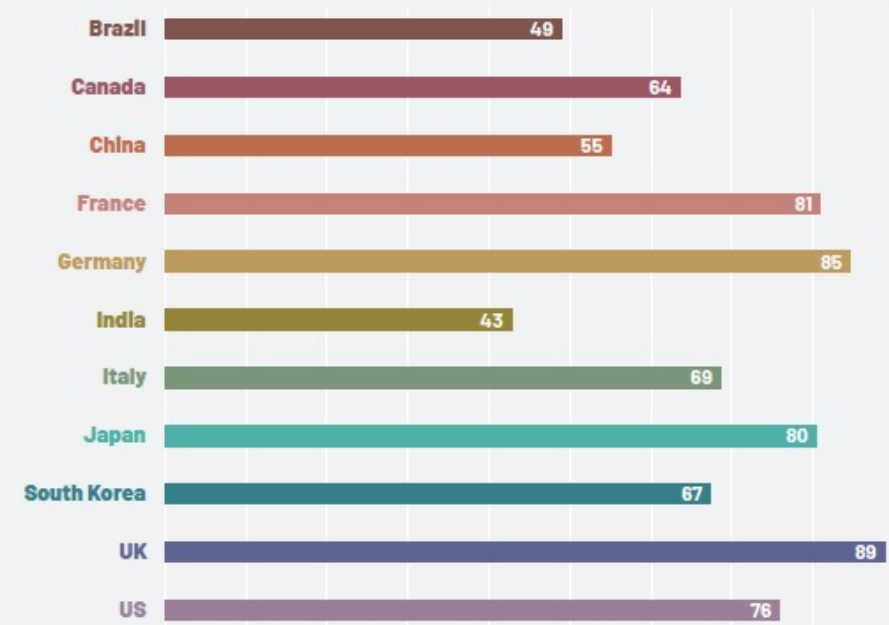
- **Over-the-counter availability compounds AMR challenges**
- For drugs that require a prescription, **overprescribing is a problem**
- **General practitioners lack tools and resources needed for proper diagnosis**
- **Patients clamor for antimicrobials**
- Governments **fall short on monitoring and oversight**
- Hospitals outperform outpatient settings, but **stewardship efforts are generally still inadequate in many countries**
- Some countries are taking **additional action to curb overprescription**



Appropriate & Responsible Use

Assesses governments' efforts to reduce misuse and overuse of antimicrobials and promote rational diagnosis.

Appropriate & Responsible Use Country Comparison



Appropriate & Responsible Use: Calls to Action

- Governments should **provide better access to diagnostic tools for general practitioners**
- Governments should **improve enforcement and administration of existing laws**
- Governments should **provide guidance and funding to strengthen stewardship in inpatient settings and to implement stewardship in outpatient settings**
- Governments should **support expansion and training of the medical workforce necessary to promote appropriate antibiotic use**

AMR & the Environment:

Key Findings & Scores

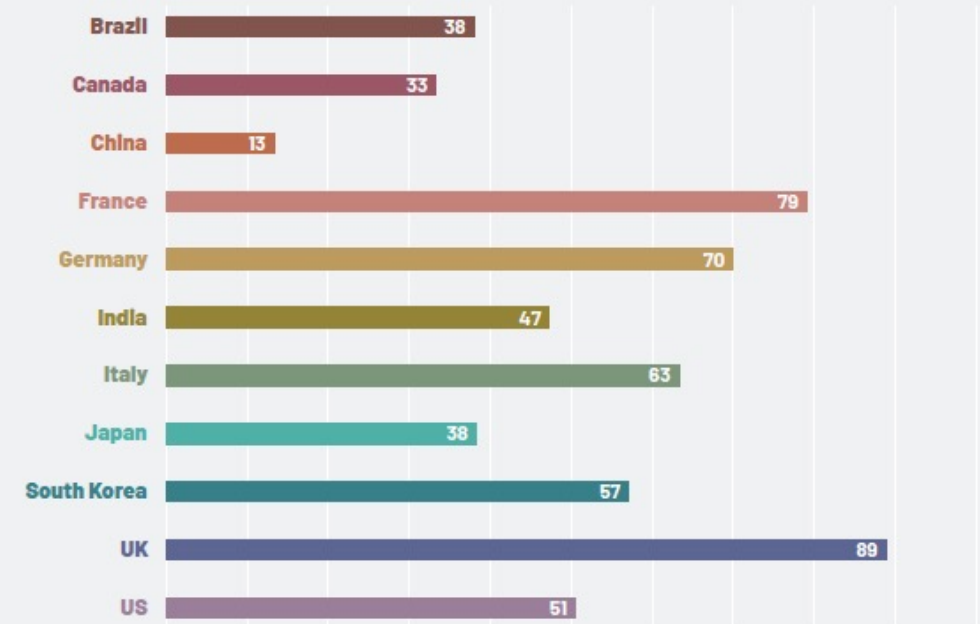
- The **principles of the One Health approach** continue to **gain traction worldwide** and are being **acknowledged in environmental policies and private sector actions**
- **More AMR environmental research is required**, and non-human uses remain critical
- **Policies and implementation are limited**, but some stakeholders are taking action



AMR & the Environment

Examines the ways in which national governments are attempting to manage antimicrobials throughout their life cycle: production, usage in the environment, and disposal.

AMR & the Environment Country Comparison



AMR & the Environment: Calls to Action

- Governments should **better integrate environmental controls in their National Actions Plans**
- Governments should **continue to integrate the One Health approach and give equal weight to environmental components**
- Governments should **support enhanced data collection to improve global understanding of the impact of antimicrobials in the environment**

Collaborative Engagement: Key Findings & Scores

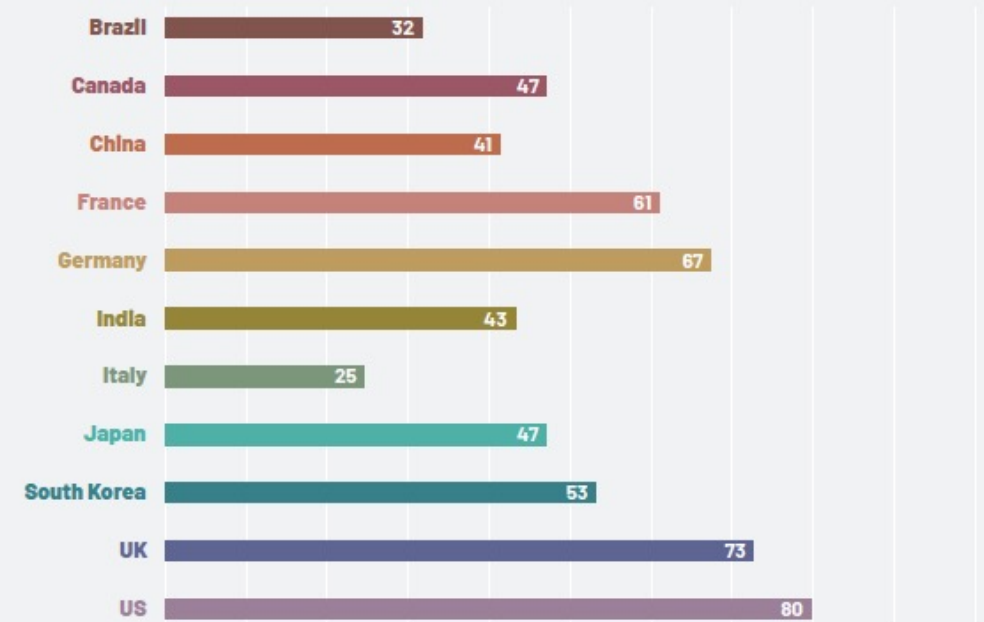
- Country-level NGOs, advocacy groups, and patient organizations play a critical role in advancing AMR initiatives in four core areas:
 - Innovation
 - Research
 - Surveillance
 - Monitoring and awareness



Collaborative Engagement

Captures how effectively national governments are facilitating collaborative engagement to address AMR.

Collaborative Engagement Country Comparison



Collaborative Engagement: Calls to Action

- Governments should **provide more direct support for research institutions and working groups, including establishing and growing clinical trial networks**
- Governments should **partner with NGOs, advocacy groups, and patient organizations on pilot programs**
- Countries should **invest in training the next generation of AMR researchers and clinicians to support clinical trials**

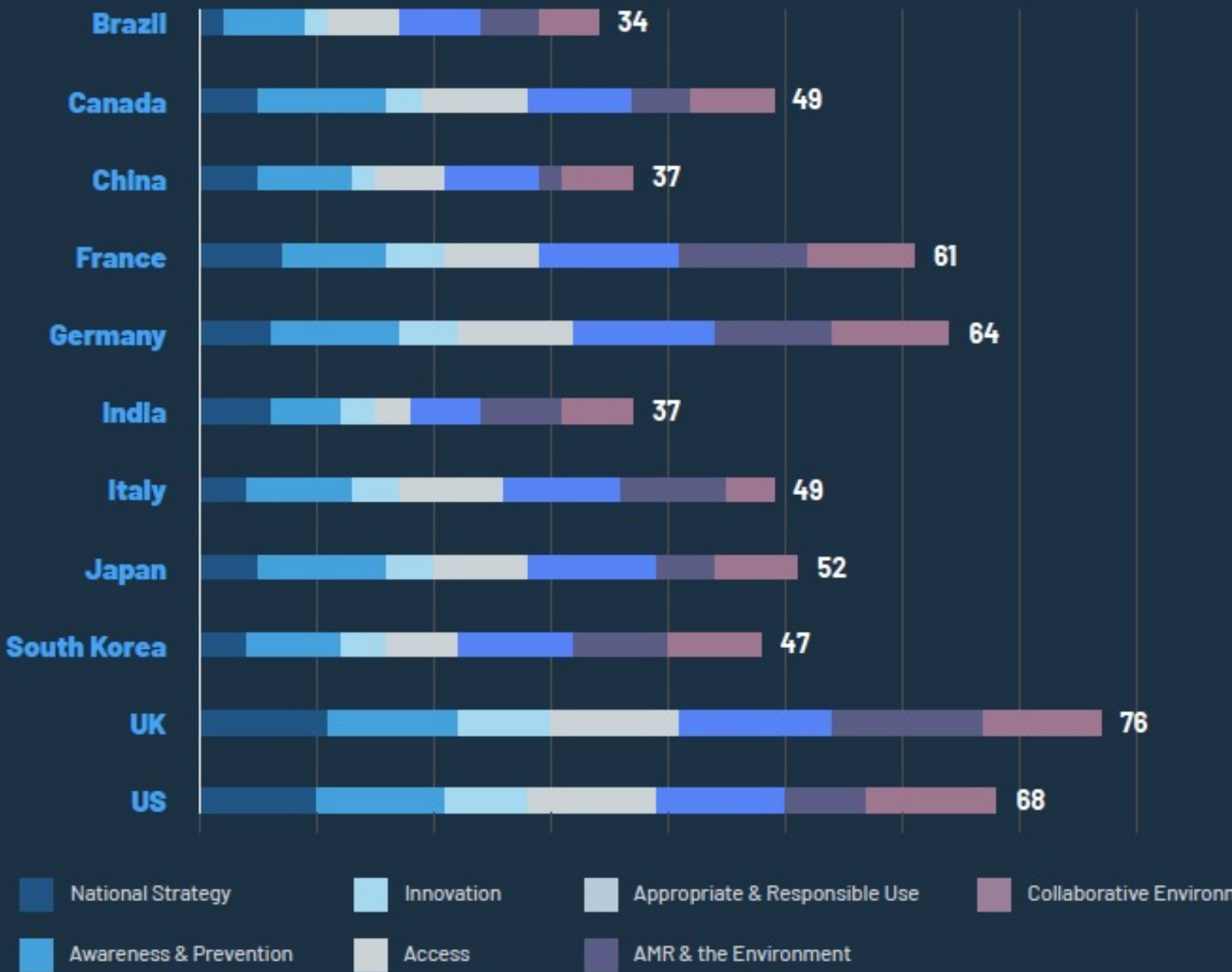
Conclusion

The AMR crisis is here, and national governments must step up now to address existing threats

If countries fail to take needed action, the AMR crisis will become a full-blown humanitarian catastrophe, threatening the miracle of human longevity

With concerted action, progress *can* be made

Overall Scores with Category Contributions



Discussion of Key Themes



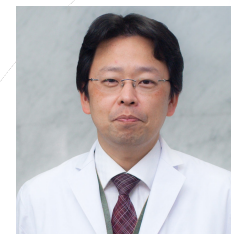
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Concluding Comments

