



Responding to a Global Crisis – It's not just COVID-19

*The power of nurses and midwives to contribute to the
international fight against antimicrobial resistance*



What's the Crisis?

“Antimicrobial resistance is one of the greatest health challenges of our time, and we cannot leave it for our children to solve.”

Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus

WHO Director-General

(November 2020)





Why do we need antimicrobials?



- Antimicrobials are the foundation of modern medicine and since their discovery, have been pivotal in saving countless lives.
- The WHO have estimated antimicrobials add approximately 20 years to life expectancy globally.
- They are essential disease treatments in human and animal health in order to protect the health and welfare of people and animals.
- Antimicrobials are important tools in food producing animals and play an important role in ensuring food security at a national and global level.
- In human health, antimicrobials are essential to the practice of modern medicine, enabling sophisticated medical interventions and treatments, such as chemotherapy and organ transplants.

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

HOW IT SPREADS



Antibiotics are given to food producing animals and crops



Animals develop drug-resistant bacteria in their gut



Drug-resistant bacteria reaches humans through food, the environment (water, soil, air) or by direct human-animal contact



Drug-resistant bacteria spreads to the general public

Antibiotic resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.

Antibiotics are given to patients, which can result in drug-resistant bacteria developing in the gut



Patient attends hospital or clinic



Drug-resistant bacteria spreads to other patients through poor hygiene and unclean facilities

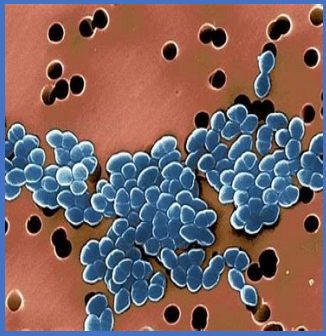




Introducing the Superbugs - Pathogens associated with antimicrobial resistance



Carbapenemase
Producing
Entero-
bacteriaceae
(CPE)



Enterococci
/ VRE



E. coli



S. Aureus
/MRSA



Klebsiella
pneumoniae



What are we doing about it?

iNAP is based on the five Strategic Objectives in the 'WHO Global Action Plan on AMR'.

iNAP is Ireland's One Health Strategy which recognises that humans and animals share the same environment and that joint action is needed to deal with the AMR threat to public health, animal health and the environment.





iNAP 1 & 2 – Key Strategic Goals

- Improve awareness and knowledge of AMR
- Enhance surveillance of antibiotic resistance and antibiotic use
- Reduce the spread of infection and disease
- Optimise the Use of Antibiotics in Human and Animal Health
- Promote research and sustainable investment in new medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines, and other interventions



At HSE Corporate Level – the AMRIC Team



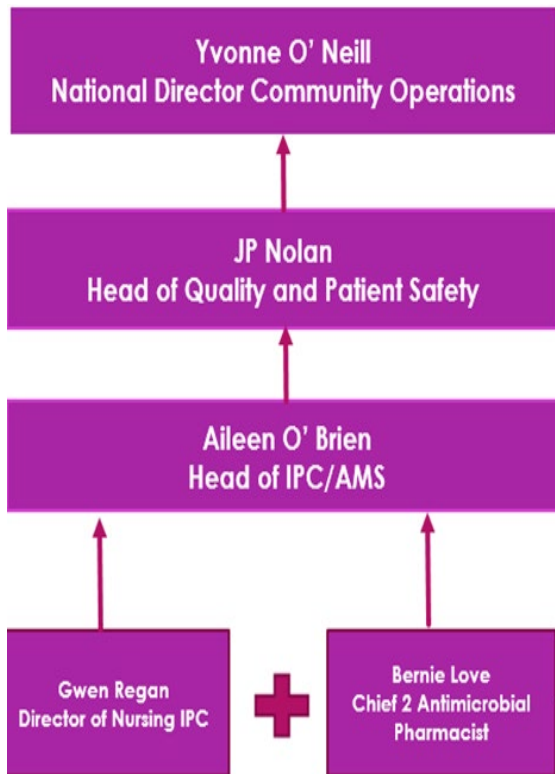
Chief Clinical Lead – since May 1st 2022 Dr. Eimear Brannigan
(*previously Professor Martin Cormican*)

Chief Antimicrobial Pharmacist – Marie Philbin

Director of Nursing – Josephine Galway



HSE Community Operations



HSE

Community Healthcare Organisation
Infection Prevention and Control & Antimicrobial Stewardship Programme

Work Plan January-December 2022
for
Senior Antimicrobial Pharmacists and Infection Prevention and Control Assistant Directors of Nursing (IPC ADONs)

RESIST
Antimicrobial Resistance & Infection Control Programme

Page 1 of 20 Date of Issue: 08/12/2021

INAP
Ireland's Second One Health National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2021-2025

HSE
HSE Community Health & Social Care Infection Prevention and Control and Antimicrobial Stewardship Strategy 2021-2023

HSE
National Service Plan 2022

Incorporating the HSE Response to Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations of the COVID-19 Working Group Expert Panel Report (2020)

ADONs and IPCNs

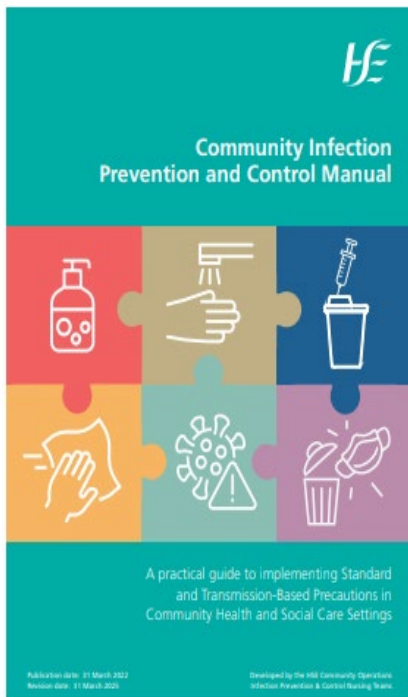
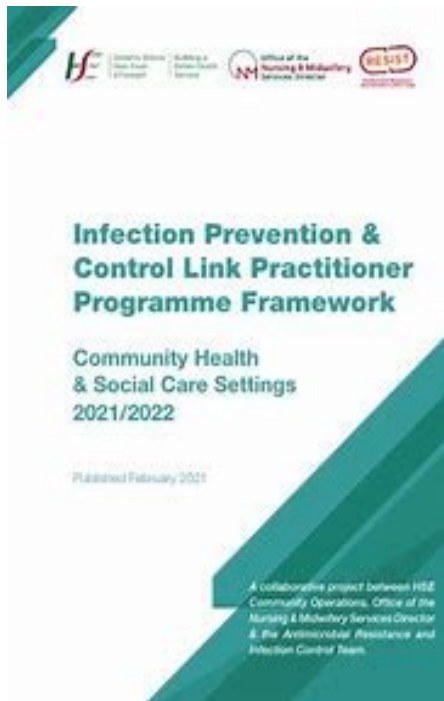


Dublin North City & County IPC / AMS Team

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HSE Community Operations - Implementation



Antimicrobial Resistance & Infection Control Programme



As of today what do we know?

Based on returns from 87% of HSE Older Persons facilities (Q4 2021-Q1 2022)

- 8.5% of residents in long term care older persons services have an indwelling urinary catheter
- 8% of residents are on antibiotics by mouth or injection
- 3% residents on prophylactic antibiotics
- 48% had at least one outbreak

(Acknowledgement CHO SAMPs)



The Power of Nurses and Midwives



**Ask
questions**



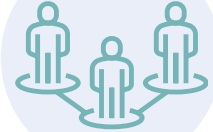
**Apply
IPC
Principles**



**Know the
S&S of
infection**



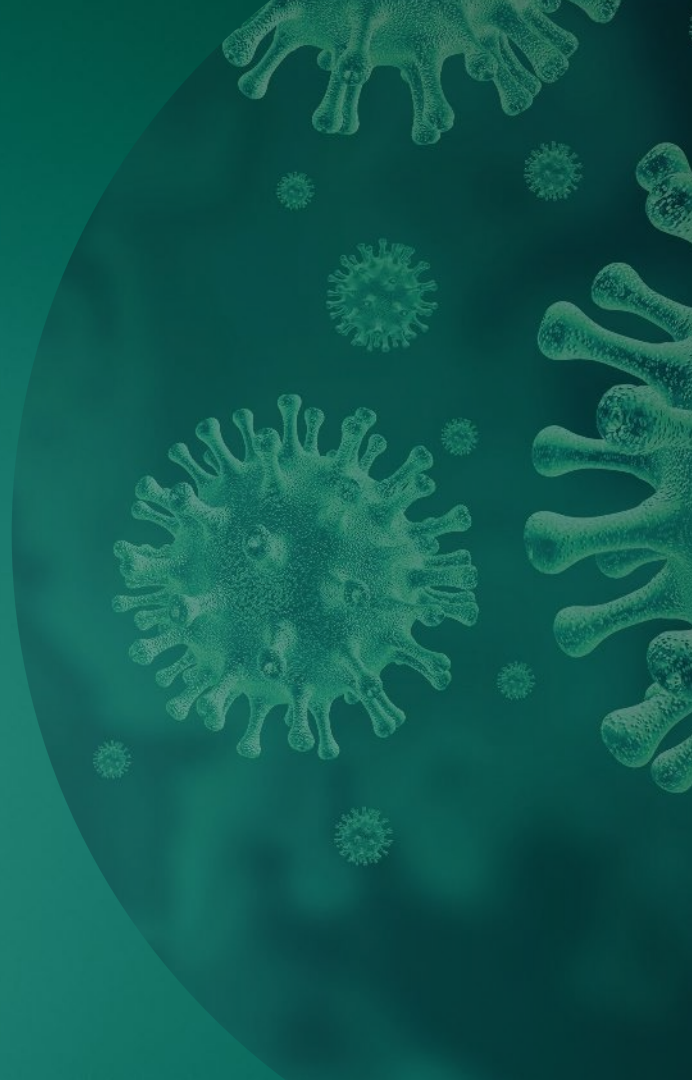
**Treat the
Patient
not the
Sample**



**What
about
your
team?**



So –
What about COVID-19?





27th February 2020
WHO Press Conference



“The epidemics in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy and the Republic of Korea demonstrate what this virus is capable of, but this virus is not influenza.

With the right measures it can be contained. That's one of the key messages from China.

The evidence we have is that there does not appear to be widespread community transmission”.

HE The Beginning...



Work
vs
Life



HE The Middle...





The End – or the living with..... What have we learnt?



PLANNING



**MANDATED
LEVEL OF
TRAINING**



WRISTBANDS



**IPC CAN CAUSE
HARM**



If you remember nothing else today....& thank you!

Antibiotic Prescribing - HSE.ie

https://www.hse.ie/eng/services/list/2/gp/antibiotic-prescribing/

Antibiotic Prescribing

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Antibiotic* Prescribing

Keeping antibiotics effective for future generations is everyone's responsibility

*Although there are technical reasons to prefer the term antimicrobial rather than antibiotic, the term antibiotic is used on this website as this term is more widely used by prescribers. This website includes guidance for antimicrobials which includes: antibiotics, antifungals, antivirals, anthelmintics etc.

[Antibiotic Prescribing Guidelines for Treatment of Community Infections](#)

Conditions and Treatments
View a list of conditions and treatment guidelines

Antimicrobial use in Residential Care Facilities including Nursing Homes

AMRIC Key Messages
Antimicrobial safety alerts and advice issued by AMRIC