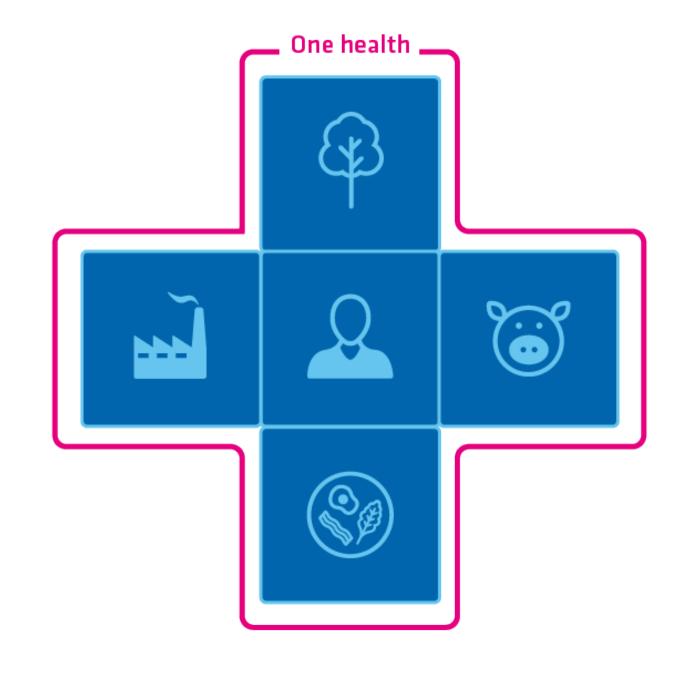
Council Recommendation on stepping up EU actions to combat antimicrobial resistance in a One Health approach – the Swedish perspective

By representatives from:

- * Public Health Agency of Sweden
- * Swedish Board of Agriculture
- * Swedish Food Agency



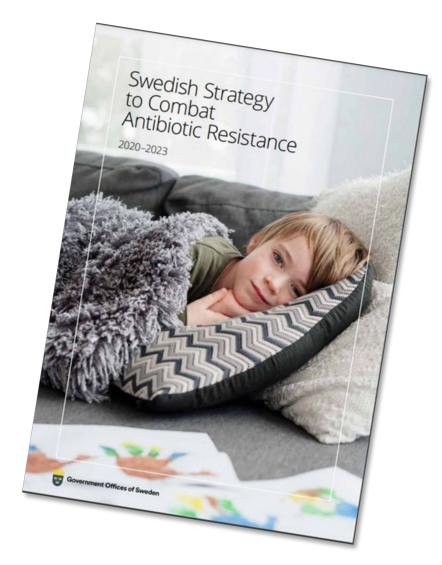
Long-standing national consensus



Preserve the possibility of effective treatment of bacterial infections in humans and animals

Strengthening of national action plans

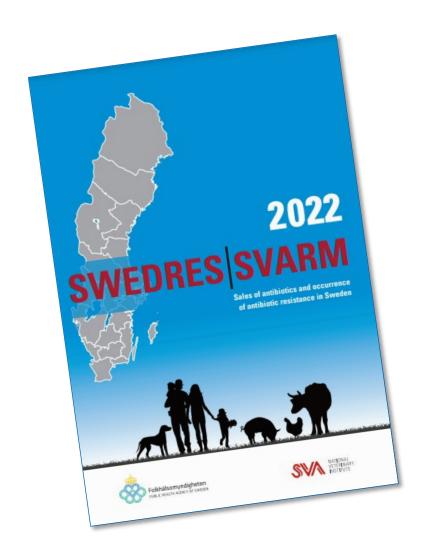
- 1. Increased knowledge through strengthened monitoring
- 2. Continued strong preventive measures
- 3. Responsible use of antibiotics
- 4. Increased knowledge to be able to prevent and fight bacterial infections and antibiotic resistance with new methods
- 5. Increased knowledge in society about antibiotic resistance and countermeasures
- 6. Supporting structures and systems
- 7. Leadership within the EU and international cooperation

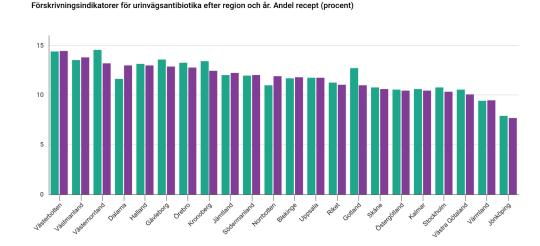


Improve the health and welfare of foodproducing animals

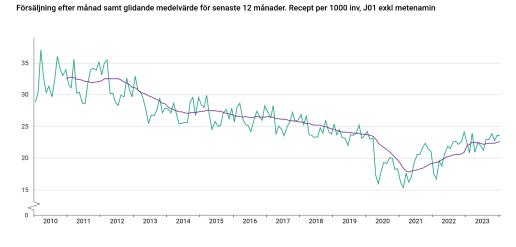
- Eradication- and control programs
- Biosecurity programmes
- Prevent infections and spread of resistance
 - infectious agents are notifiable in Sweden
 - certain types of resistance are also notifiable
 - all veterinary practices must have an IPC programme (legal requirement)
- Prudent use of antibiotika
- Access to data

Better surveillance of AMR and AMC



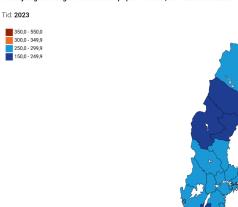


2022 2023



J01 exkl metenamin J01 exkl metenamin (glidande medelvärde)



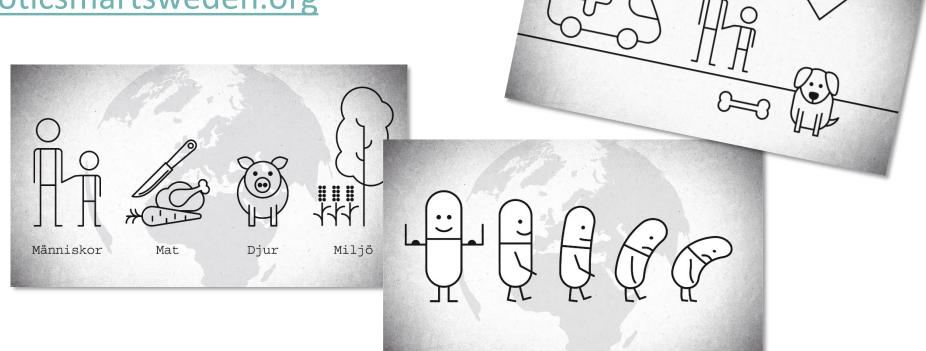


National recommended targets to reduce antimicrobial use by 2030

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		Target ach	eved Progress	17 November 2023 Regress
-	Reduce by 3% the total consumption of antibiotics in humans Defined daily doses (DDOs) per 1 000 inhabitants per day	2019 baseline	11.8	
		2022	11.2	-5.4%
		2030 TARGET	11.4	-3%
*Percentage point diff	At least 65% of the total consumption of antibiotics in humans belongs to the 'Access' group of antibiotics As defined in the AWaRe classification of the WHO tensor from 2019.	2019 baseline	71%	•
		2022	69%	-2% *
		2030 TARGET	65%	
oğ.	Reduce by 3% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with meticillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus</i> <i>aureus</i> (MRSA)	2019 baseline	1.34	
		2022	1.58	+17.8%
		2030 TARGET	1.30	-3%
	Reduce by 10% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with third-generation cephalosporin-resistant <i>Escherichia coli</i> Number per 100 000 population	2019 baseline	9.2	-
		2022	8.5	-7.7%
		2030 TARGET	8.3	-10%
"	Maintain at baseline the total incidence of bloodstream infections with carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae Number per 100 000 population	2019 baseline	0.025	
		2022	0.043	+71.6%
		2030 TARGET	0.025	-

Awareness raising among the public and professionals

- Antibiotic forum
- https://saveantibiotics.se/
- http://antibioticsmartsweden.org



Country Visit by ECDC and Sante F

- input to the national work on the revision of the NAP and the overall work to counteract AMR
- input on how to cope with measures in relation to the environmental sector specifically
- inspiration on how to include indicators for monitoring objectives and activities as well as budgeting





Thank you!









