
2015 Meeting of the Transatlantic Taskforce on Antimicrobial Resistance
October 22, 2015
Dr. Theresa Tam, Public Health Agency of Canada
Purpose

- To provide an overview of Canada’s approach to combatting AMR
The Challenge of Addressing AMR in Canada

• Canada is a federated state:
  » Federal leadership can drive change but needs the support and participation of all levels of government and coordinated actions
  » Responsibilities for health care delivery rest with provinces and territories
  » Provinces and territories are responsible for many regulations and professional practice for human and animal health
    • Veterinarians, physicians, nurses, dentists and pharmacists can prescribe antimicrobials as governed by their individual provinces/territories
  » Individual health care settings (i.e. hospitals, community practice, long term care facilities) are responsible for infection prevention and control measures, and use of antimicrobials
Canada’s Action’s on AMR

• Co-sponsored World Health Assembly resolution calling for Global Action Plan on AMR (May 2014)

• Antimicrobial Resistance and Use in Canada: A Federal Framework for Action (released October 2014)

# Antimicrobial Resistance and Use in Canada

## A Federal Framework for Action

### Goal
To protect Canadians from the health risks related to antimicrobial resistance

### Areas of Focus

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<th>Surveillance (monitoring)</th>
<th>Stewardship (prevention, control)</th>
<th>Innovation (new methods, tools)</th>
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### Actions

1. **Action 1:** Establish and strengthen surveillance systems to identify new threats or changing patterns in antimicrobial resistance and use in human and animal settings.

2. **Action 2:** Strengthen the promotion of the appropriate use of antimicrobials in human and veterinary medicine.

3. **Action 3:** Work with the animal agriculture sector partners to strengthen the regulatory framework on veterinary medicines and medicated feeds, including facilitating access to alternatives and encourage the adoption of practices in order to reduce the use of antimicrobials.

4. **Action 4:** Promote innovation through funding collaborative research and development efforts on antimicrobial resistance both domestically and internationally.

### Results

- Detection of new trends and threats
- Development of new strategies
- Monitoring the effectiveness of public health actions

- Conservation of the effectiveness of existing treatments
- Infection prevention and control
- Public awareness and action on antimicrobial use
- Appropriate human and animal health professional practices
- Regulatory oversight of antimicrobial use

- Research in food safety, prevention of resistance, current and new threats
- New methods and tools to combat antimicrobial resistance: antibiotics, diagnostics, novel therapies.

### Partners
- Public Health Agency of Canada
- Health Canada
- Canadian Food Inspection Agency
- Agriculture and Agri-food Canada
- Canadian Institutes of Health Research
Federal Action Plan Progress

1. **Surveillance**
   - Canadian Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System
   - Produced the first integrated national human and animal AMU/AMR surveillance report
   - Identified priority pathogens for surveillance

2. **Stewardship**
   - Public and physician directed awareness campaign
   - Regulatory mechanisms for AMU in animals developed

3. **Innovation**
   - Vaccine research priorities published, including AMR organisms in humans and animals
   - Genomics Research and Development Initiative: $20M research
   - Targeted international partnerships (e.g., JPIAMR, Canada/UK laboratory twinning)
Developing a National Approach

• Building on the federal framework towards a national approach
  » Scoping of a multi-jurisdictional and multi-sectoral approach is underway with provinces and territories
  » Will require input and partnerships with jurisdictions and with external stakeholders

• Early and lasting engagement is key
  » Builds consensus and momentum across sectors/networks
  » Allows incorporation and sharing of innovative approaches, new science and best practices as they emerge
  » Enables strong connections between jurisdictions, networks and stakeholders (e.g., hospital networks and best practice stewardship programs)
International Engagement on AMR

• Engagement at many levels/fora: World Health Assembly, G7, Global Health Security Agenda, TATFAR, JPIAMR

• Important to avoid duplication and leverage activity and resources towards common objectives

• Examples:
  » Surveillance: OIE harmonization of data standards and development of a global database for AMU in animals
  » Stewardship: Canada/UK Laboratory twinning project with the Caribbean Public Health Agency
  » Innovation: Joint Programming Initiative on AMR (JPIAMR)
Summary

• Canada’s federal framework for AMR guides our domestic and international engagement

• Strong alignment and linkages to international networks and research initiatives are desired to ensure coherence and consistency within Canada and with international partners

• Participation in TATFAR and other international fora:
  » helps us to engage with relevant international stakeholders
  » enables strong leadership for Canadian efforts
  » informs domestic actions and identifies where we can best contribute internationally
  » identifies common priorities and helps us monitor progress
Thank you/Merci