Contribution by community pharmacies to rational use of antibiotics

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2016: 32 Countries
1959 2015

- 400,000 Community Pharmacists in Europe,
- 160,000 Community Pharmacies in Europe,
- 46 million citizens visit a pharmacy every day.
Pharmacists role in the control and prevention of antimicrobial resistance

- Ensure that the patient understands the dosage and duration of treatment to improve adherence and increase treatment success; promote appropriate disposal of leftover antimicrobials.

- Ensure that the patient understands how to benefit most from their treatment, recognise side effects and know what action to take and know what action to take when a suspected ADR occurs.

- Participate in local, regional or national public health campaigns concerning the prudent use of antimicrobials.

- Participate actively involved in antimicrobial management in the multidisciplinary care team.
Overview

- Participation in general public health campaigns
- Participation in public health campaigns targeting citizens experiencing ‘bacterial infection like symptoms’
- Intervention during dispensing process
- Multidisciplinary interventions
GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH CAMPAIGNS
Portugal: Online and social media campaign

www.usoresponsaveldomedicamento.com

PGEU  GPUE
Pharmaceutical Group of European Union
Groupement Pharmaceutique de l’Union Européenne
Hygiene schützt vor vielen Infektionen

Einige Beispiele, wie Sie Infektionen, speziell der Atemwege, vermeiden können:

- Lassen Sie sich gegen Infektionskrankheiten impfen. Die Schutzimpfung gegen Grippe (saisonale Influenza) sollte jährlich wiederholt werden.
- Waschen Sie sich mehrmals täglich die Hände mit Wasser und Seife für etwa 20 Sekunden, auch zwischen den Fingern.
- Händewaschen ist Pflicht nach jedem Toilettenbesuch, vor jeder Mahlzeit sowie nach dem Kontakt mit Tieren und rotem Fleisch.
- Putzen Sie sich die Nase mit Einmalstäbchen und entsorgen Sie diese anschließend umgehend. Wenden Sie sich nach dem Naseputzen die Hände.
- Husten oder nichsen Sie nicht in die Hand, sondern in die Arme. Halten Sie dabei möglichst großen Abstand zu anderen Menschen.
- Berühren Sie Ihr Gesicht möglichst wenig mit den Händen.
Belgium: Paper bags
Czech Republic: APP

http://www.lekarnici.cz/Pro-verejnost/Informace-pro-verejnost/Lekarny-v-mobilu.aspx
PUBLIC HEALTH CAMPAIGNS TARGETING CITIZENS EXPERIENCING ‘BACTERIAL INFECTION LIKE SYMPTOMS’
Ireland: Online interactive website

At undertheweather.ie you'll get sensible, practical advice for you and your family about common complaints like colds and flu.

At undertheweather.ie you'll get sensible practical advice for you and your family about common complaints like:
- Colds
- Flu
- Sore Throats
- Rashes
- High Temperature
- Ear Aches
- Tummy Aches, Vomiting and Diarrhoea

Find out what is making you ill, when you are likely to get better, how to take care of yourself and if and when you might need medical help.

GET ADVICE & GET BETTER

undertheweather.ie - your guide to treating common complaints with common sense.

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UK: Online interactive tool

http://www.treatyourselfbetter.co.uk/
INTERVENTION DURING DISPENSING PROCESS
Voorgeschreven behandeling achter de rug? Bezorg je apotheker het restje terug. Antibiotica horen niet in de huisapotheek!
Spain: Dispensing protocols
MULTIDISCIPLINARY INTERVENTIONS
Portugal

**Conclusion:** Multifaceted interventions involving physicians, pharmacists and general public proved effective in reducing antibiotic consumption in the population.

**Decreasing antibiotic use through a joint intervention targeting physicians and pharmacists**

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**Aim:** To decrease population antibiotic use through an educational intervention targeting primary care physicians’ and community pharmacists’ attitudes and knowledge. Methods: We designed a pragmatic cluster-randomized trial covering all National Health System primary care physicians and all community pharmacists in a region in the north of Portugal. The study protocol was registered on ClinicalTrials.gov (Identifier: NCT02173509). Results: After adjustment for baseline values and comparison with the control group, the intervention was associated with a significant reduction in overall antibiotic use in the year following the intervention. The effect was most marked for tetracyclines, macrolides and cephalosporins. No statistically significant differences were observed for fluoroquinolone consumption. Conclusion: Multifaceted interventions involving physicians, pharmacists and general public proved effective in reducing antibiotic consumption in the population.

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Currently, antimicrobial resistance is a growing threat to public health worldwide, and the WHO has issued an alert of the possibility of returning to the preantibiotic era [101]. It is well known that the use of antibiotics is responsible for the emergence and spread of microorganisms resistant to antibiotics [102,103]. Resistance is responsible for treatment failure and deaths [104,105], prolonged hospital stays and increased costs [106]. Portugal presents high rates of antibiotic consumption (2.3 packages per 1000 inhabitants per day) [107], and is one of the countries with highest bacterial resistance rates [108]. In contrast to northern Europe and North America, where outpatient antimicrobials are largely restricted to prescription-only use, nonprescription access to antimicrobials is common in the rest of the world [109], including Portugal [110]. Nevertheless, studies on interventions to improve antibiotic use focus mainly on physicians [111-113], even though pharmacists play a key role in the responsible dispensing of antibiotics and can participate in the reduction of antibiotic consumption, particularly in the community.
THANK YOU

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