The socio-economic challenges in combatting AMR from the hospital pharmacist practice perspective:

**Leadership and political will can overcome**
The EAHP membership map: Europe as one
Figure 3. (Antimicrobial resistance surveillance in Europe, Surveillance report, ECDC, 2014). *Pseudomonas aeruginosa.* Percentage (%) of invasive isolates with combined resistance (resistance to three or more antimicrobial groups among piperacillin + tazobactam, ceftazidime, fluoroquinolones, aminoglycosides and carbapenems), by country, EU/EEA countries, 2014.
AMR prevalence maps:

*Escherichia coli* resistant to cephalosporins across Europe in a) 2009 and b) 2013

Europe disunited
Prudent Use maps:

Europe diversified
Advancing hospital pharmacy roles in multidisciplinary antimicrobial stewardship teams can help address AMR disparities

Hospital pharmacist roles include:

- reviewing antibiotic duration and advising on the cessation of inappropriate antibiotic treatments;
- educating other healthcare professionals on the restricted use of certain antibiotics;
- advising on dosage, preparation and administration, especially for specialised patient cohorts such as children;
- counseling patients on their antibiotic therapy, including the importance of completing treatments, and not sharing unused antibiotics with others.
However familiar socio-economic challenges to practice improvement present themselves…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Staff numbers, pay, retention, take up of new technology</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>Access to records, legally defined professional roles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td>Team working, adoption of new healthcare professional roles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knowledge and skills</td>
<td>Provision of training programmes, continuing professional education, evolution of undergraduate programmes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Governance</td>
<td>System accountability for ensuring service improvement</td>
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</table>
Experience suggests such challenges CAN be overcome with...

• **LEADERSHIP**

Required at both national and international level. EAHP suggest enhancing the role of the ECDC to lead. Accountability a part of leadership.

• **POLITICAL WILL**

Council Conclusions and EU Action Plans and Guidelines must be turned into actions. Monitoring and reporting of implementation therefore required.

• **ORGANISED EXCHANGE OF LEARNING AND PRACTICE**

Roles to be recognised and assigned in respect to both international professional societies and European agencies