

# SOME INNOVATIVE MEASURES OF THE FRENCH ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

## MAY 2019 UPDATE

*Focus on Human Health*



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# J'AGIS POUR MA SANTÉ

# SOME INNOVATIVE MEASURES OF THE FRENCH ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

## An Intersectoral One Health AMR Roadmap and National Action Plan



The first Interministerial Committee for Health was specifically devoted to antimicrobial resistance (AMR). The government adopted in November 2016 the French intersectoral national action plan, using a One Health approach, called “Interministerial roadmap for controlling antimicrobial resistance”. This roadmap is organized around 5 objectives : (I) Raising awareness among the general public and healthcare professionals, (II) Antibiotic stewardship / Infection prevention and control, (III) Research and innovation, (IV) Monitoring and surveillance and (V) Governance and intersectoral policy.

Website: [antibiotiques.gouv.fr](http://antibiotiques.gouv.fr)  
 Weblink: [https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/interministerial\\_amr\\_roadmap\\_en.docx.pdf](https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/interministerial_amr_roadmap_en.docx.pdf)



## Three sectoral action plans in Human Health, Animal Health and the Environment

The intersectoral roadmap for controlling antimicrobial resistance is implemented in each sector using three different action plans:

- One in human health (PROPIAS) ;
- The “Ecoantibio plan”, for animal health ;
- And the “national health and environment plan” (PNSE3).

Weblinks : <https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/propiasjuin2015.pdf>  
<https://agriculture.gouv.fr/le-plan-ecoantibio-2-2017-2021>  
[https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/PNSE3\\_v%202017%202011%202014\\_EN\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/PNSE3_v%202017%202011%202014_EN_FINAL.pdf)

## France is actively involved in the EU Joint Action on AMR and HAI\*

France is coordinating the 3-year EU Joint Action on antimicrobial resistance and healthcare-associated infections (EU-JAMRAI), launched in Paris in September 2017, co-funded by the European Commission. The main coordinator is the French National Institute for Health Research (Inserm), supported by the Ministry of Solidarity and Health. The ministry is also in charge of the workpackage “Integration in national policies & sustainability” and Inserm is co-coordinating with Norway the workpackage on Research and Innovation.

\*healthcare-associated infections

Website: [www.eu-jamrai.eu](http://www.eu-jamrai.eu)

## Outline

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## 1st strategic objective: to improve awareness and understanding of antimicrobial resistance



### e-Bug promoted in all schools for children and teenagers

e-Bug is a free educational resource for classroom and home use. Fun and accessible for all students, it gives information on microorganisms, the spread, prevention and treatment of infections, using a One Health approach.

Website : <http://www.e-bug.eu/>

### National mission coordinated by Santé publique France

France has, in each region, centres in charge of implementing a regional infection prevention and control programme, in particular for healthcare-associated infections (CPIas). Two centres are responsible for providing, at national level, support, resources and tools in the area of evaluation and promotion of good practices for the prevention of healthcare-associated infections and antimicrobial resistance.

Website : <https://www.preventioninfection.fr>

### Awareness of the concept «One Health, One Planet»

France has developed a comprehensive information webpage on the Ministry of Health website, for both the public and professionals. France has also developed a One Health signature: "Les antibiotiques : ils sont précieux, utilisons les mieux" ("Antibiotics, they are precious, let's use them in a better way").

Website : [antibiotiques.gouv.fr](http://antibiotiques.gouv.fr)

Weblink : <https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/prevention-en-sante/les-antibiotiques-des-medicaments-essentiels-a-preserver/des-antibiotiques-a-l-antibioresistance/article/l-anti-bioresistance-concerne-les-hommes-mais-aussi-les-animaux-et-l>



LE GRAND PLAN  
D'INVESTISSEMENT

## Research agenda and funding for AMR

Funding for One Health research on AMR is increasing, structured by a strategic plan developed at the international level through JPIAMR and a French-German plan, and at the national level through a priority research program coordinated by the French National Institute for Health Research (Inserm).

weblink : [https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/cp\\_antibioresistance\\_programme\\_prioritaire\\_.pdf](https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/cp_antibioresistance_programme_prioritaire_.pdf)

## 3rd strategic objective: to reduce the incidence of infection



### Infection prevention and control regional networks in all regions



At national level, an infection prevention and control strategy (IPC) is defined for hospitals, the community and nursing homes. At regional level, it is implemented by the regional health agencies, supported by the centres in charge of the regional infection prevention and control programme (CPIas).

Website : <https://www.preventioninfection.fr>

### Infection prevention and control teams in almost all hospitals

Almost all hospitals in France have an IPC team in place, in charge of implementing the IPC programme. This is part of the certification of hospitals.

## 4th strategic objective: to optimize the use of antimicrobial agents

### Antibiotic stewardship regional centres in some regions and Antibiotic stewardship programme leaders in the majority of hospitals

A significant number of regions have set up antibiotic stewardship centres, in charge of implementing an antibiotic stewardship programme in all settings in the region. In the majority of hospitals, antibiotic stewardship teams or programme leaders exist and implement the stewardship programme in the facility. This is part of the certification of hospitals.



## 2nd strategic objective: to strengthen knowledge through surveillance and research



### Santé publique France is piloting the national missions on surveillance

France has, in each region, centres in charge of implementing a regional infection prevention and control programme, in particular for healthcare-associated infections (CPIas). Six centres are responsible for providing, at national level, surveillance data on healthcare-associated infections, antibiotic use and resistance in hospitals, the community and nursing homes.

Weblink : <https://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/>



## National Health Insurance actions in primary care

The National Health Insurance (NHI) has been conducting antibiotic stewardship actions for years in the community, in particular:

The “Pay for Performance” (P4P) system, known in France as “Remuneration of Public Health Goals” (ROSP), introduced in 2011, consists of granting additional remuneration to General Practitioners and Paediatricians who change their practices on certain criteria, in order to achieve specific health objectives. Antibiotic prescribing is included in these criteria. This has led to a slight decrease in antibiotic use.

General Practitioners also receive regular visits from NHI delegates, to promote good practices and give information on existing resources and recommendations. The NHI delegates also share with the prescribers their personal antibiotic profile, with a comparison to local data.

The National Health Insurance also provides for free “Rapid Diagnostic Tests” (RDTs) for sore throat to General Practitioners, paediatricians and ENT specialists. The plan for 2020 is to increase access to RDTs for sore throat, by facilitating their use in community pharmacies.



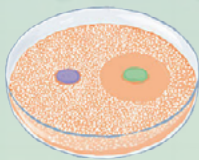
## Publication in 2013 and 2015 of a list of antibiotics at higher risk of selecting bacterial resistance by the French National Agency for the Safety of Medicines and Health Products

The French National Agency for the Safety of Medicines and Health Products (ANSM) has elaborated and published a public list of critical antibiotics in 2013 and 2015.

This list contains antibiotics at higher risk of selecting bacterial resistance and antibiotics of last resort and guides stewardship interventions (e.g. how prescription or dispensation of these critical antibiotics must be controlled by specific measures). This concept is now used by the WHO in its EML/c list, where Access, Watch and Reserve categories were introduced in 2017.

Weblink : <https://www.ansm.sante.fr/S-informer/Points-d-information-Points-d-information/Les-antibiotiques-considerees-comme-critiques-premieres-reflexions-sur-leur-caracterisation-Point-d-information>

## Selective reporting of antibiotic susceptibility testing results recommended since 2016



Selective reporting of antibiotic susceptibility testing results consists of reporting to prescribers only a selection of the tested antibiotics, in particular the ones that are recommended as first-line options in the guidelines.

Weblink : [https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/antibiogrammes\\_cibles\\_ps-2.pdf](https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/antibiogrammes_cibles_ps-2.pdf)

## 5th strategic objective: to develop the economic case for sustainable investment, and increase investment in new medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines and other interventions



Discussion with the private sector aiming at encouraging, by using different mechanisms to be identified, industry, whatever the size of the company:

- To guarantee access on the market to old essential antibiotics ;
- To develop new products (antimicrobials, alternatives, vaccines and diagnostics) meeting public health needs and contributing to the control of AMR ;
- And to facilitate the marketing, as well as responsible and sustainable access to these new products ;

Work is ongoing with the public and private stakeholders, to come up with such a strategy within two years.

Weblink : <https://www.economie.gouv.fr/signature-contrat-strategique-filiere-industries-et-technologies-sante>



## Particular involvement of ANSM in the management of shortages of antibiotics, including interactions with different stakeholders:

- Pharmaceutical companies (to elaborate action plans for antibiotic preservation);
- Professional societies (to identify adequate alternatives);
- Patient representatives (to guide the strategy).

For more information :  
[antibiotiques.gouv.fr](http://antibiotiques.gouv.fr)

