FIP commitment on antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial stewardship by 2030

World Antimicrobial Awareness Week November 2022



FIP Development Goals

FIP Commitment on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) by 2030

This ONE FIP Commitment to AMR includes various actions for education, practice, scientific research and workforce development. These commitments will also enable themes to be actioned across nations and regions. FIP will ensure the sustainability of interventions to achieve AMS as far as is possible.

FIP commits to increase the awareness of AMR, to strengthen AMS and to support evidence-based interventions, by:

1. Promoting the effective, evidence-based, safe and responsible use of antimicrobials within the community and all sectors by:

- a. Engaging multi-sector stakeholders to develop and implement innovative approaches against antimicrobial resistance.
- b. Monitoring and reporting prevalence and surveillance of antimicrobial resistance in national, regional, and global levels.
- c. Leading the development of national and local action plans for AMR/AMS.
- d. Supporting meaningful preparedness of public health bodies for a global response to disaster/crises situations to prioritise AMS and reduce AMR.
- 2. Leveraging channels of communication:
 - a. Using social media and digital technologies to promote safe and responsible use of antimicrobials and raise public awareness and understanding on AMR.
 - b. Delivering programmes and campaigns to increase public awareness and understanding about AMR and rational antimicrobial use.
- 3. Collaborating to develop wider strategies to rationalise antimicrobial consumption and minimise AMR:
 - a. With multidisciplinary teams in the implementation of AMS and developing leadership capacity and accountability in every health institution.
 - b. With stakeholders in agriculture, veterinary medicine, manufacturers, distributors and patient associations.
 - c. With provision of guidelines and protocols for the proper disposal of expired, unwanted and unused antibiotics, and follow-up with evidence of impact.
- 4. Supporting scientific research, and:
 - a. Scientific knowledge and evidence generation on antimicrobials to mitigate AMR.
 - b. The translation of science to practice for pharmacy and other healthcare professionals, in antimicrobials and AMR.
 - c. Promote public awareness on the AMR threats to global human health.
 - d. Identify evidence-based strategies for the effective, safe and responsible use of antimicrobials in the community and other healthcare settings.
- 5. Supporting the advancement of the pharmaceutical workforce:
 - a. As champions for antimicrobial stewardship on national, regional and global levels and as advocates to reduce the burden of antimicrobial use and thus decrease AMR.
 - b. On antimicrobial resistance and strategies for antimicrobial stewardship through interprofessional continuing education and training based on the latest evidence on antimicrobial use.
 - c. Promoting AMR as a core curriculum module in undergraduate training and reduction strategies through general hygiene, prevention of infections, and vaccinations.
- 6. Advocating for inclusion of AMR in national medicines and pharmacy policies.
 - a. Data sharing on AMR, AMC (consumption), AMU (use) to provide better estimates of the burden of AMR to inform guidelines, advocacy and stewardship.
 - b. Emphasise the role of pharmacists in patient education and raise public awareness on AMR and AMU.
- 7. Supporting to strengthen regulatory systems through:
 - a. Rational medicines use, quality assurance and post-marketing surveillance of medicines quality to combat substandard and falsified medicines, and
 - b. AMR national action plans.

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