Strengthening Surveillance and Laboratory Capacity to Fight Healthcare Associated Infections
Antimicrobial Resistance

Submitted by: Viet Nam
Strengthening Surveillance and Laboratory Capacity to Fight Healthcare Associated Infections Antimicrobial Resistance

Ass. Prof. Luong Ngoc Khue
Director of Medical Service Administration
Vietnam Ministry of Health
Respond to the WHO’s call “No action today, no cure tomorrow”, MoH has developed and approved:

- In 2013, the National Action Plan (NAP) on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) from 2013 to 2020
- April 2016, the National Action Plan on Healthcare Associated Infections (HAI) from 2016 to 2020
1. Raising awareness of community and health workers on antibiotics and antibiotics resistance
2. Establishing AMR surveillance network
3. Ensuring adequate supply of quality medicines
4. Improving rational use of medicines
5. Promoting infection prevention and control (IPC)
6. Promote rational use of antibiotics in agriculture, animal health
INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND TRAINING

FINANCE

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

POLICY AND MANAGEMENT
Overview
Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

- Viet Nam is committed to the global fight to prevent the development of bacterial strains that are resistant to antibiotics. Many laws and regulations are in place to prevent inappropriate use of antibiotics in humans.

- There have also been domestic intensive antimicrobial awareness campaign including the National Antibiotic Campaign in November 2015, 2016.

- The domestic AMR surveillance network has established, this system will be linked to WHO GLASS.

- However, implementation of these regulations may be a challenge given that the awareness is still low among prescribers, pharmacies, and antibiotic users.
Overview

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

- Surveillance of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has also been in hospitals many years ago before 2006 (SIDA) and restarted in place in 16 hospitals by OUCRU from 2008, and continued by the Viet Nam Resistance Project (VINARES) until 2013.

- Other hospitals have also implemented different levels of AMR surveillance. This includes detection and reporting of priority AMR pathogens such as Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), and Carbapenem Resistance *Enterobacteria* (CRE).

- The Clinical Guideline for Antibiotic Use was issued in March 2015 and is now being implemented across hospitals domestically, while the regulations on Antimicrobial Stewardship Programme was issued and began implementation in March 2016.
Overview

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

- In the animal sector, MARD has issued the restricted list of antibiotics that can be used in the animal sector. In addition, MARD has been monitoring antibiotic residues in livestock feeds and is developing a plan to reduce antibiotic use in animals. There are also plans to establish AMR surveillance in the animal health sector.

- The Aide Memoire on multi-sectoral action to combat AMR was signed by four Ministries (Health, Agriculture, Industry and Trade and Natural Resources and Environment), WHO, FAO and the Oxford University Clinical Research Unit - OUCRU). Other international development partners included the US.CDC, USAID, JICA, US Embassy, the UK Embassy and Japan Embassy.
Signing commitment multisectoral to combat antimicrobial resistance in Vietnam
AMR Week 2016 In Viet Nam
Antibiotic guideline
Overview

Healthcare Associated Infections (HAI)

- Infection control is the priority task of the health sector in Vietnam.
- Many policies are promulgated to strengthen infection control system
- MSA is the focal point to implement Infection control activities and related policies
- Infection control organizational system is set up and operated efficiency and promoted from the MOH to the hospitals.
- Coordinating between preventive system and treatment one in the prevention of infectious diseases
Healthcare Associated Infections (HAI)

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Strengthen the organizational System and human resources
2. Investing resources, infrastructure, equipment
3. Strengthening professional activities especially monitoring
4. Training, scientific research, international cooperation
5. Promoting communication
6. Completion of policies, professional documents

Healthcare Associated Infections (HAI)
Overview

Strengthening laboratory capacity

- Decision of the Prime Minister on approving the scheme on strengthening quality management system medical test period of 2016 -2025.
- Circular of regulations on organization and operation of microbial laboratory in hospitals, 2016.
- Decision of MoH on approving the "National Action Program on capacity building to manage medical laboratories from now until 2020";
- Circular on the "Guidelines for the implementation of quality management of medical laboratory at health facilities"
Key achievements (1)

- AMR surveillance network is being started in 16 key hospitals.
- MARD and FAO are planning to develop a NAP to reduce antimicrobial use (AMU) in livestock production by the end of 2016.
- In the animal health laboratories, currently, it is possible to test for seven priority AMR pathogens.
Key achievements (2)

- A plan for the management and monitoring of imported antibiotics and materials to produce veterinary medicine for 2016-2020 has been endorsed in 2016
- MARD has issued a restricted list of antibiotics that can be used in the animal sector
Key achievements (3)

- Infection control system is established at all levels: domestic focal points; infection control regional associations; Council, faculty, infection control networks in hospitals.

- Regulations and guidelines on infection control such as:
  - Circular 18/2009/TT-BYT in infection control
  - The guidelines, specialized technical procedures
  - Developing training materials
  - Educating, training for staffs on IPC in and outside economy.
Key achievements (4)

- Gradually standardizing disinfection, sterilization, strengthening hospital hygiene, preventing diseases proactively.
- Extensively deploying Hand Hygiene: Building, leaflets, propagate hand hygiene; a campaign ceremony about learning the knowledge and practicing hand hygiene in domestically.
- Initially monitoring hospital infection cases, monitoring bacteria that cause hospital infections and antibiotic resistance.
There are 3 centers for standardization and quality control in medical laboratory in Hanoi and Hochiminh city.

17 medical labs have achieved ISO 15189 for quality testing.

8 microbiological labs in hospitals have achieved ISO 15189 for culture indicators such as blood, urine, sputum, stool, cerebrospinal fluid.

Training courses for about 2000 staffs from medical laboratories on quality management.
CHALLENGES

- Resources such as personnel, finance, infrastructure, equipments are limited.
- Prevention and control of infectious diseases are so difficult.
- Antibiotics and materials quality hasn’t been controlled well.
- Capacity for implementation on antibiotic susceptibility testing (AST) is still week.
- Inappropriate antibiotics prescription is still high rate.
- Awareness on AMR is limited.
Collaboration Mechanism between MoH with others ministries (Agriculture and Rural Development, Industry and Trade, National Resources and Environment) and development partners hasn’t been established yet.

There are not domestic database on antibiotic use and antimicrobial resistance yet.

Although antibiotic use in animals is being monitored, currently the use of antibiotic in animals is still largely unregulated.
Enforcement and monitoring of regulations as well as improving knowledge of antibiotic use among the clinicians prescribing the antibiotics, the pharmacies selling the antibiotics, and the consumers using the antibiotics.

To enhance infection control in hospitals

To strengthen capacity of microbial laboratories in hospitals to detect new resistance of pathogens

To improve international collaboration to research and surveillance on AMR, HAI both in human and animal sector.

Control antibiotic use in agriculture, animal sector.
4 core AMR activities will be implemented simultaneously

HOW CAN WE STOP IT?

1. Improve labs: Countries need medical labs to identify bacteria and choose the right drugs to treat them.

2. Collect and share data: Countries need systems to track cases and report results globally to make better policy decisions.

3. Use antibiotics wisely: To ensure antibiotics are here when we need them, they must be prescribed and taken correctly now.

4. Take measures to prevent infections: Especially in healthcare settings, good infection control practices are critical to stopping spread of resistant germs.
Thank you for your attention!