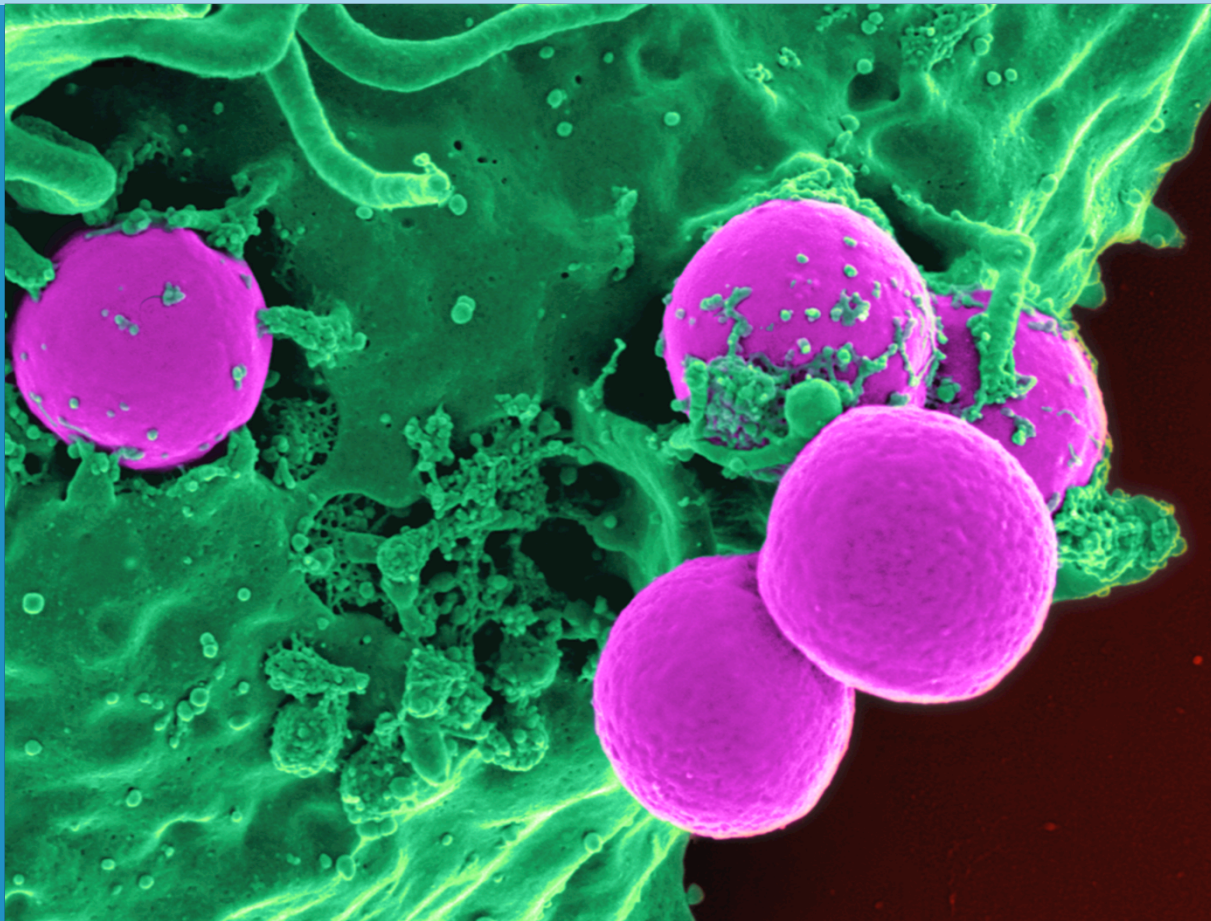


Role of WASH in combatting Antimicrobial Resistance

WASH in Health Care Facilities: Evidence of Change Workshop
March 2016, London



Scope and concern on antimicrobial resistance

- WHA Resolution 67.25 (2014); AMR presents a *profound threat to human health*
- Occurs through misuse and overuse of antibiotics in humans and livestock
- Exacerbated by neglect for prevention
- Increasing recognition of the role of environment
 - Importance of surveillance
 - Reduce infections through WASH

Role of WASH in preventing AMR

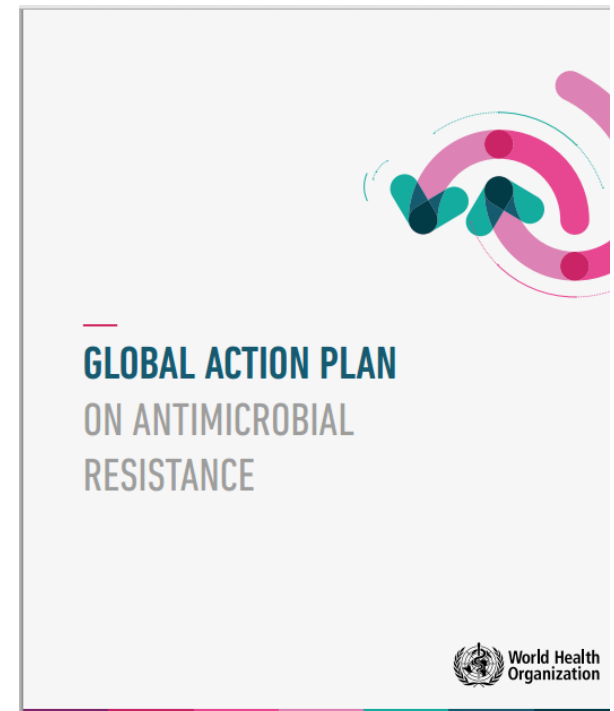
- **Safe household water and sanitation supplies**
 - 4 country study (Brazil, Indonesia, India and Nigeria) found 792 million cases of diarrhoea treated with antibiotics; with universal WASH number would reduce by 61%
 - Prevents other disease and need for drugs: Malaria, dengue and Zika
- **WASH in health care facilities**
 - Better IPC; reduced health care acquired infections
 - Wastewater treatment reduces risks to communities
 - Less need for antibiotics

Global action plan on antimicrobial resistance

5 key objectives

Four out of five have links with WASH

- Improved awareness
- Strengthened knowledge
- **Improve sanitation, hygiene and infection prevention**
- Optimize use of antimicrobial medicines
- Increase investments in medicines, diagnostics, vaccines



What changes?

- Agreed approach for environmental surveillance in "hotspots"
- Reinforce existing priorities on WASH
 - Strengthen justifications for investments in sanitation infrastructure, behaviours etc.
- Intersectoral cooperation WASH + Health sectors
- New arguments on cost-effectiveness for finance decision makers
- WASH in health care facilities central