

# Country AMR Perspective Uganda

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# Situation

Multidrug resistance is on the increase in Uganda,

- 46/352 isolates of E.coli and Klebsiella species extended spectrum B-lactamases (CTX-M) from stool and urine of clients from **community** in Kampala District.
- Prevalence (27/100) of ESBLs in clinical isolates
- Ongoing ESBL gram negative bacteremia among **neonates** (21/24) admitted in a main **hospital** in Kampala.

# Local Work

## following the Moshi declaration

- Presentation of magnitude of AMR to customers of the Central Pharmacy and posing questions related to AMR for self evaluation

**Impact:** 2 clients expressed interest in setting up microbiology laboratories

# Local work

- Disseminating AMR messages to Private practitioner executive

**Impact:** Inclusion of AMR in CME

# Local work

- Introduced AMR tools (infection control/hospital antimicrobial use) to graduate students - Reports as part of assessment
- Intend to disseminate tools to private not for profit Hospitals in Kampala

# Intervention by APUA

A two-year project of APUA (Alliance for prudent use of Antimicrobials)

## **Overall goal:**

- To perform a situation analysis and needs assessment

# Intervention

Uganda version of the study

Research questions:

1. What is the magnitude of antibiotic pressure in the population?
2. Where are the antibiotics coming from?
3. For what conditions are antibiotics used?

# Intervention

3 Components of the study:

1. Generate resistance data and assess laboratory capacity - *by 3 graduate (microbiology) students*
2. Assess prescription and use of antibiotics - *by undergraduate (Medical) students in 10 community sites*
3. Analyze the antibiotic drug supply and distribution system and correspondence with treatment *guidelines - by graduate students*

*Thank you*