

BACTERIAL RESISTANCE

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September, 2005

Importance of bacterial resistance

Peru 2005

Not considered as a priority by:

- Ministry of Health
- Health Service of the Army
- EsSalud (Social Security)
- Private Sector
- Academic sector

(only 2 lectures undergraduate - med school)

Bacterial Resistance - Peru

There are rules and recommendations that are not followed due to the “needs” of poverty.

- Drugstores provide antibiotics without doctor's prescription
- Antibiotics are on the market even outside drugstores
- There is no continuous quality control of antibiotics (ex.: there are 51 presentations of ciprofloxacin)

Bacterial resistance

- The true magnitude of the problem is not recognised
- There is a problem of access of antibiotics, but also one of self-medications and inappropriate use.
- There are structures and experiences to build on, but the processes need to be improved.
- To move further, key stakeholders must recognise antibiotic resistance as the problem it is.

Bacterial Resistance - Peru

- Initiative of Infectious diseases in South America (SAIDS)
 - USAID
 - PAHO
 - APUA
 - CDC
 - Management Sciences for Health, MSH/RPM Plus
 - US Pharmacopeia (USP/DQI)

Bacterial resistance

- Strengthen the network of laboratories enrolled in the monitoring program (VIGIA)
- Strengthen committees on nosocomial infections

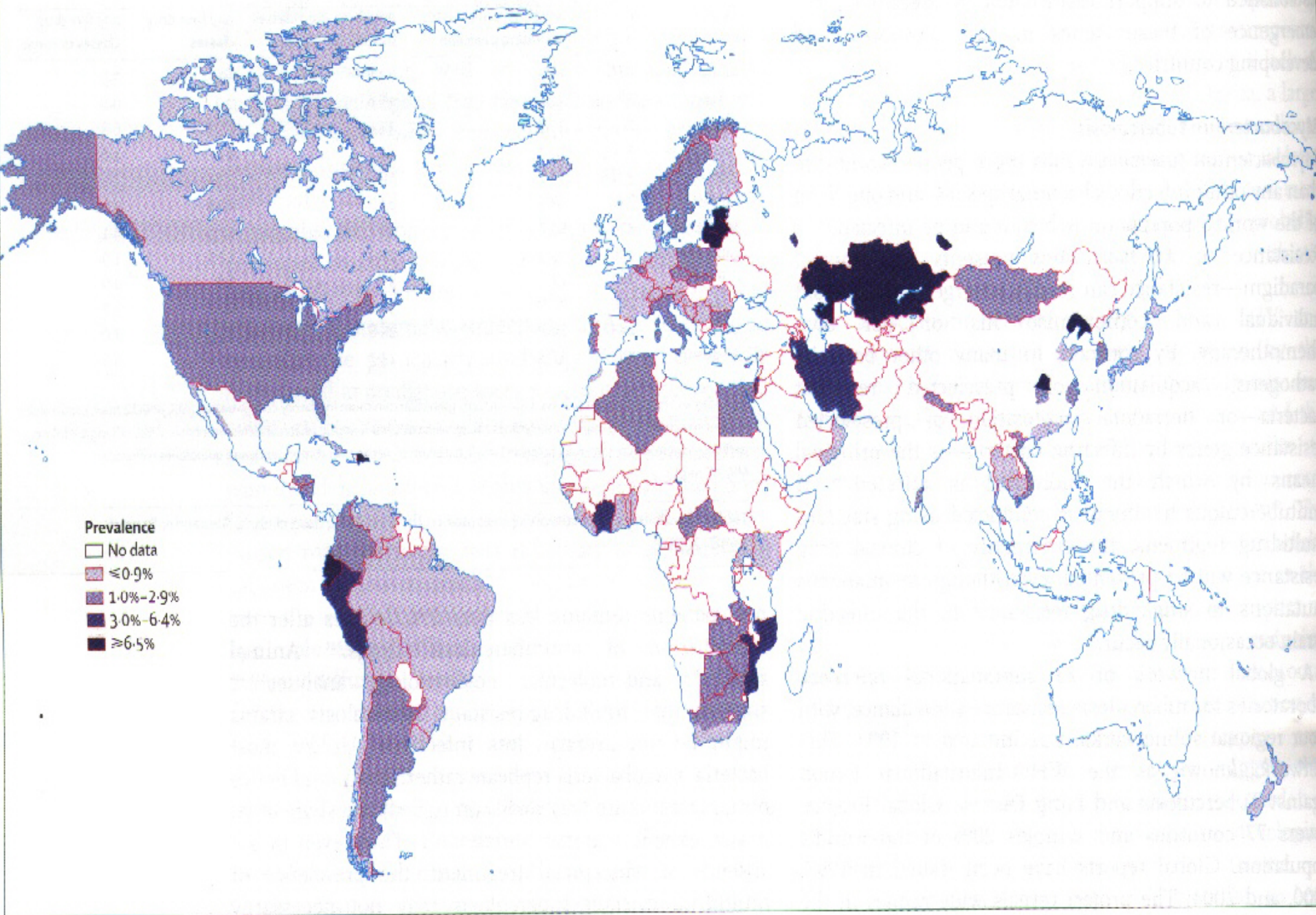


Figure 2: Prevalence of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis among new tuberculosis cases, 1994–2000

Bacterial resistance

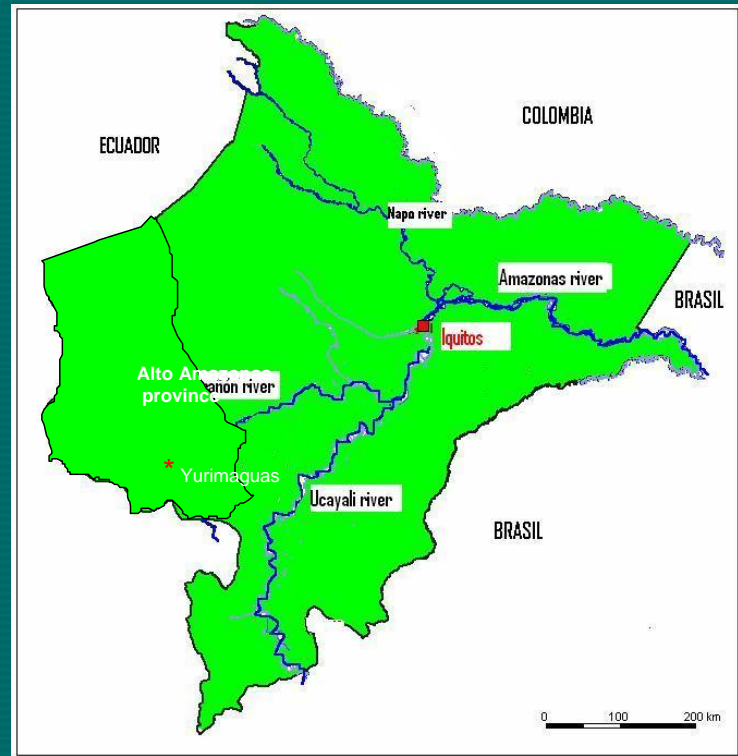
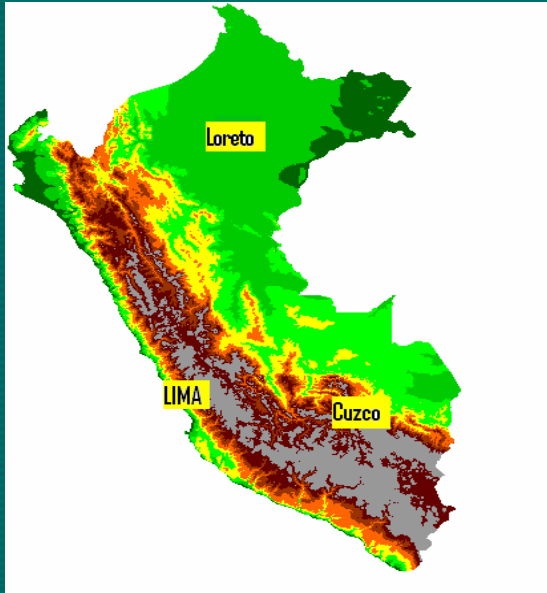
- Form a National task force consisting of governmental institutions (academic institutions-medical and nursing universities, scientific institutions, Social security, etc.)
- Task force is to advocate the importance of the problem of resistance, initiate and co-ordinate activities; e.g. standardise the quality of laboratories, comment and disseminate data to strategic plan for continuous education on antibiotics microbiology and resistance on multiple levels

Bacterial resistance

- Improve capacity and quality of the regional and hospital bacteriological laboratories
- Reinforce the monitoring of quality of drugs.
- Take advantage of current decentralization policies & use local fund to increase sustainability.

Bacterial resistance

- Active monitoring in sentinel areas
- Communicate monitoring results and implications to key stakeholders, e.g. local decision makers, community leaders and NGOs to improve support for the program
- Improve integration of relevant institutions.



Total area 1'285,216 km²



Loreto area 368.851.95 km² (30% of Peru)





