



'Do not go gentle into that good night'.
Lessons learned from our slide into the
post-antibiotic era

Marc Mendelson

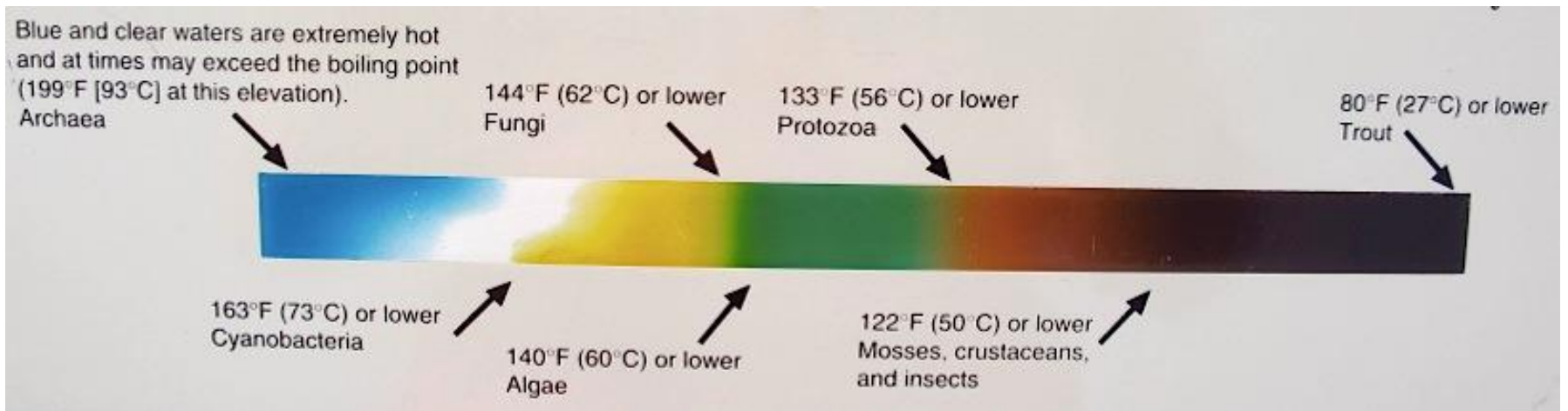
Division of Infectious Diseases & HIV Medicine

University of Cape Town

Antimicrobial Stewardship describes the multi-disciplinary, systematic approach to optimising the appropriate use of antimicrobials to improve patient outcome and limit emergence of resistant pathogens whilst ensuring patient safety.

While drivers of resistance and treatment failure differ between microbes unifying themes exist.

Extremophiles (thermophiles)

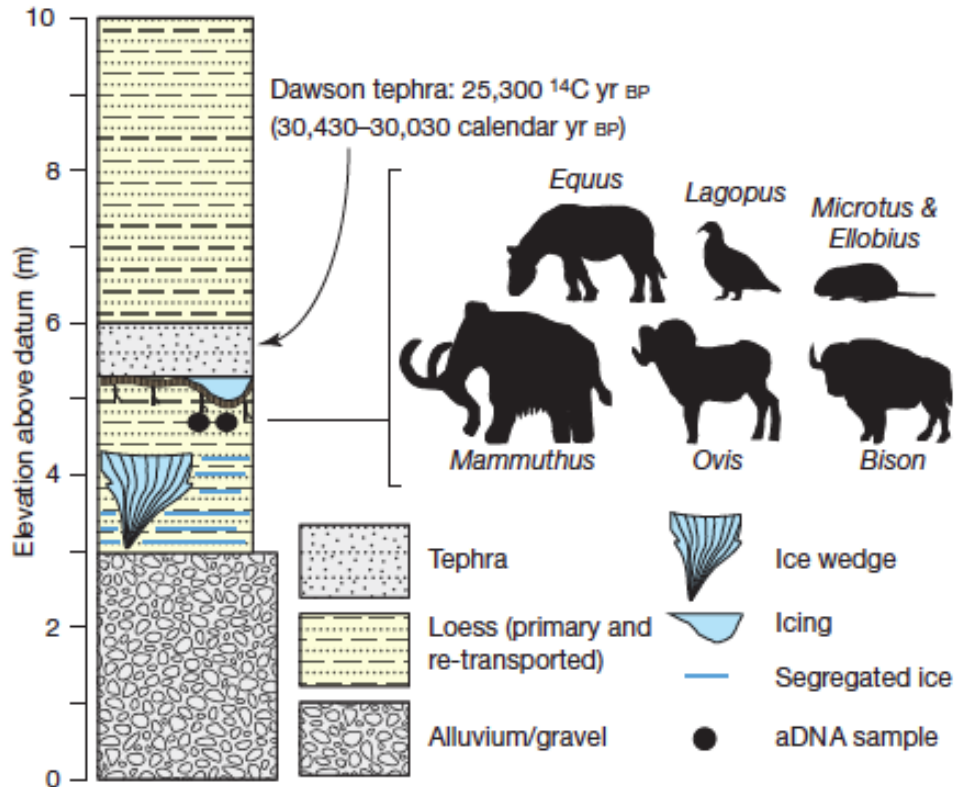




Antibiotic resistance is ancient

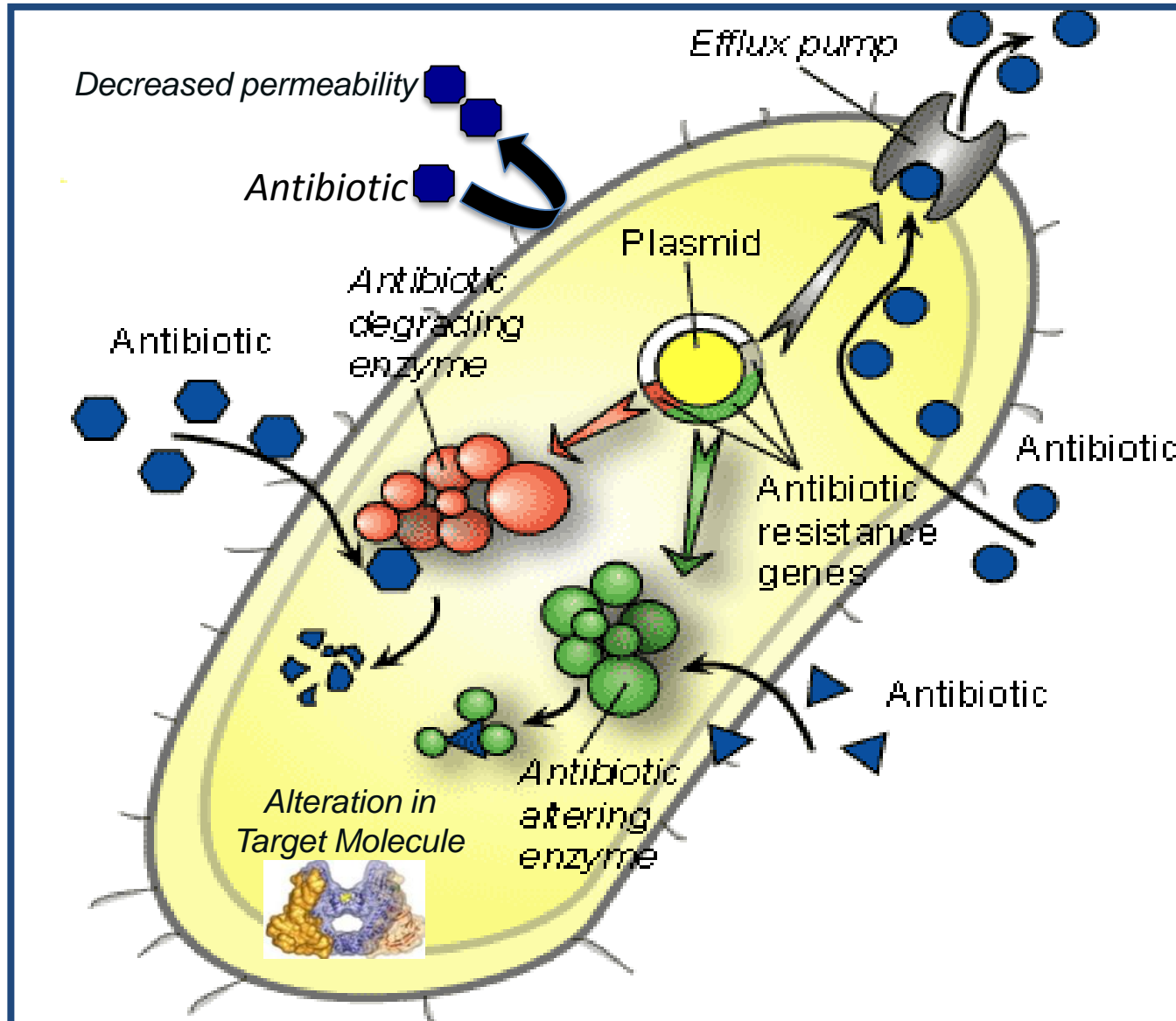
Vanessa M. D'Costa^{1,2*}, Christine E. King^{3,4*}, Lindsay Kalan^{1,2}, Mariya Morar^{1,2}, Wilson W. L. Sung⁴, Carsten Schwarz³, Duane Froese⁵, Grant Zazula⁶, Fabrice Calmels⁵, Regis Debruyne⁷, G. Brian Golding⁴, Hendrik N. Poinar^{1,3,4} & Gerard D. Wright^{1,2}

Metagenomic analysis of 30,000 year old permafrost samples

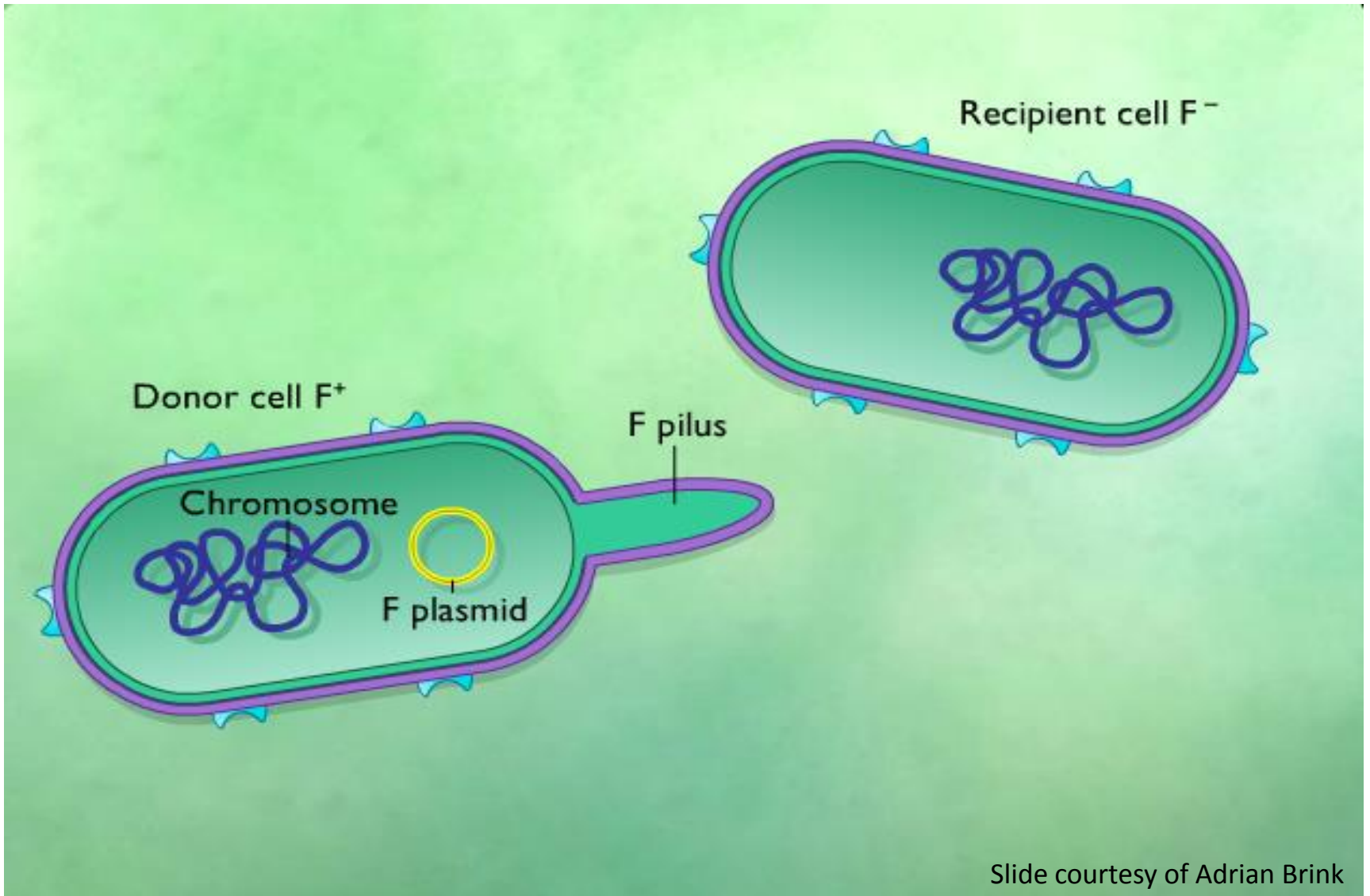


- β -Lactam resistance - *bla*_{TEM}
- Tetracycline resistance - *TetM*
- Vancomycin resistance - *VanX*
- Aminoglycoside-antibiotic-modifying acetyltransferase *AAC(3)* ribosome methyltransferase
- Macrolide, lincosamide and type B streptogramin antibiotic resistance – *Erm*

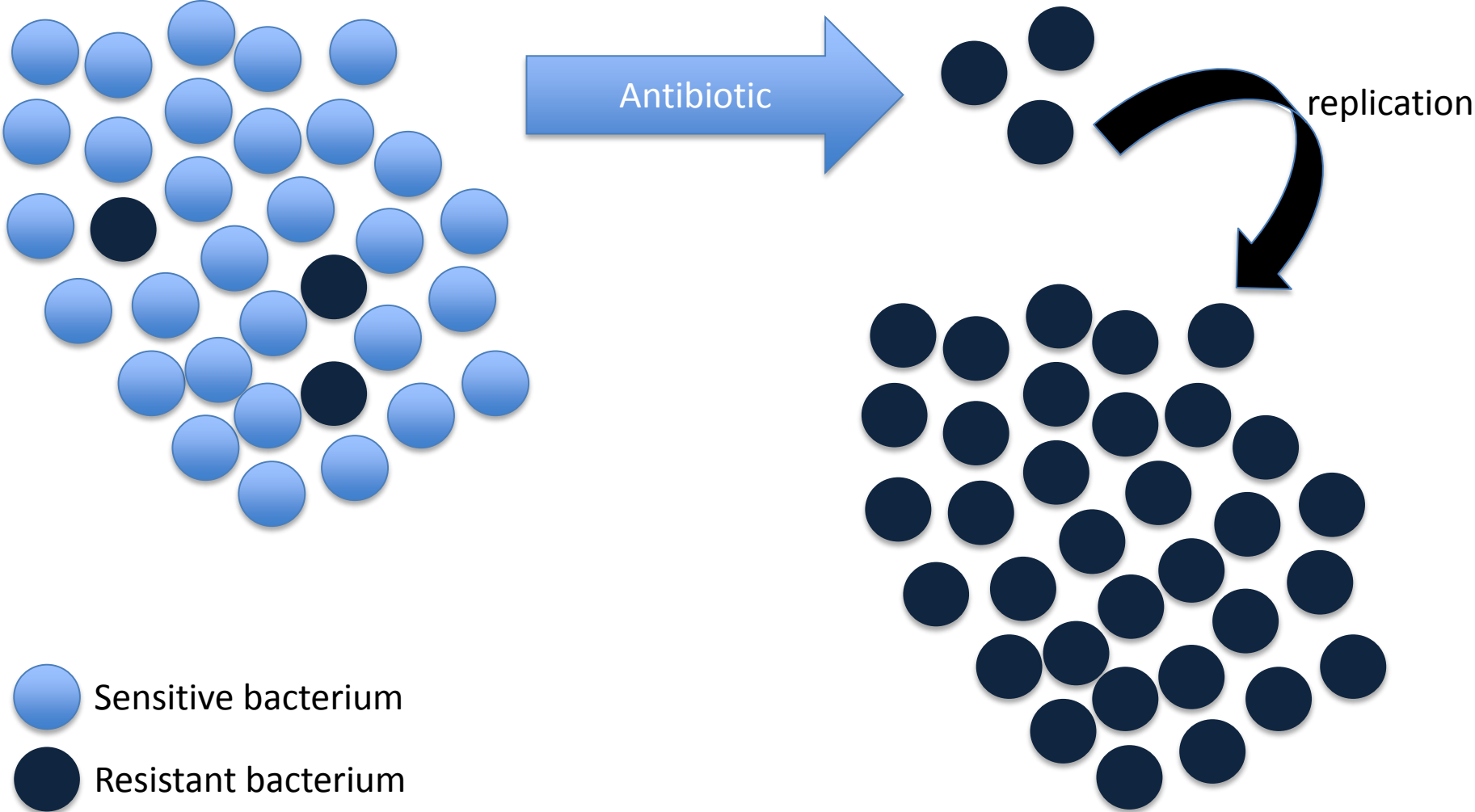
Bacterial resistance mechanisms



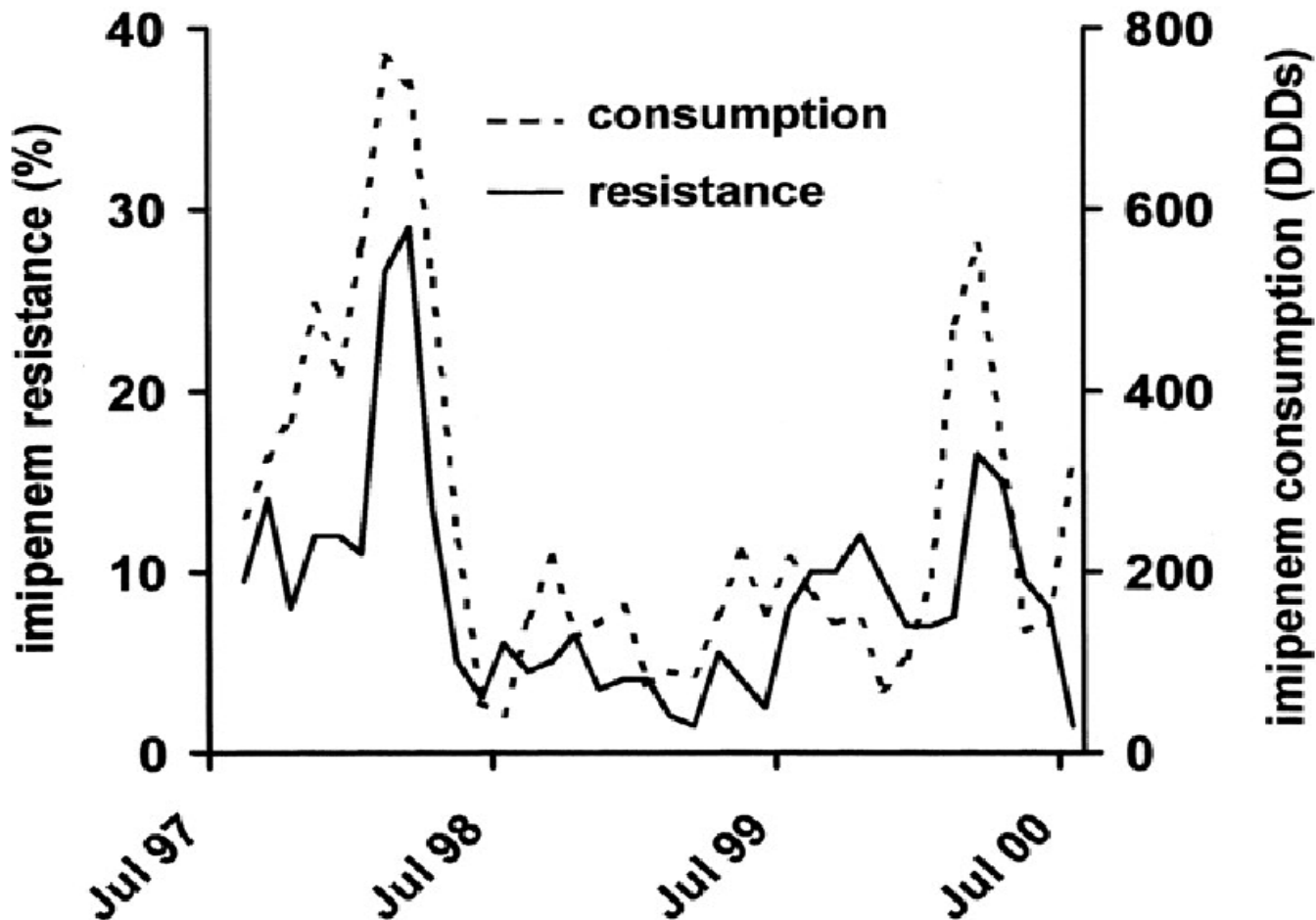
Antibiotic resistance is transferable



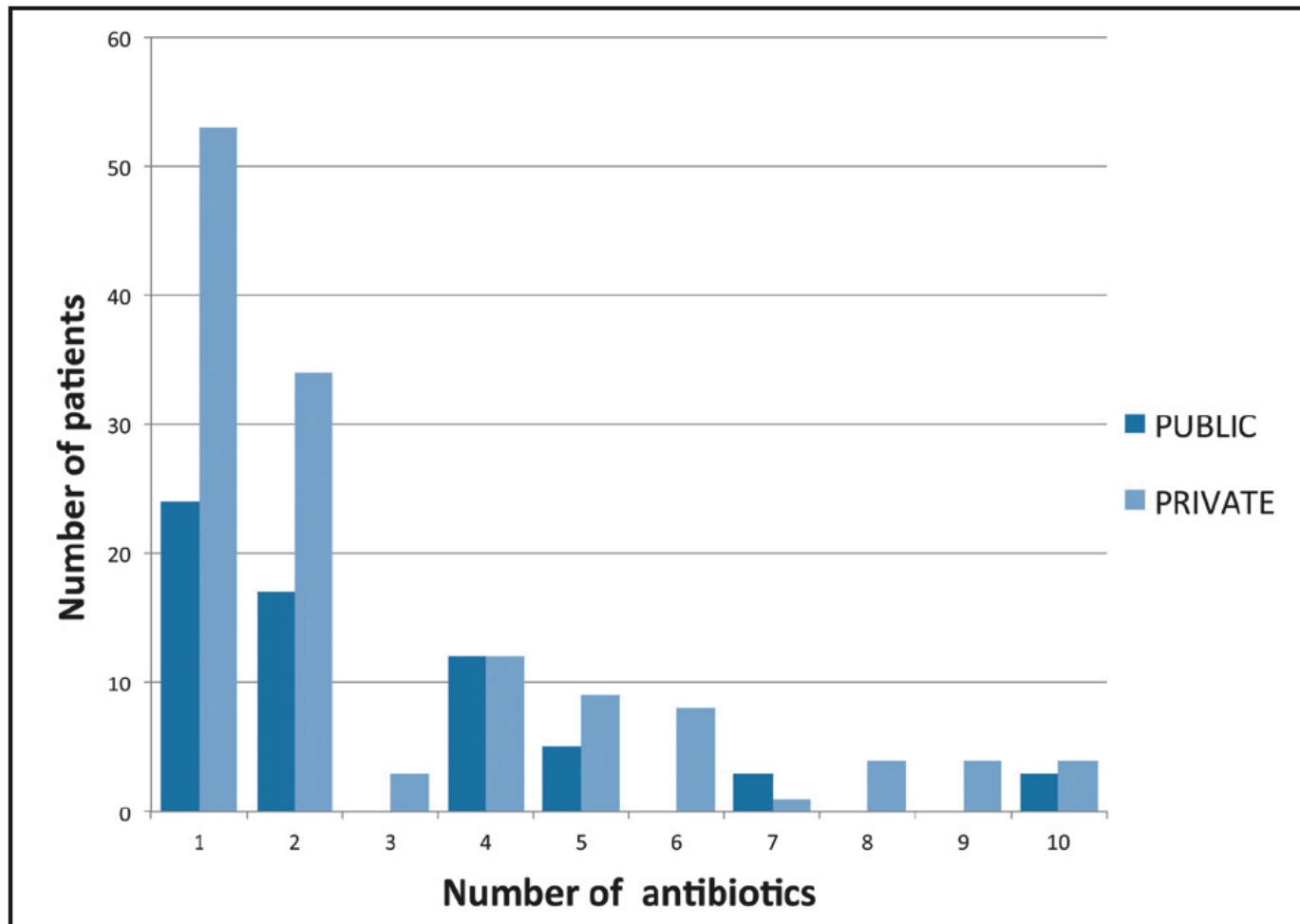
Selection of antibiotic resistant bacteria



Antimicrobial use drives the emergence of antimicrobial resistance



Simultaneous prescription of antibiotics in South African ICUs



Example: 1 patient simultaneously received:

Cloxacillin

Teicoplanin

Metronidazole

Amikacin

Ceftazadime

Meropenem

Levofloxacin

Erythromycin

Co-trimoxazole

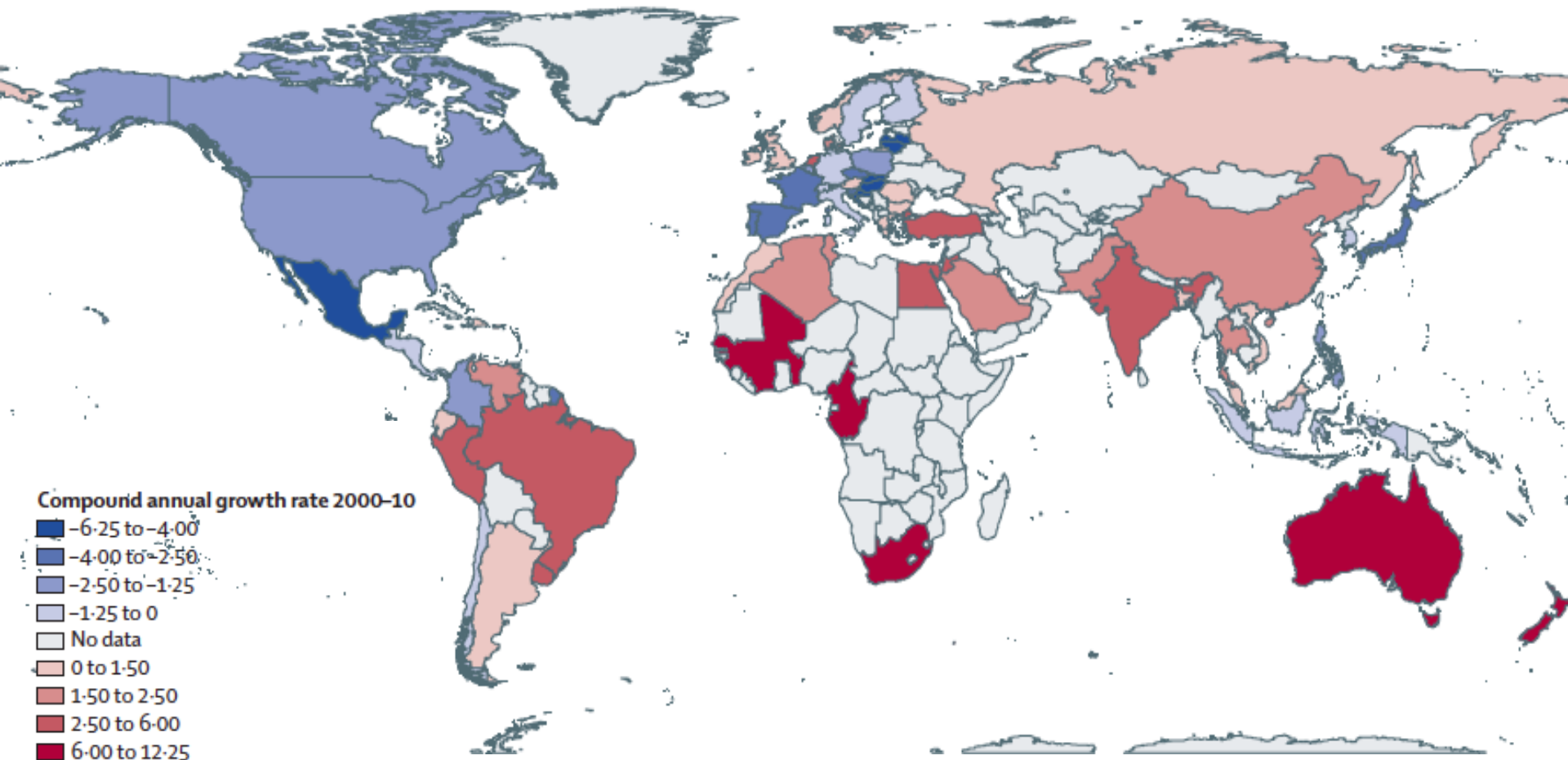
Fluconazole

Global antibiotic consumption 2000 to 2010: an analysis of national pharmaceutical sales data

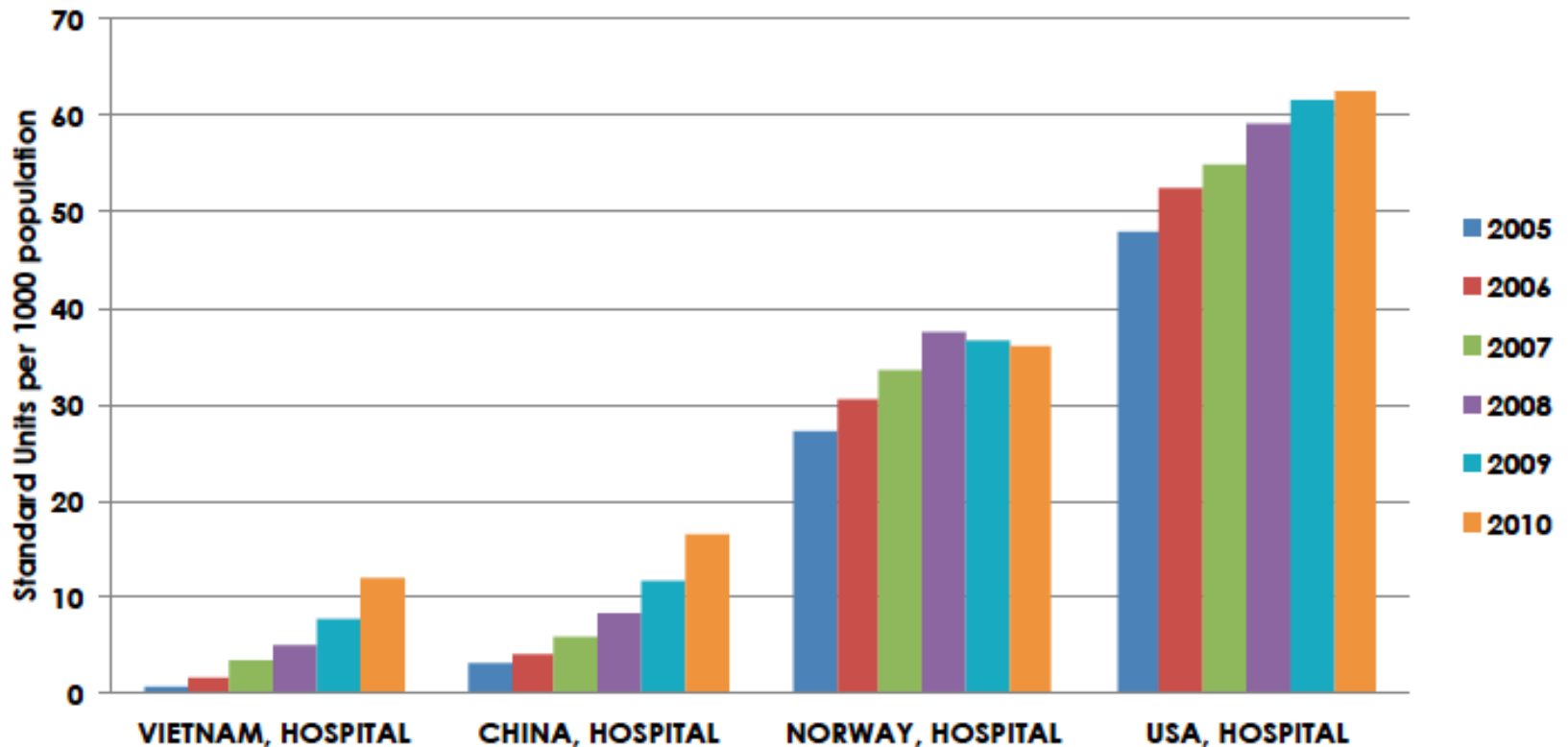
Thomas P Van Boeckel, Sumanth Gandra, Ashvin Ashok, Quentin Caudron, Bryan T Grenfell, Simon A Levin, Ramanan Laxminarayan



36% increase in global antibiotic consumption between 2000 – 2010
75% of that increase occurred in BRICS countries

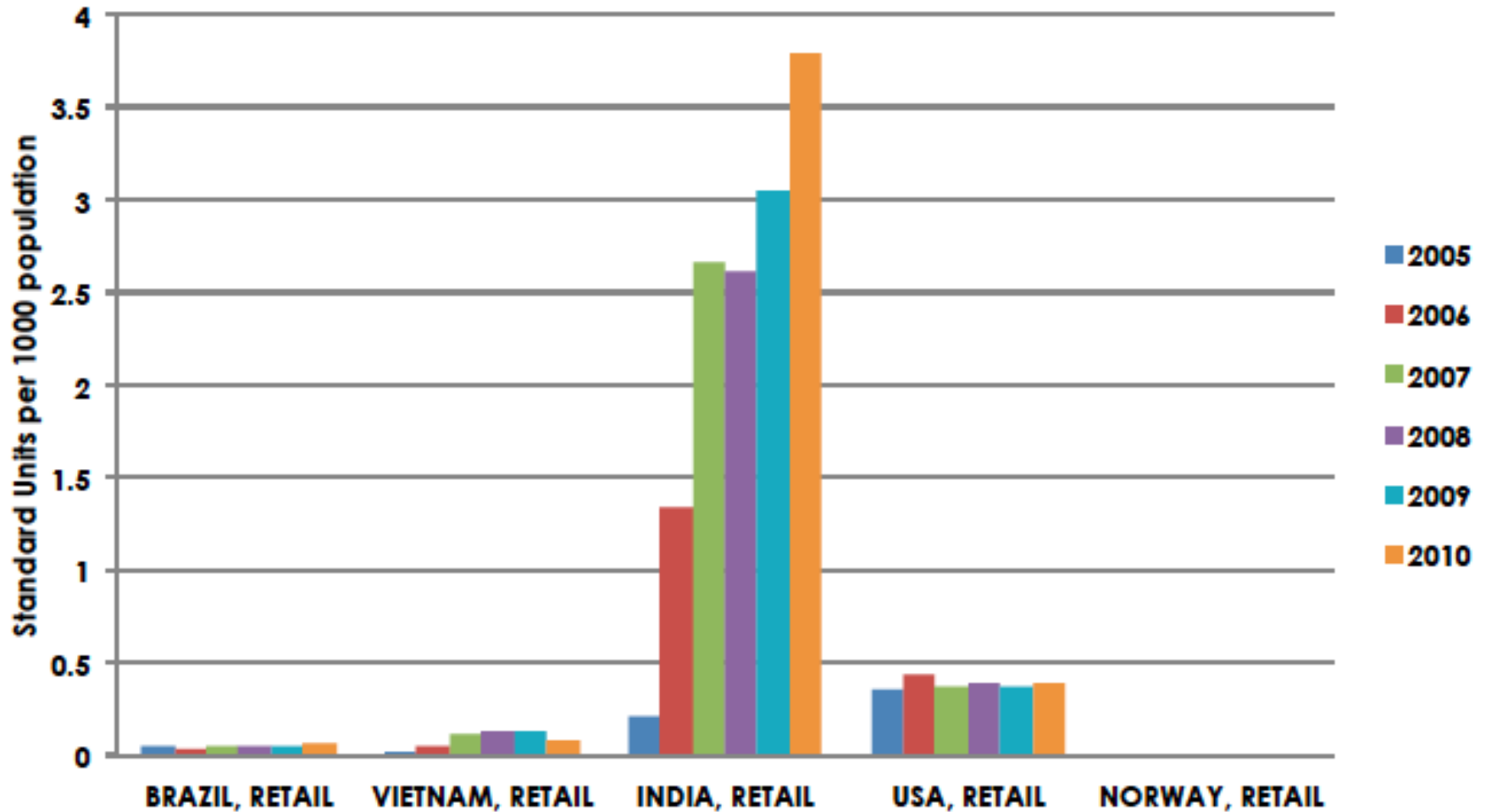


Increasing hospital sector use of carbapenems 2005-2010



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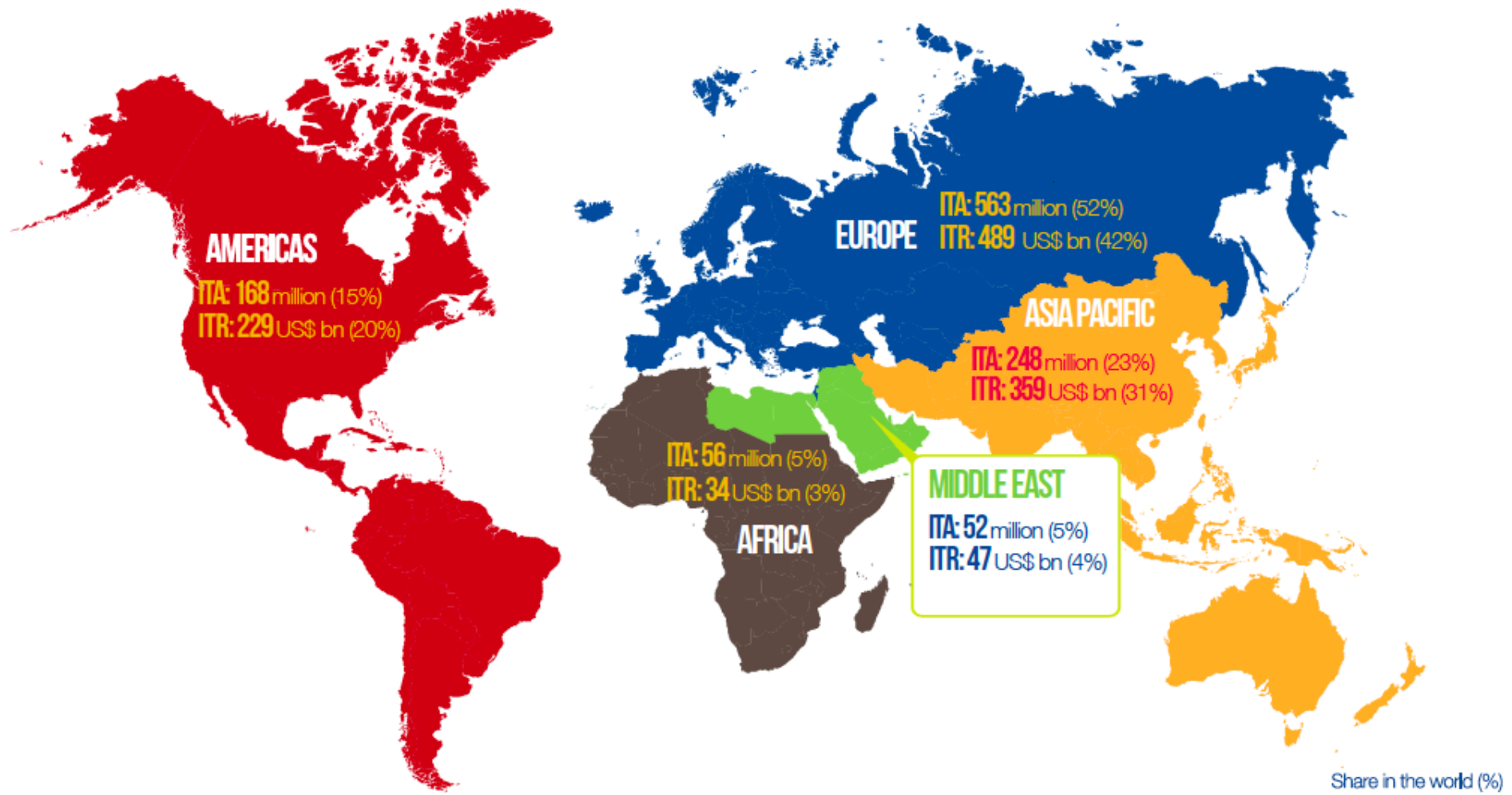
Per capita total carbapenem use; retail sector 2005 - 2010



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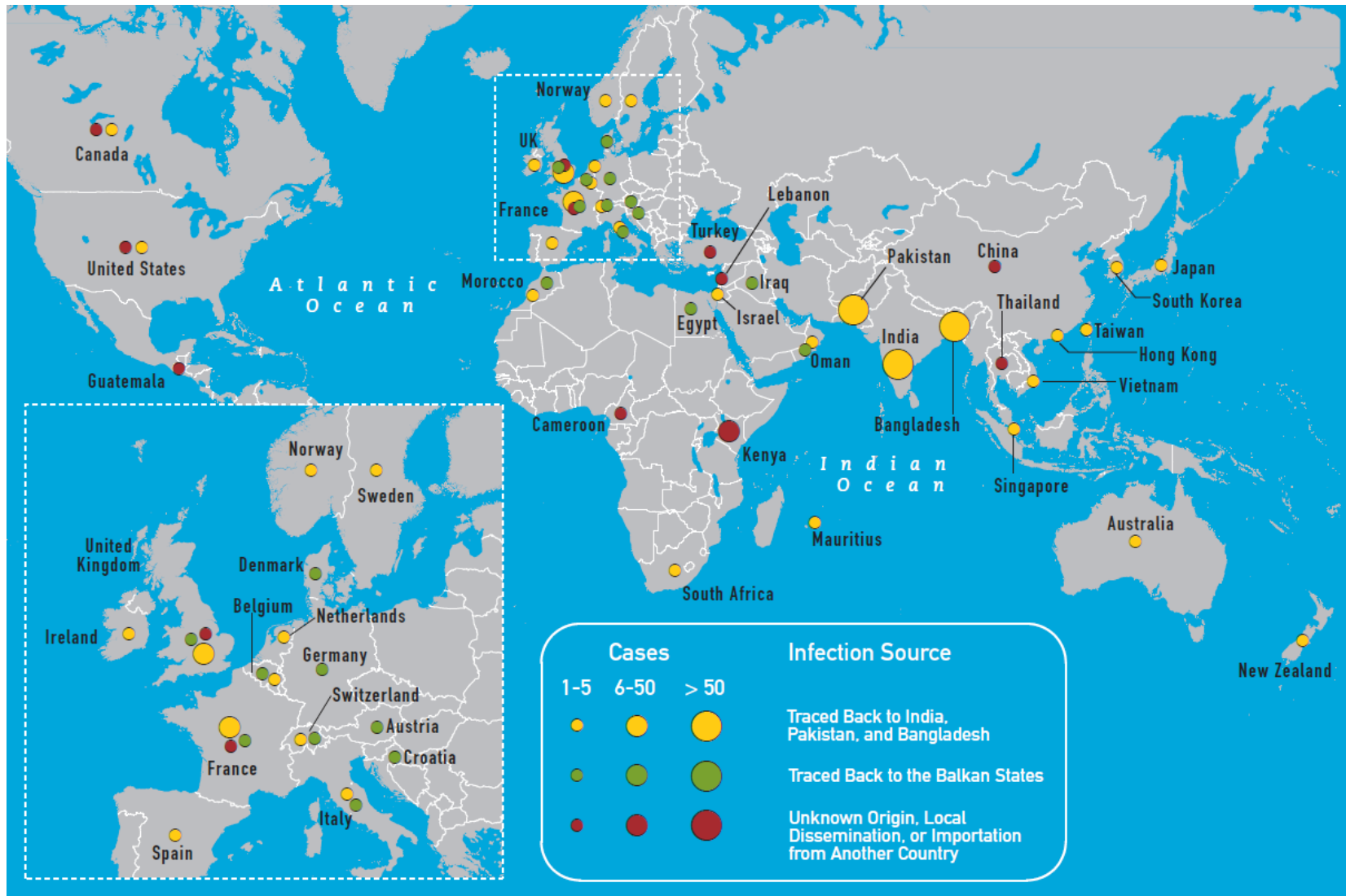
INTERNATIONAL TOURISM 2013

International tourist arrivals (ITA): 1087 million
International tourism receipts (ITR): US\$ 1159 billion



Share in the world (%)

Global spread of NDM-1-producing-*Klebsiella pneumoniae*, as of June 2012



Dissemination of NDM-1 positive bacteria in the New Delhi environment and its implications for human health: an environmental point prevalence study

Timothy R Walsh, Janis Weeks, David M Livermore, Mark A Toleman Lancet Infect Dis 2011;11: 355–62

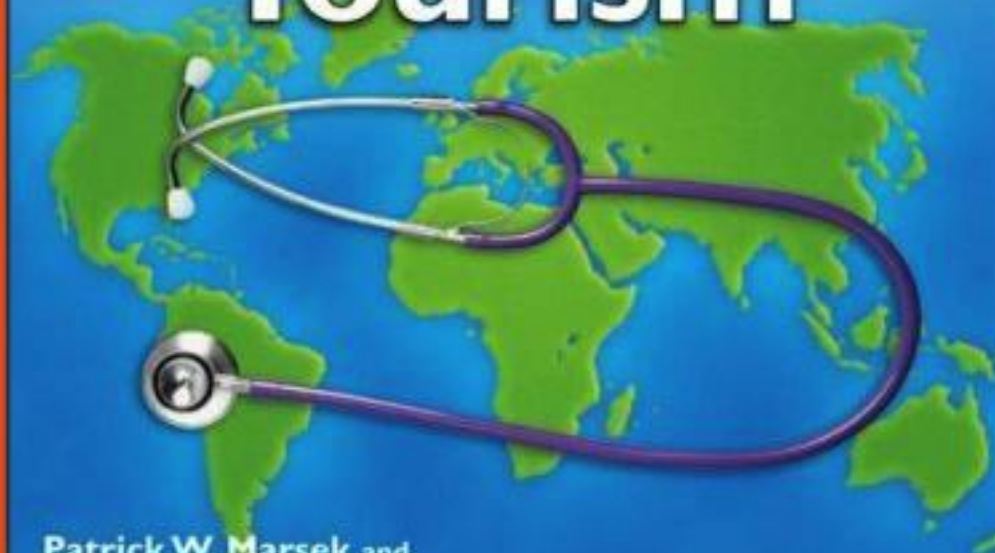


E. coli
K. pneumoniae
P. aeruginosa
P. putida
P. pseudoalcaligenes
P. aryzihabitans
S. boydii
S. indologenes
A. caviae
S. maltophilia
V. cholerae
C. freundii
Achromobacter spp
Kingella dentricans

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Medical Tourism



Patrick W. Marsek and
Frances Sharpe

Surgery Cost Chart

(Medical Tourism Association 2010 Survey)

Surgery	US	India	Thailand	Malaysia	Mexico
Heart bypass	\$144,000	\$5,200	\$15,121	\$11,430	\$27,000
Heart valve replacement	170,000	5,500	21,212	10,580	18,000
Hip replacement	50,000	7,000	7,879	7,500	13,000
Dental implant	2,800	1,000	3,636	354	1,800
Face lift	15,000	4,000	3,697	3,440	4,900
IVF treatments	14,500	3,250	9,091	3,819	3,950
Kidney transplant (bring donor)		8,000	21,212		45,000

High rate of hospital-acquired infections in developing countries

- Meta-analysis: developing-country adult ICUs had infection rates 3x higher than those in the United States
- Surgical site infections higher (5.6 vs. 1.6-2.9 per 100 surgical procedures)
- Rates of device-associated infections high

**Rapidly Growing Nontuberculous *Mycobacterium*
Wound Infections Among Medical Tourists
Undergoing Cosmetic Surgeries in the Dominican
Republic — Multiple States, March 2013–
February 2014**

- 19 cases from 5 states
- All female 18-59 years
- 12 underwent surgery at same clinic, 7 at others
- Liposuction (74%), abdominoplasty (58%), breast implants (32%)
- 14 hospitalized in US – multiple surgeries & Abx
- *M. abscessus* (16), *M. fortuitum* (2)

Inter-relationship of AMR

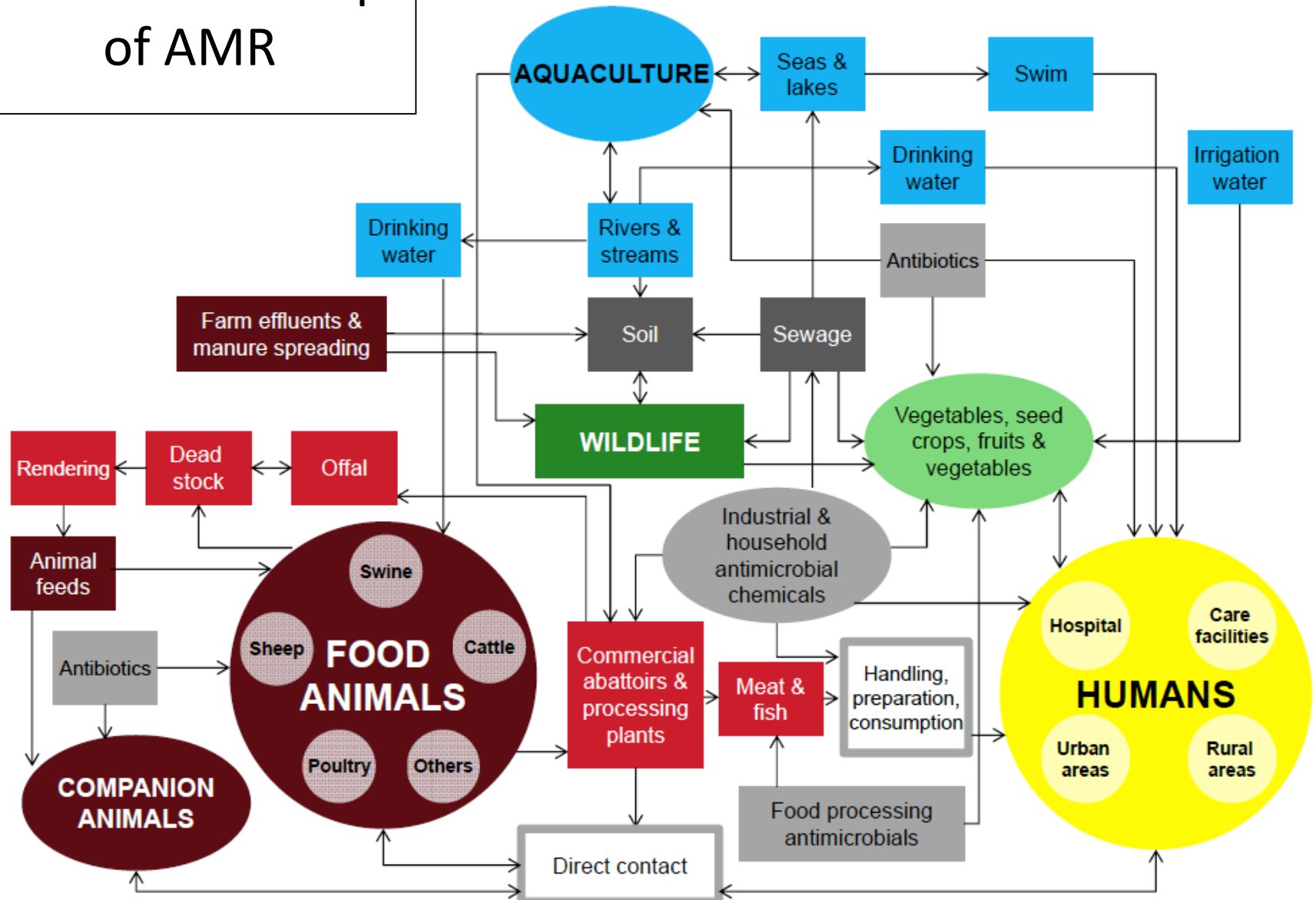
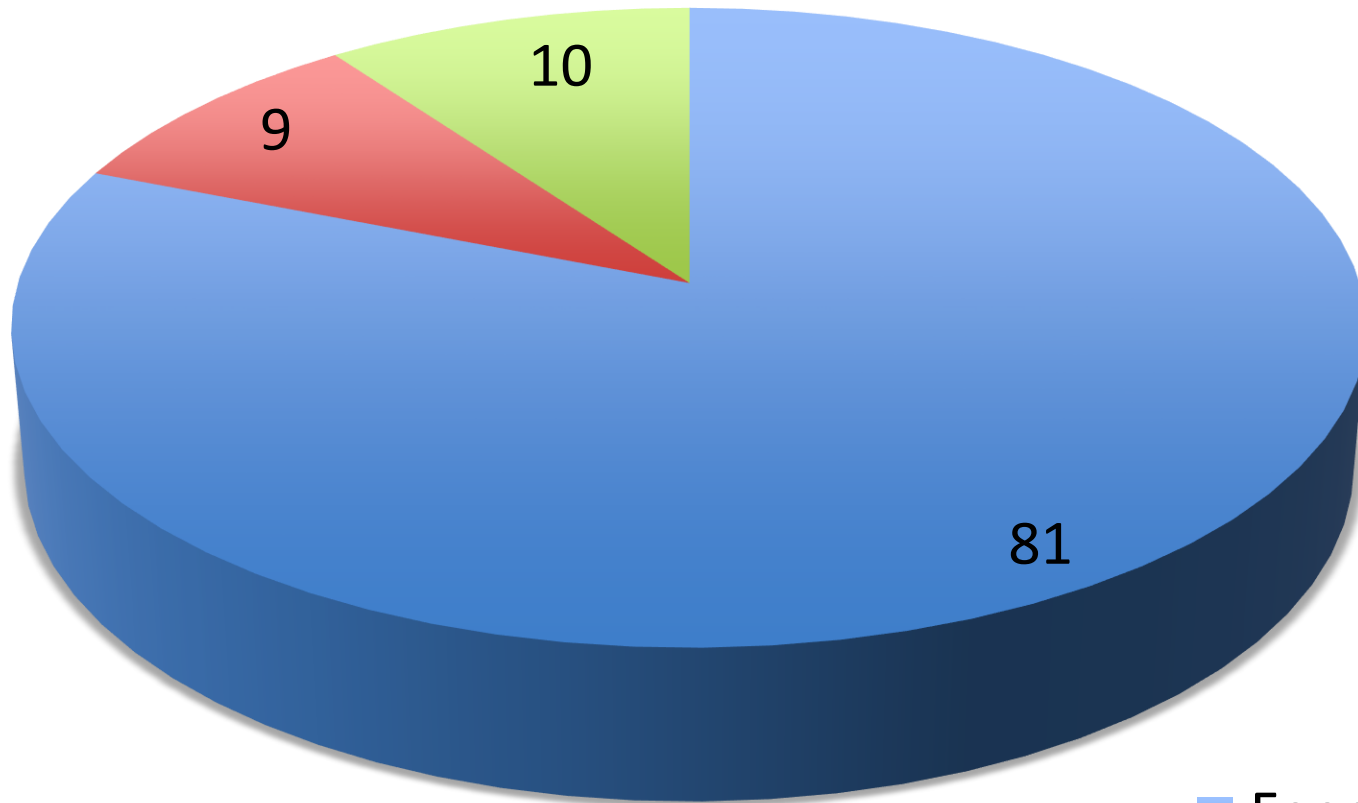


Diagram based on Linton (1977), as adapted by Rebecca Irwin, Health Canada (Prescott 2000) and IFT

Antimicrobial Consumption in the USA



15.75 million
kilograms used per annum

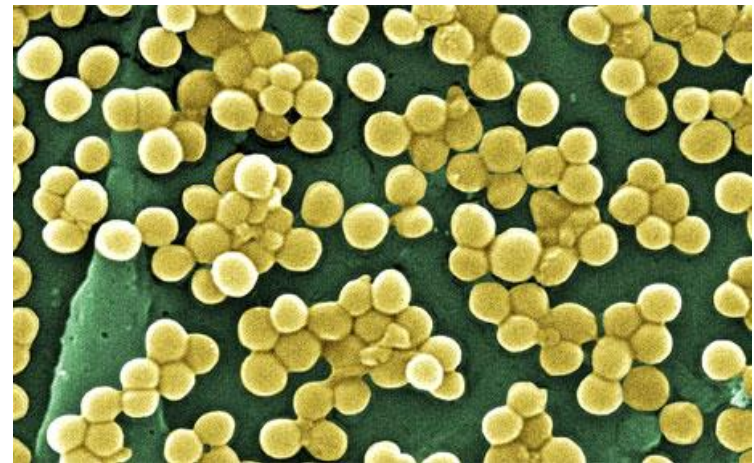
- Feed Animals
- Pets
- Human

Residential Proximity to Large Numbers of Swine in Feeding Operations Is Associated with Increased Risk of Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* Colonization at Time of Hospital Admission in Rural Iowa Veterans

Margaret Carrel, PhD;¹ Marin L. Schweizer, PhD;^{2,3}
Mary Vaughan Sarrazin, PhD;^{2,3} Tara C. Smith, PhD;⁴
Eli N. Perencevich, MD, MS^{2,3}

Among 1,036 patients, residential proximity within 1 mile of large swine facilities was associated with nearly double the risk of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) colonization at admission (relative risk, 1.8786 [95% confidence interval, 1.0928–3.2289]; $P = .0239$) and, after controlling for multiple admissions and age, was associated with nearly triple the odds of MRSA colonization (odds ratio, 2.76 [95% confidence interval, 1.2728–5.9875]; $P = .0101$).

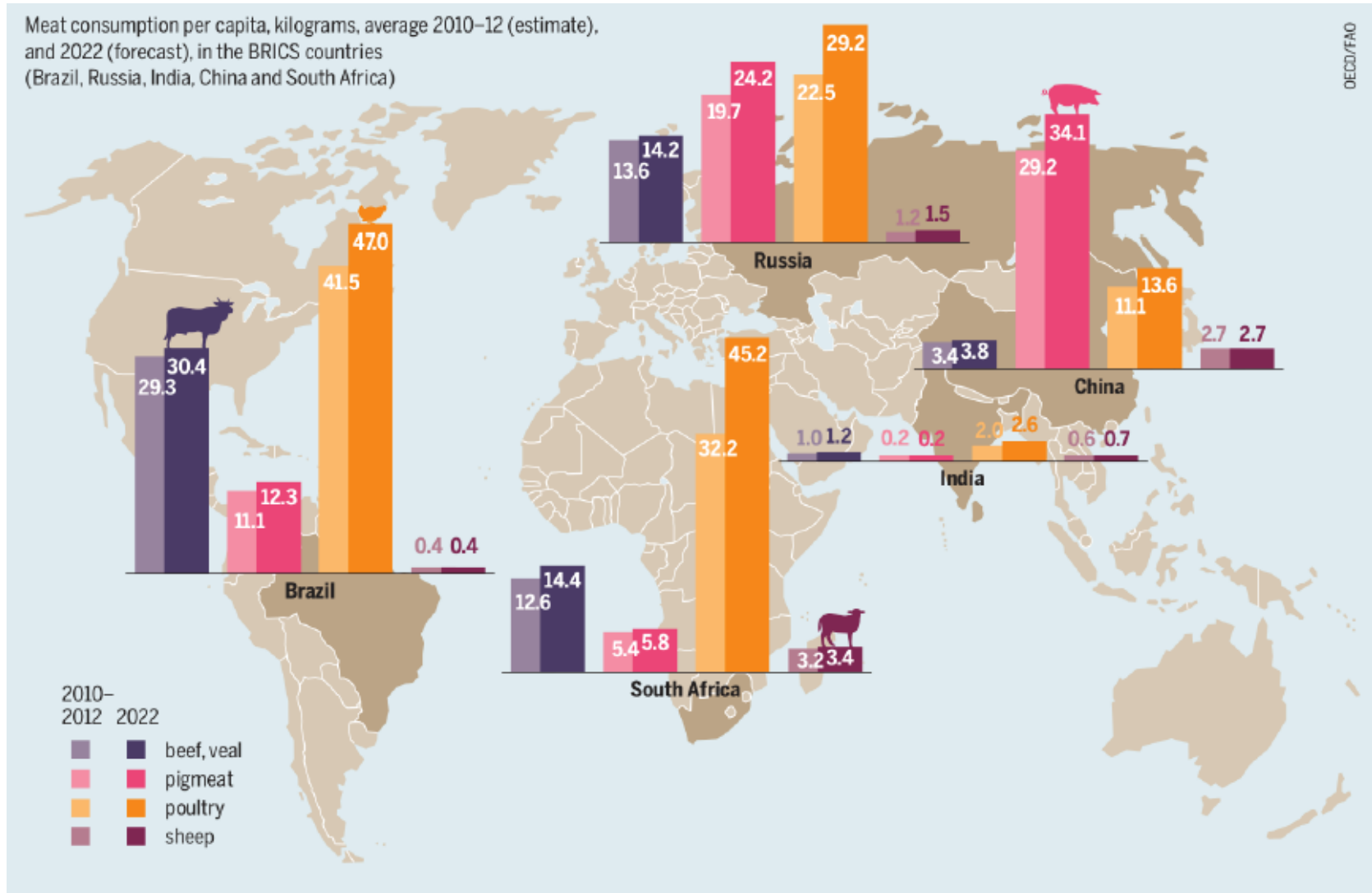
Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol 2014;35(2):190-192



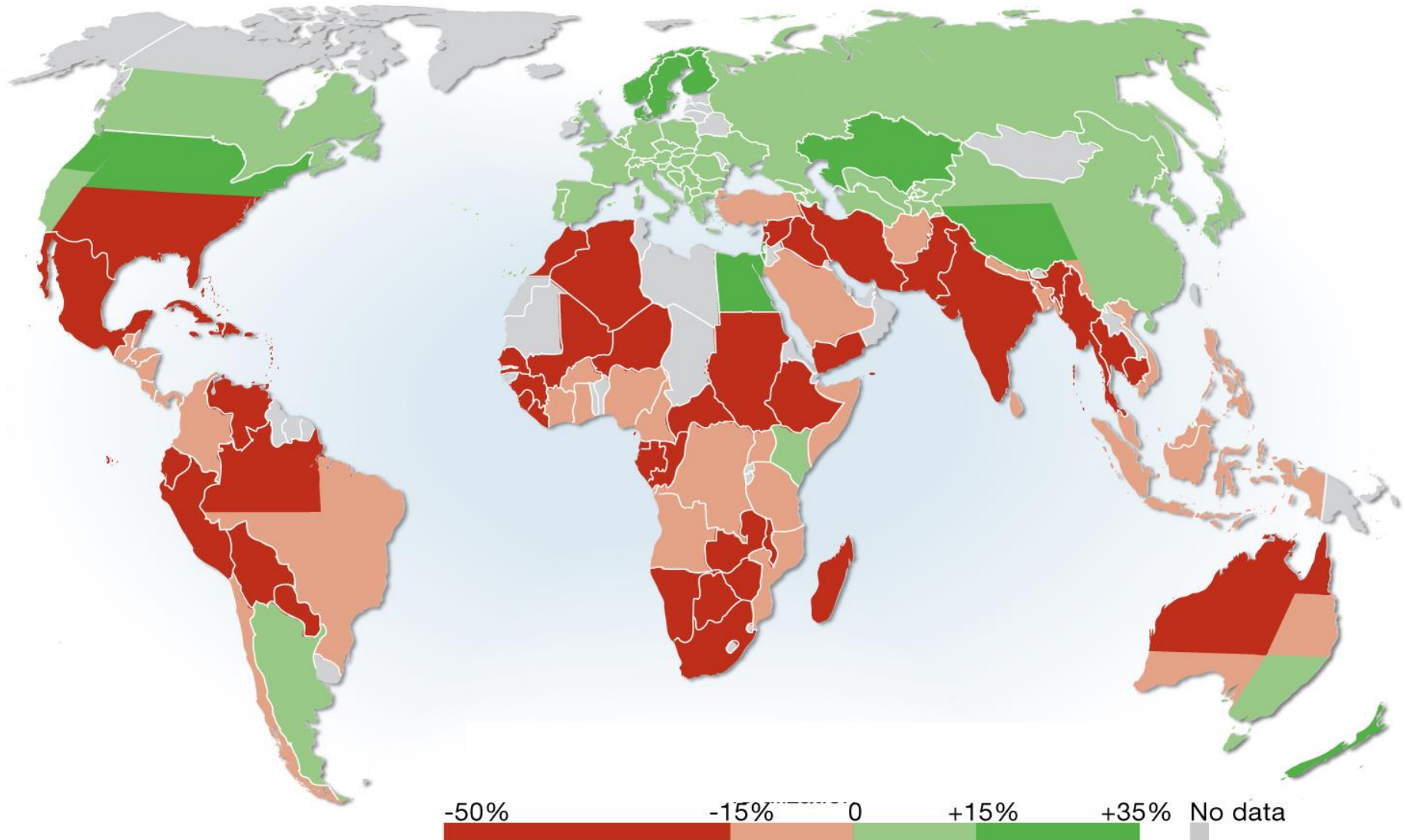
World population to reach ~8 billion by 2025 with increasing urbanization



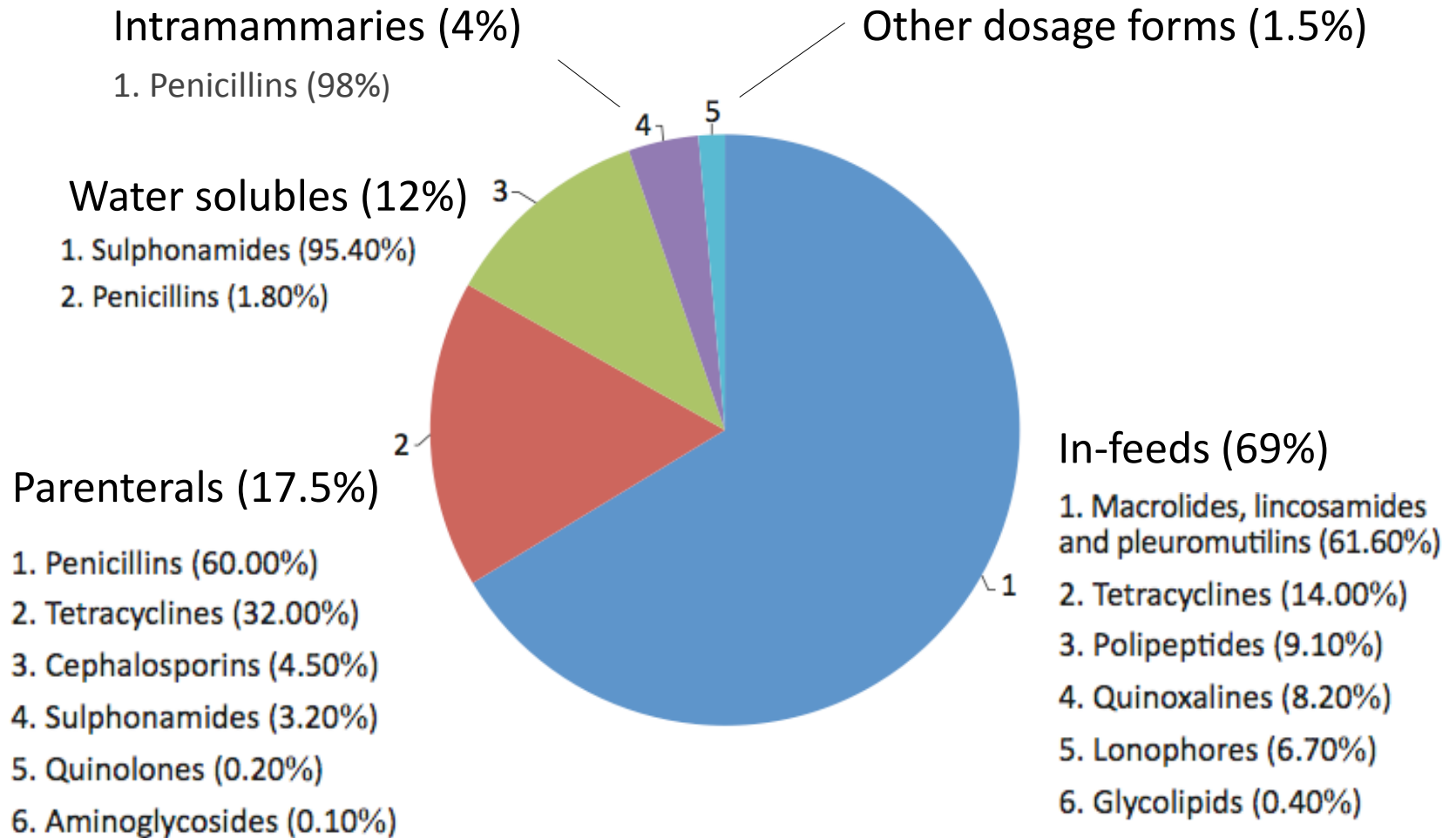
Demand for meat is increasing in developing countries

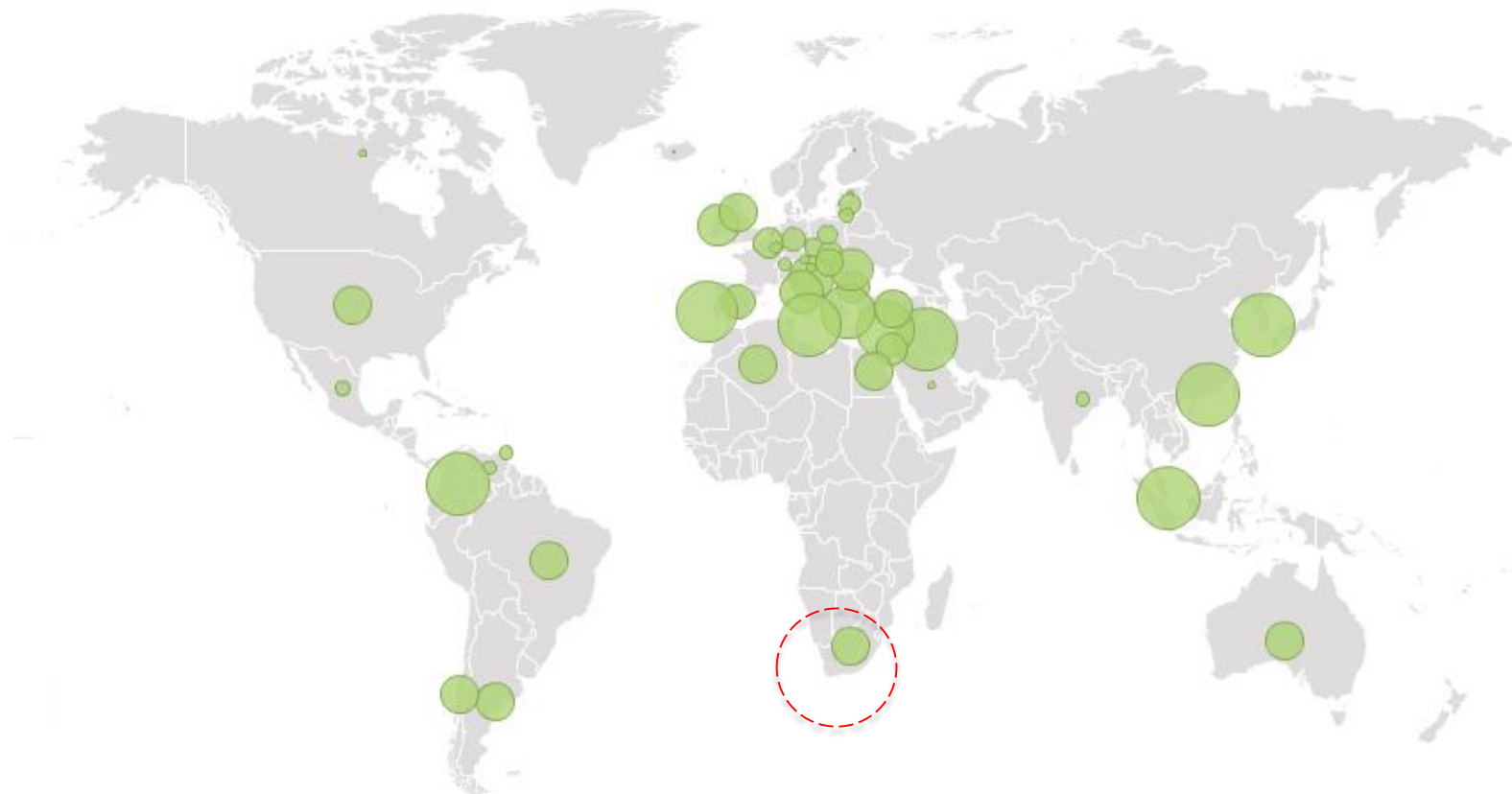
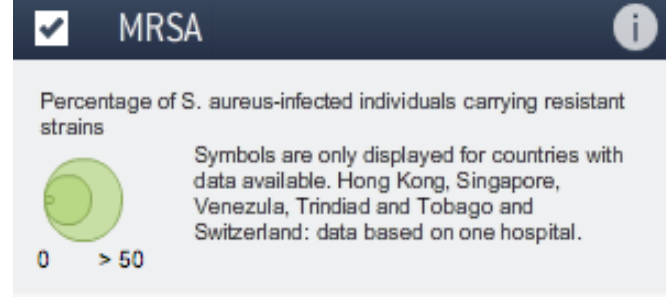
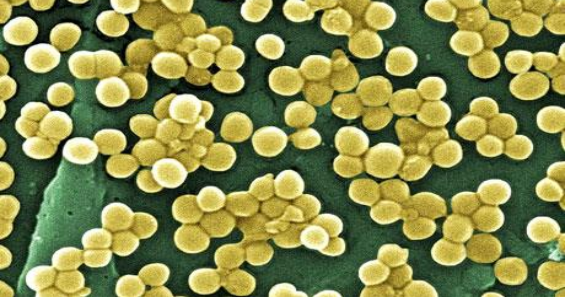


Projected Change in Agricultural Productivity by 2080 due to climate change, incorporating the effects of carbon fertilization



Different forms of antibiotics sold for animal use during 2002 - 2004





MRSA bloodstream infections

24-59% *S. aureus* isolates in public hospitals, 2010 (Bamford et al. South Afr J Epidemiol Infect 2011;26:243)

72% HA-MRSA at Red Cross Hospital, 2007-2011 (Naidoo et al. PLoS ONE. 2013; 8(10); e78396)

ESBL rates in South Africa

Study	Source	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	<i>E. coli</i>
SMART ^{1*} 2004-2009	Complicated intra-abdominal infections	41.2%	7.6%
SASCM ² public sector hospitals, 2010	Blood cultures	55-74%	3-17%
GERMS-SA ³ Sentinel sites Jan-Jul 2012	Blood cultures	75%	-

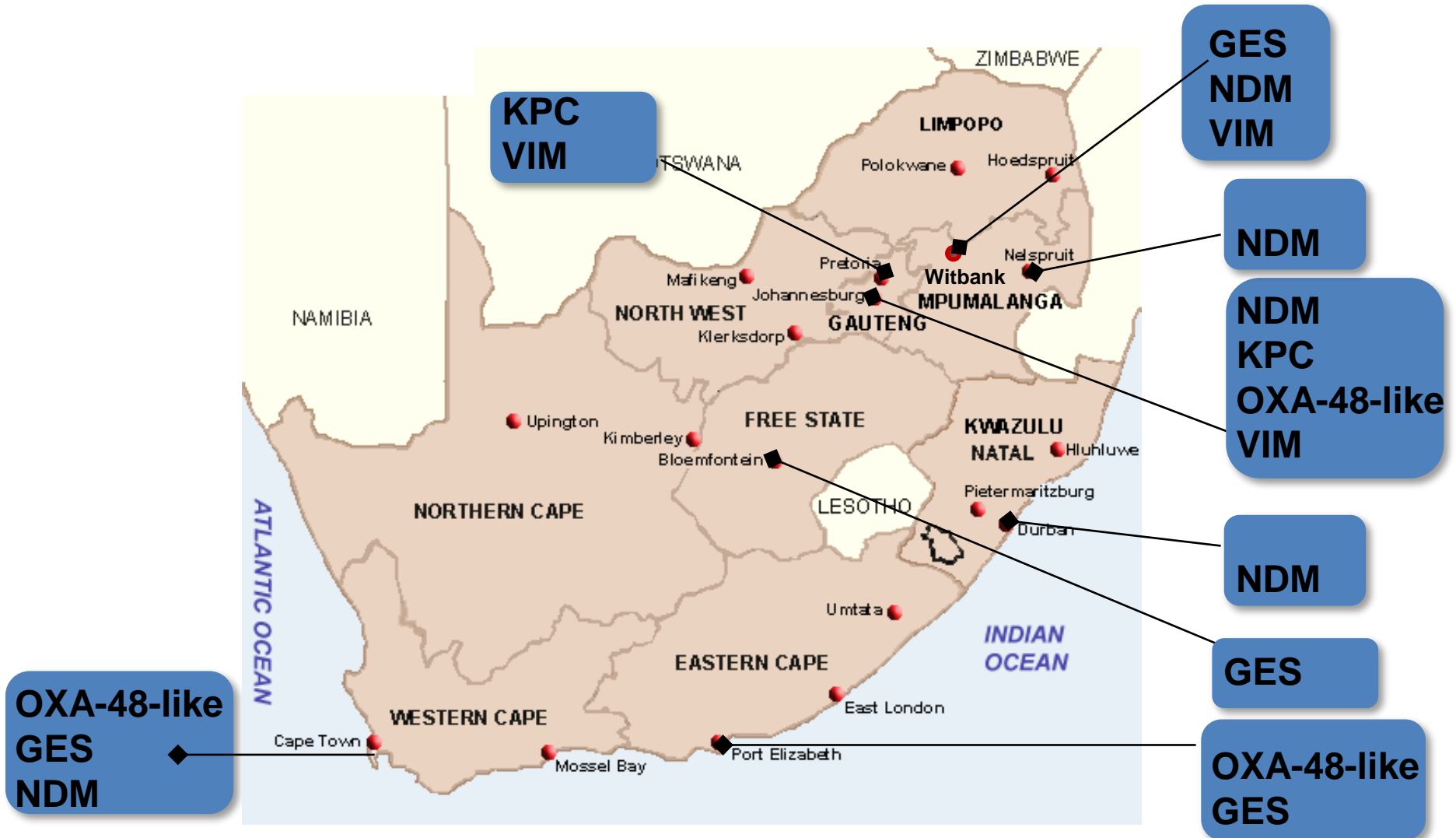
*Study for the Monitoring of Antimicrobial Resistance Trends

¹Brink et al. Surg Infect 2012;13:1-7

²Bamford et al. SAJEI 2011;26:243-250

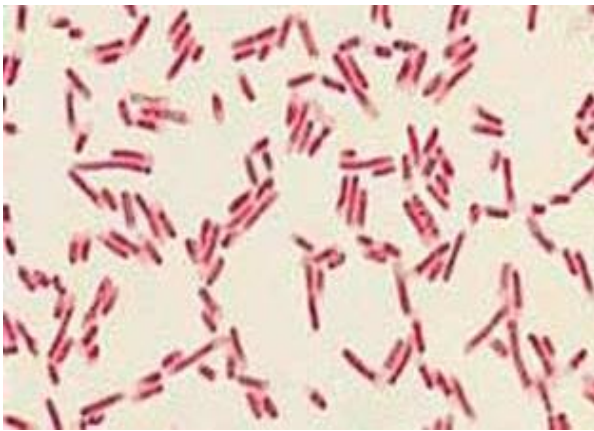
³GERMS-SA Annual Report 2012

Spread of Carbapenemase Producing *Enterobacteriaceae* (CPE) in South Africa





Emergence of OXA-48 and OXA-181 Carbapenemases among *Enterobacteriaceae* in South Africa and Evidence of *In Vivo* Selection of Colistin Resistance as a Consequence of Selective Decontamination of the Gastrointestinal Tract



- Unstable patient admitted MVR & CABG
- OXA-181-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae*
 - S - tigecycline and colistin from urine
- Colistin monotherapy
- Still colonized 15 days later
- Cardiac surgery postponed
- Colistin 2MU 8hrly + Meropenem
+ SDD (oral colistin & tigecycline 22 days)
- **Pan-resistant *K. pneumoniae***

ANALYSIS

The true cost of antimicrobial resistance

Richard Smith and **Joanna Coast** argue that current estimates of the cost of antibiotic resistance are misleading and may result in inadequate investment in tackling the problem

Richard Smith *professor of health system economics*¹, Joanna Coast *professor of health economics*²

¹London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London WC1H 9SH, UK; ²School of Health and Population Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK

“We estimate that without antimicrobials, the rate of postoperative infection in [total hip replacements] is 40-50% and about 30% of those with an infection will die.”

Outbreak of Oxa-181 *Klebsiella pneumoniae* on a Haematology Transplant Unit

 Groote Schuur Public Hospital

 UCT Private Academic Hospital



Outbreak of Fatal MDR *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* on a Haematology Transplant Unit



The Global Action Plan



**EXECUTIVE BOARD
134th session
Agenda item 10.6**

**EB134/CONF./1
20 January 2014**

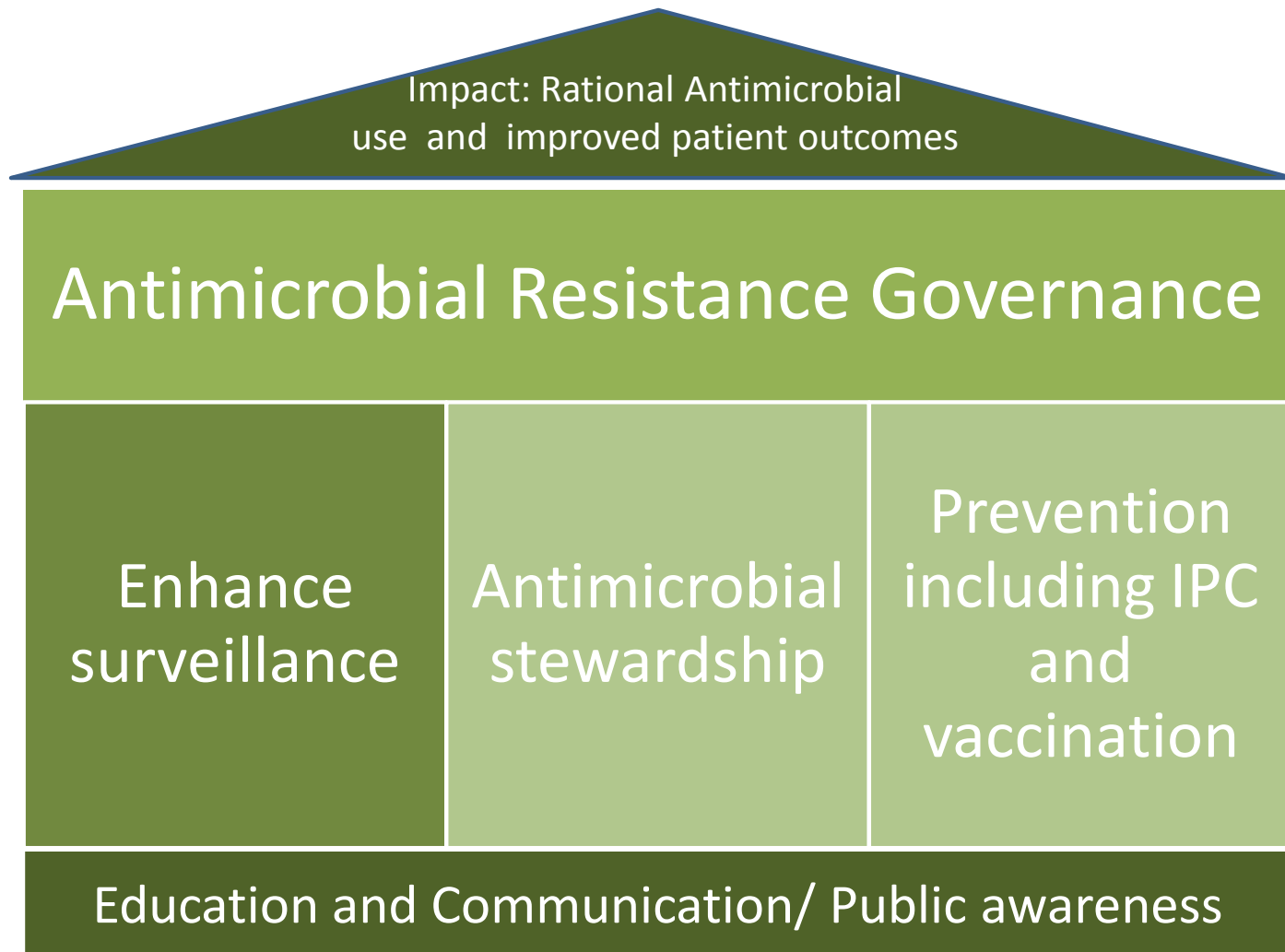
Combating antimicrobial resistance, including antibiotic resistance¹

**Draft resolution proposed by Australia, China, Costa Rica, Ghana,
Japan, Libya, Mexico, Netherlands, Qatar, Sweden, Thailand,
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
and United States of America**

Responsibilities of members states

1. Political awareness and leadership to enable appropriate use
2. Strengthening of Infection prevention and control
3. Develop national strategic plans and international collaboration
4. Strengthen pharmaceutical management systems
5. Mobilize human and financial resources
6. Improve awareness of threat posed and required interventions
7. R&D through collaborative financial models
8. Collaborate with WHO secretariat to develop the GAP
9. Develop AMR surveillance in hospital inpatients; outpatients and community; animals and non-human usage

The South African strategic plan for AMR





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Intersectoral Ministerial
Advisory Committee

Private Hospital
groups

Civil Society
Key NGOs



science & technology

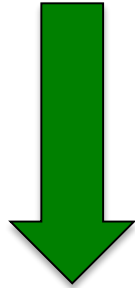
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Societies & Bodies



the dti

Department:
Trade and Industry
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Adult Infectious
Diseases Specialists

Paediatric Infectious
Diseases Specialists

Microbiologists

Pharmacists



Infection Control
Practitioners

Surgeons &
Intensivists

Animal Health
microbiologists &
Veterinarians

Epidemiologists

What lessons have we learned [are we learning] from the loss of antibacterials that have relevance to the future of antiretroviral use?

Lesson 1

The international mindset still sees
antimicrobials as private goods

Responsible use requires acknowledging that antimicrobials are a Global Public Good



Keiji Fukuda - Assistant Director-General for Health Security

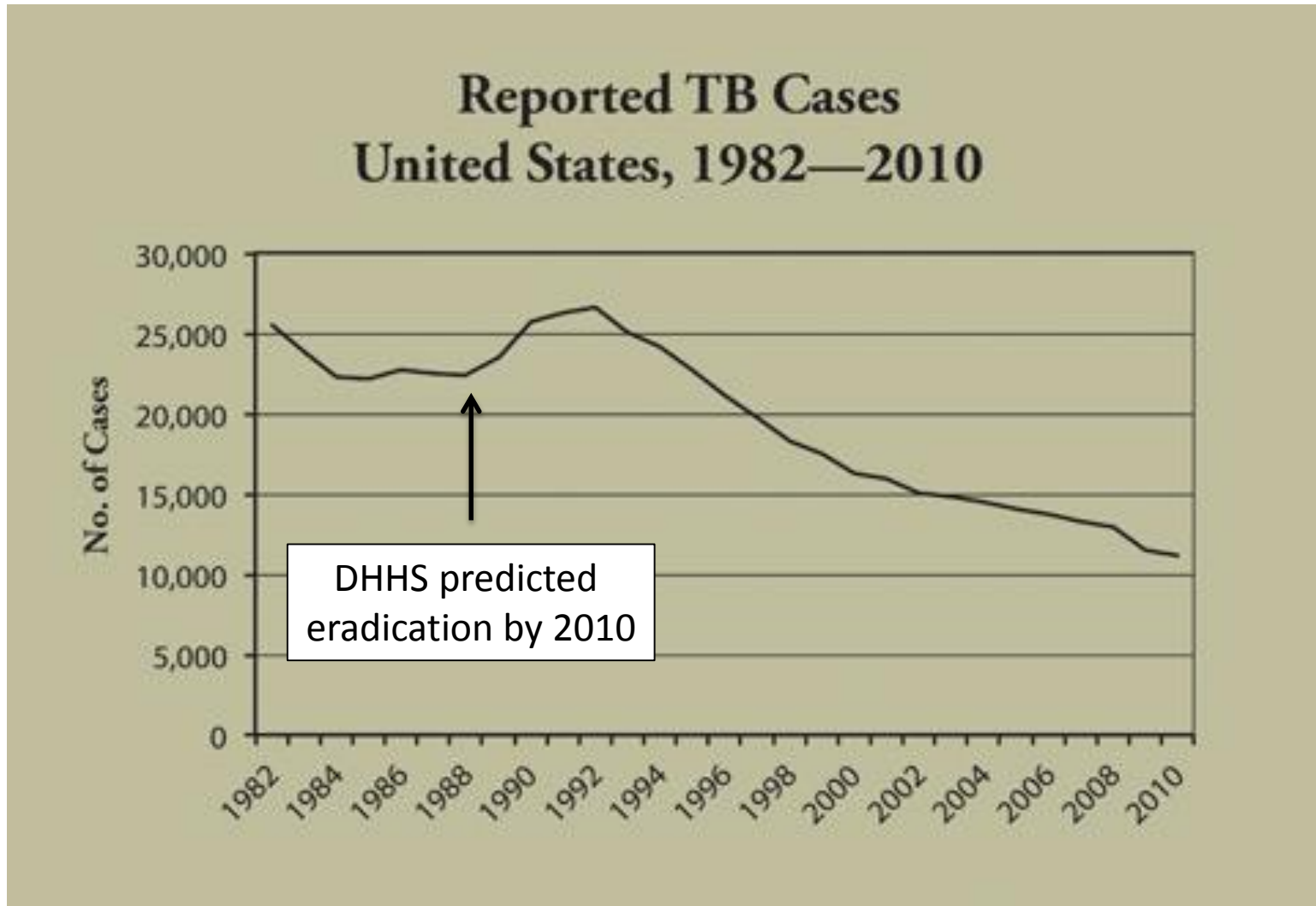
A 'Global Public Good' is both non-excludable and non-rival in consumption

Global governance failure exists because of 'free riders'

Lesson 2

Complacency and Profits

“Tuberculosis will be eradicated”

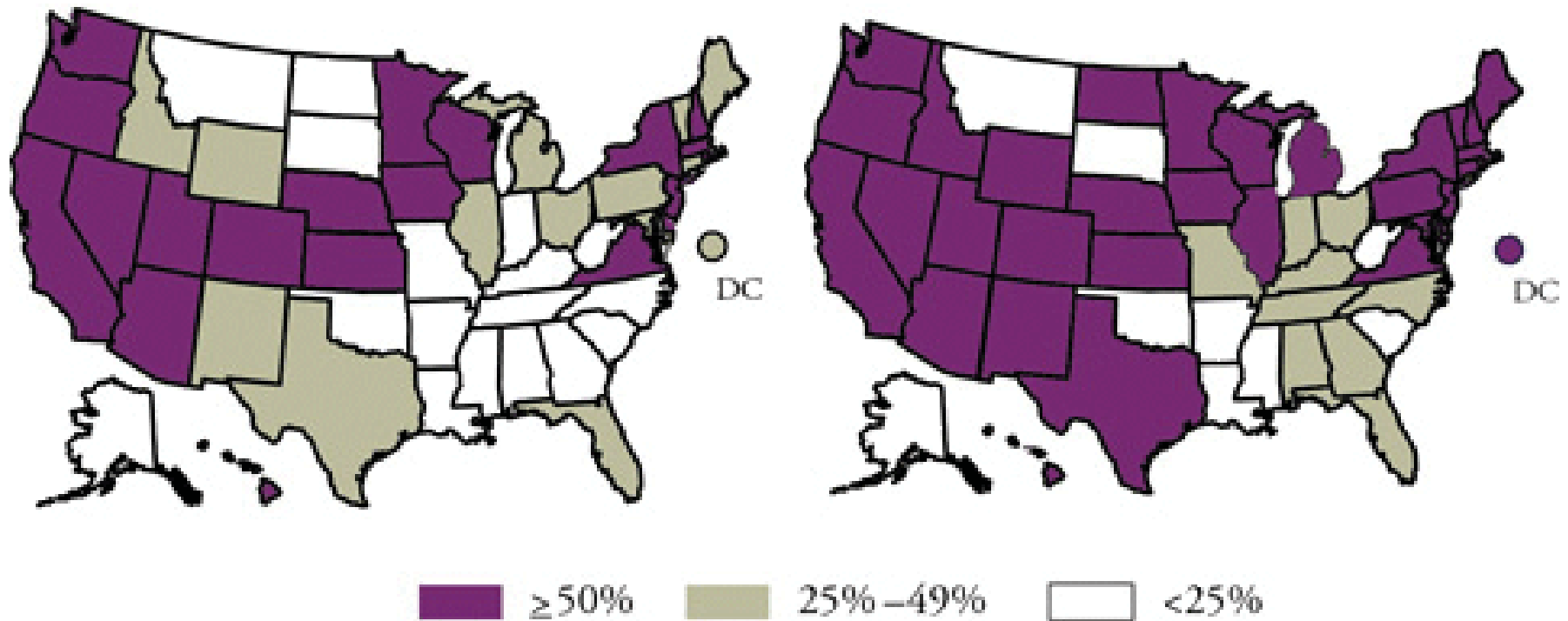


Funding for TB research and treatment 1960 = \$40 million → 1989 = \$283,000

Percentage of TB Cases Among Foreign-born Persons, United States*

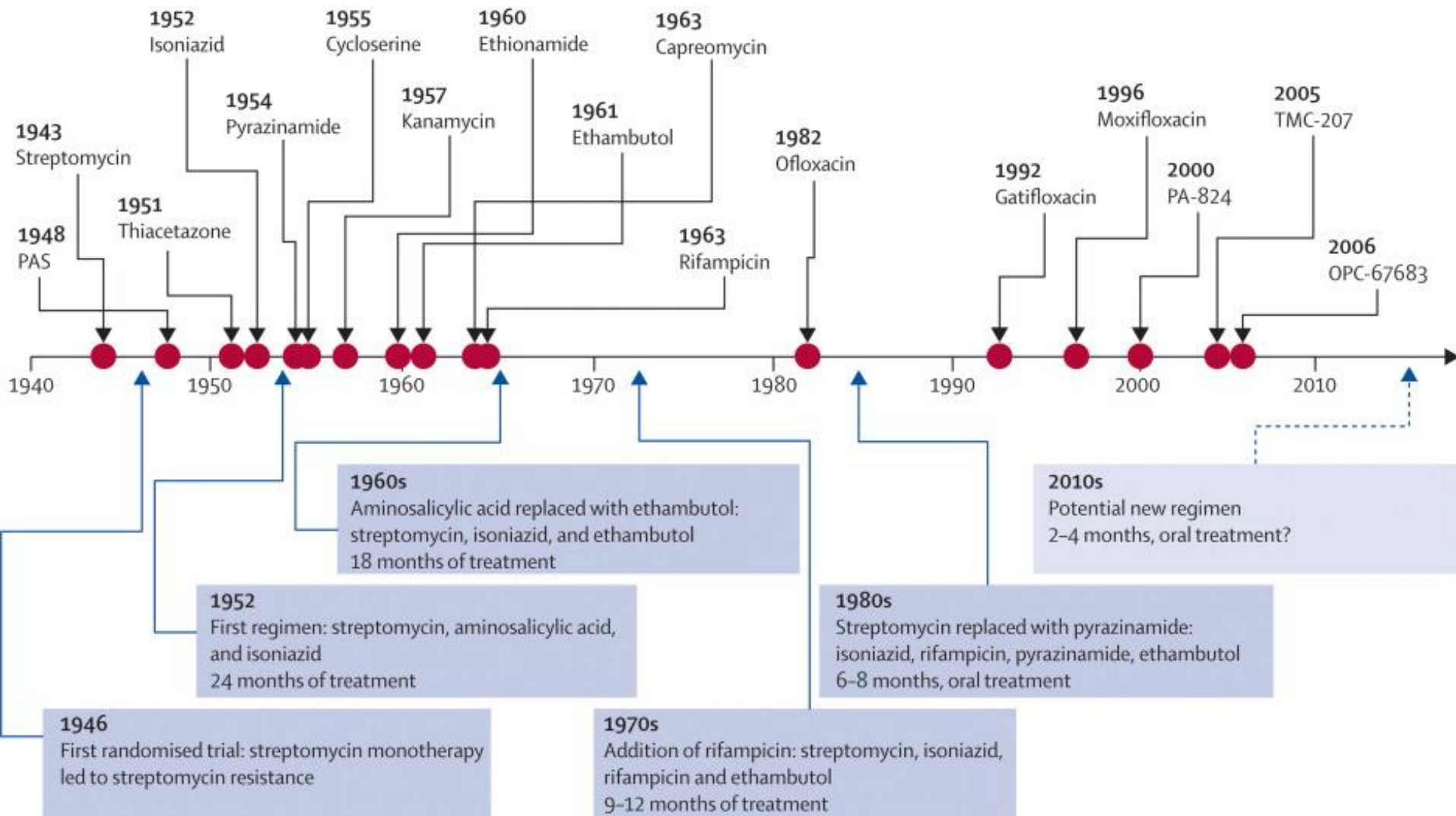
2000

2010

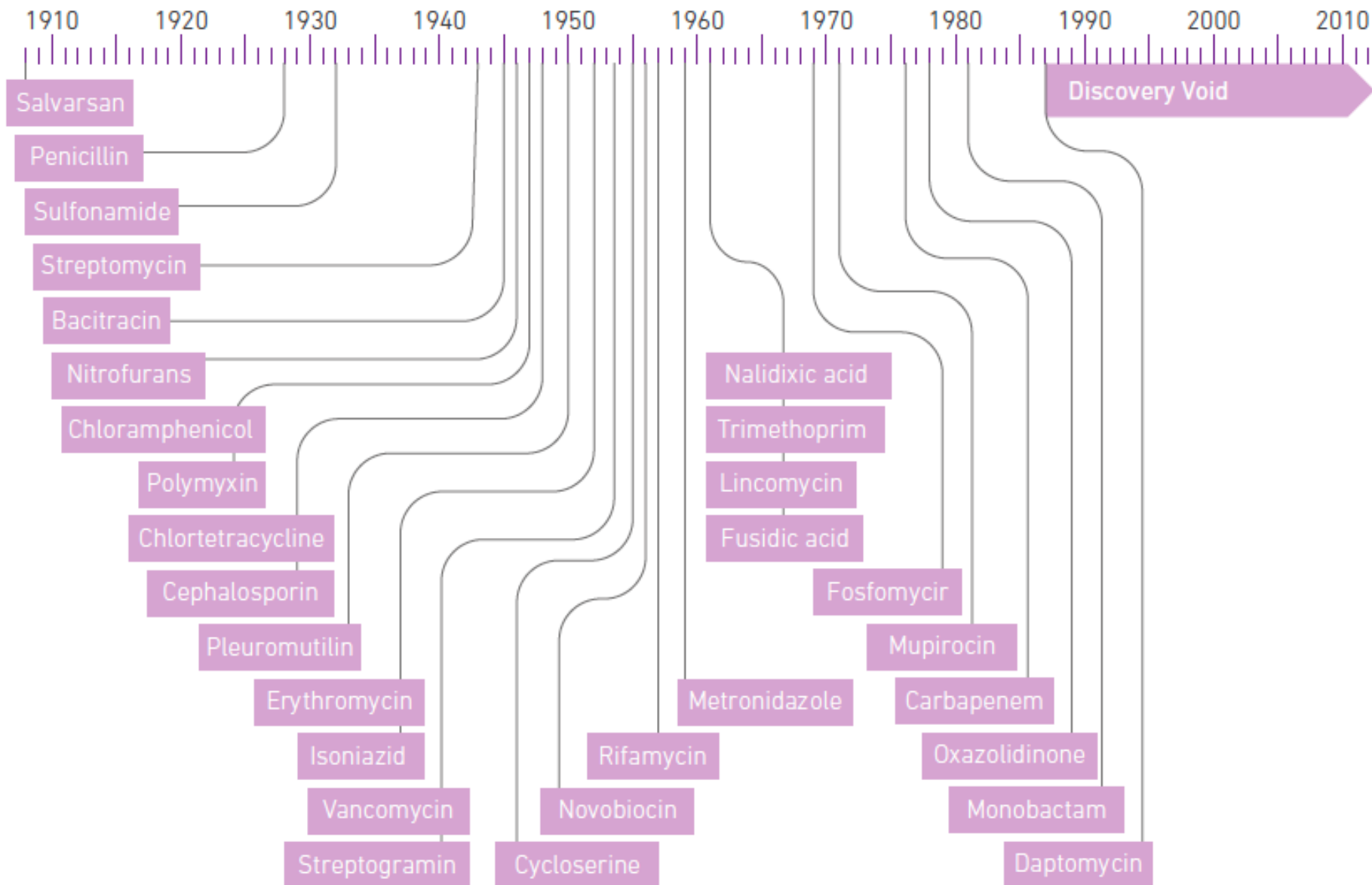


*Updated as of July 21, 2011.

Discovery of drugs for tuberculosis



Dates of discovery of distinct classes of antibacterial drugs



Adapted from Silver 2011 (1) with permission of the American Society of Microbiology Journals Department.

The Gram negative antibiotic pipeline for the next 10-15 years



Antiretroviral Pipeline 1987 - 2003

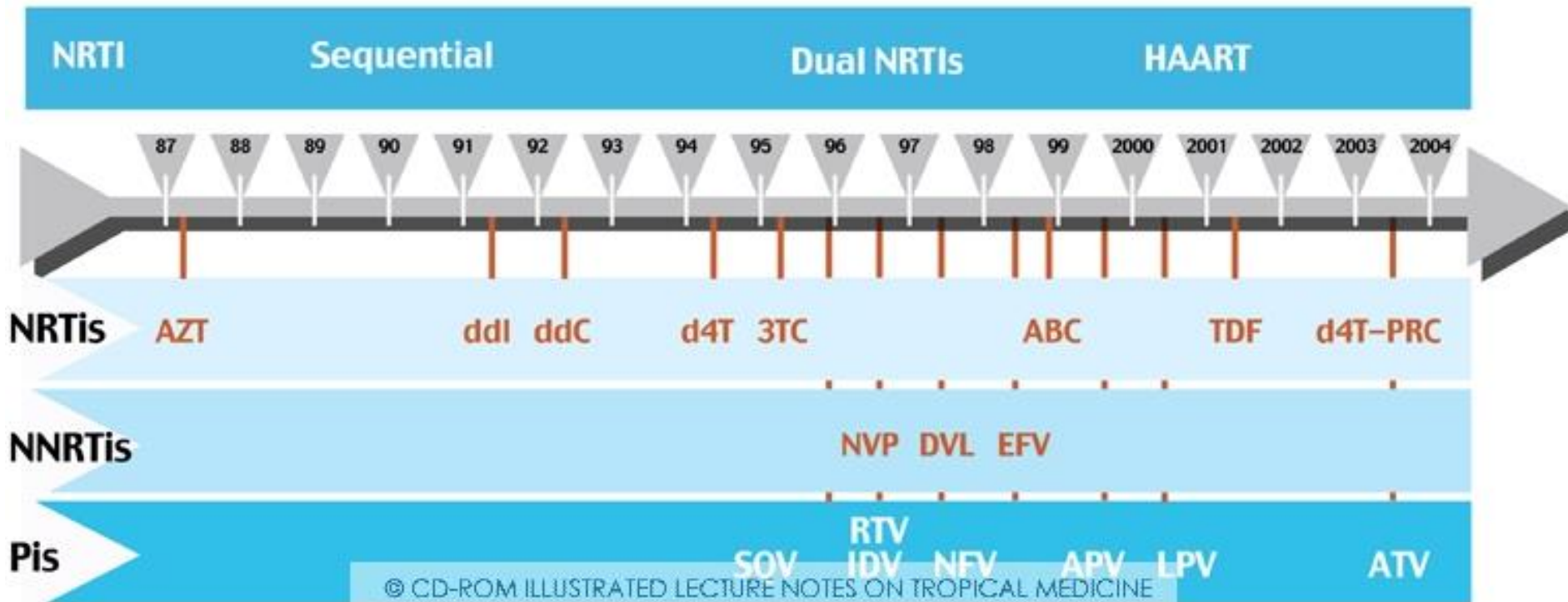


Table 1A. HIV treatment pipeline, 2003–2013: Drugs approved, submitted, or active in phase II/III

Generic Name (Acronym)	Brand Name	Sponsor	Status	Date	Class
Approved (16)					
atazanavir	Reyataz	BMS	Approved	2003	PI
emtricitabine (FTC)	Emtriva	Gilead	Approved	2003	NRTI
enfuvirtide (T-20)	Fuzeon	Roche	Approved	2003	FI
fosamprenavir	Lexiva	GSK	Approved	2003	PI
abacavir/lamivudine (ABC/3TC)	Epzicom	GSK	Approved	2003	NRTI 2-FDC
emtricitabine/tenofovir (FTC/TDF)	Truvada	Gilead	Approved	2004	NRTI 2-FDC
tirpanavir	Aptivus	BI	Approved	2005	PI
darunavir	Prezista	Janssen	Approved	2006	PI
efavirenz/emtricitabine/tenofovir (EFV/FTC/TDF)	Atripla	BMS/Gilead	Approved	2006	NNRTI/2NRTI 3-FDC
maraviroc	Selzentry	Pfizer	Approved	2007	CCR5RI
raltegravir	Isentress	Merck	Approved	2007	InI
etravirine	Intelence	Janssen	Approved	2008	NNRTI
nevirapine-XL	ViramuneXR	BI	Approved	2011	NNRTI
rilpivirine	Edurant	Janssen	Approved	2011	NNRTI
rilpivirine/emtricitabine/tenofovir	Complera	Janssen/Gilead	Approved	2011	NNRTI/2NRTI 3-FDC
elvitegravir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/tenofovir	Stribild	Gilead	Approved	2012	InI/PK booster/2NRTI 4-FDC
Submitted (3)					
elvitegravir	–	Gilead	Submitted	2012	InI (single-agent approval postponed; approved in Stribild 2012)
cobicistat	–	Gilead	Submitted	2012	PK booster (single-agent approval postponed; approved in Stribild 2012)
dolutegravir	–	ViiV/GSK	Submitted	2013	InI
Active in Phase III (1) or Phase II (9)					
tenofovir alafenamide (TAF)	–	Gilead	In phase III	2013	NRTI
BMS-986001	–	BMS	In phase II	2013	NRTI
BMS-663068	–	BMS	In phase II	2013	AI
cencriviroc	–	Tobira	In phase II	2013	CCR5RI
doravirine (MK-1439)	–	Merck	In phase II	2013	NRTI
GSK126744	–	GSK/Shionogi	In phase II	2013	InI (injectable LA)
rilpivirine-LA	–	Janssen	In phase II	2013	NNRTI (injectable LA)
darunavir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/tenofovir alafenamide	–	Janssen/Gilead	In phase II	2013	PI/PK booster/2NRTI 4-FDC
dolutegravir/abacavir/lamivudine (S72-Trii)	–	GSK/ViiV	In phase II	2013	PI/2NRTI 3-FDC
elvitegravir/cobicistat/emtricitabine/tenofovir alafenamide	–	Gilead	In phase II	2013	InI/PK booster/2NRTI 4-FDC

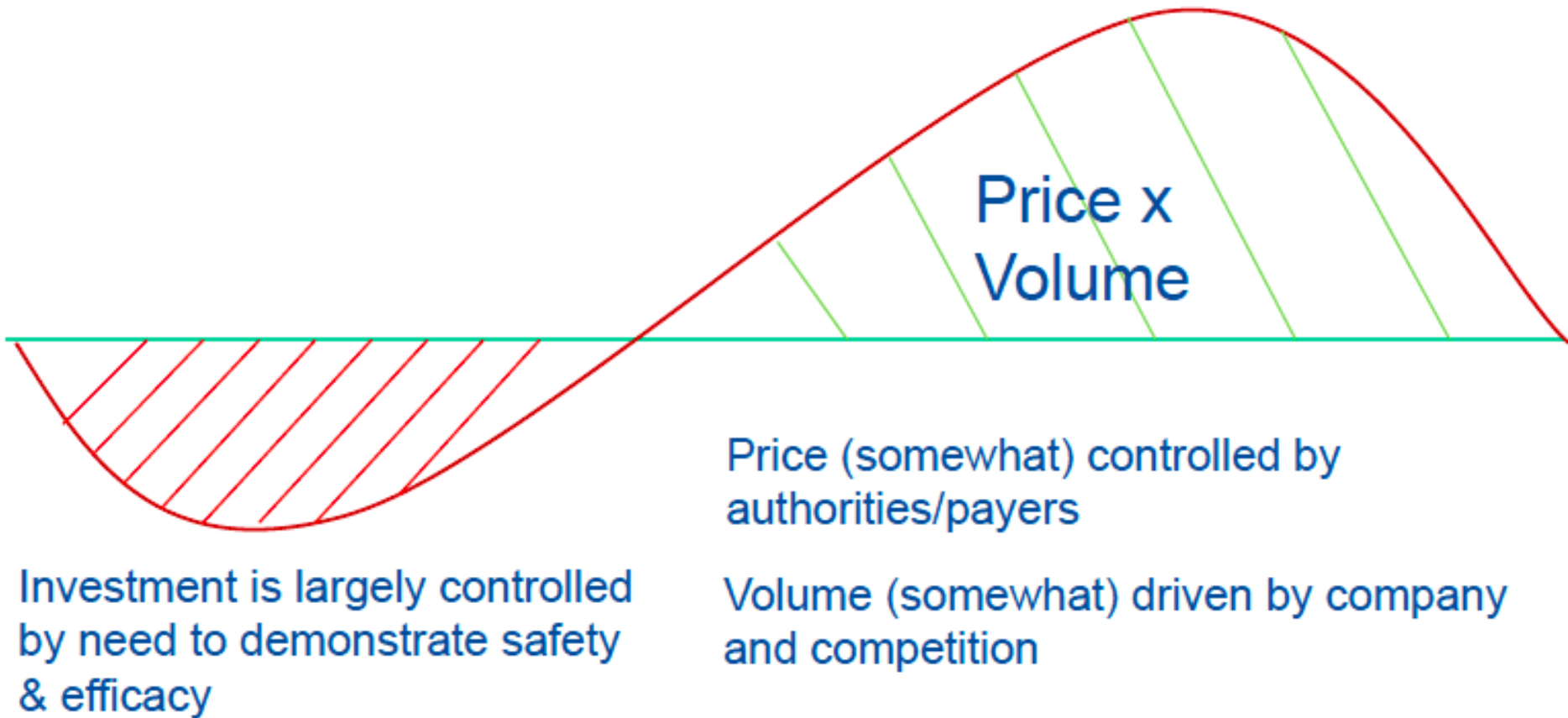


Table 1B. HIV treatment pipeline, 2003–2013: drugs stopped or stalled in phase II/III

Generic Name (Acronym)	Sponsor	Last Active Year	Class
Stopped in Phase III (3)			
capravirine (AG-1549)	Pfizer	2005	NNRTI
vicriviroc (SCH 417690)	Schering	2010	CCRSI
lersivirine (UK-453,061)	Pfizer	2013	NNRTI
Stalled in Phase II (2)			
PRO 140	Progenics/Cytodyn	2010	AI mAb
ibalizumab (TMX-355)	Tanox/Biogen	2011	anti-CD4 mAb
Stopped in Phase II (13)			
DPC-083 (AI-183)	BMS	2004	NNRTI
PRO 542	Progenics	2004	AI mAb
SCH-C	Schering	2004	CCRSRI
calanolide A	Advanced LS	2005	NNRTI
reverset (D-D4FC)	Incyte	2006	NRTI
brecanavir	GSK	2007	PI
alovudine (FLT)	Mefuvir Beijing	2008	NRTI
BILR 355/r BS	BI	2008	NNRTI
elvucitabine	Achillion	2008	NRTI
racivir	Pharmasset	2008	NRTI
amdoxivir (DAPD)	Gilead	2010	NRTI
apricitabine	Avexa	2010	NRTI
bevirimat (PA-457)	Panacos/Myriad	2010	AI

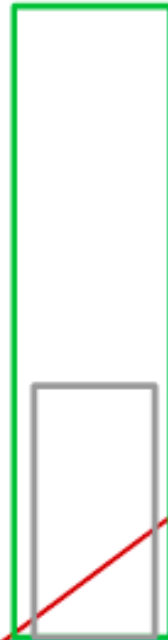


Typical Pharmaceutical Economic Model: Return is driven by sales volume



De-linked or de-coupled model

“Buy-out”



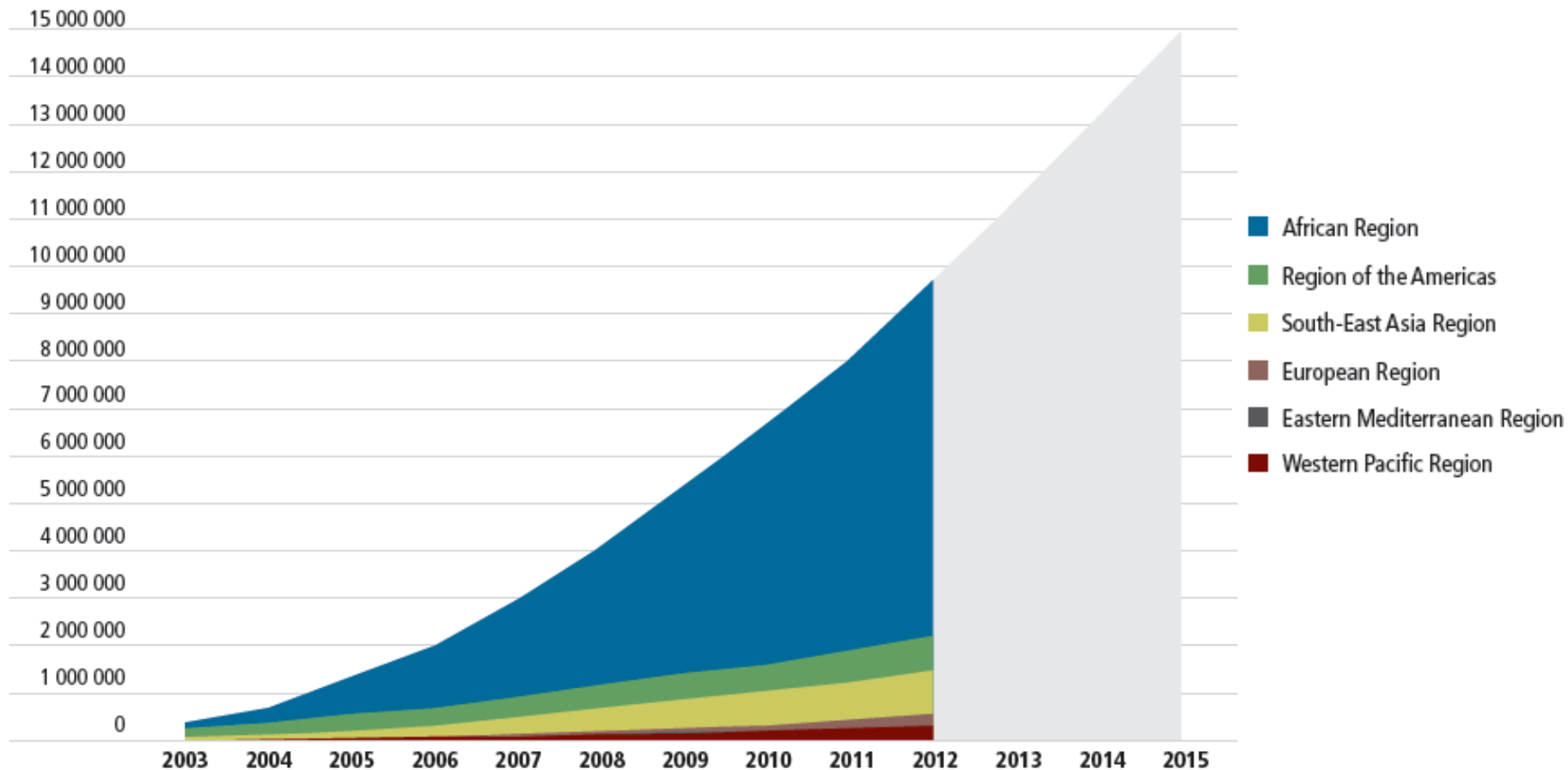
“Staged Buy-out”

Recommendations for new models of pharmaceutical R&D by the WHO Consultative Expert Working Group

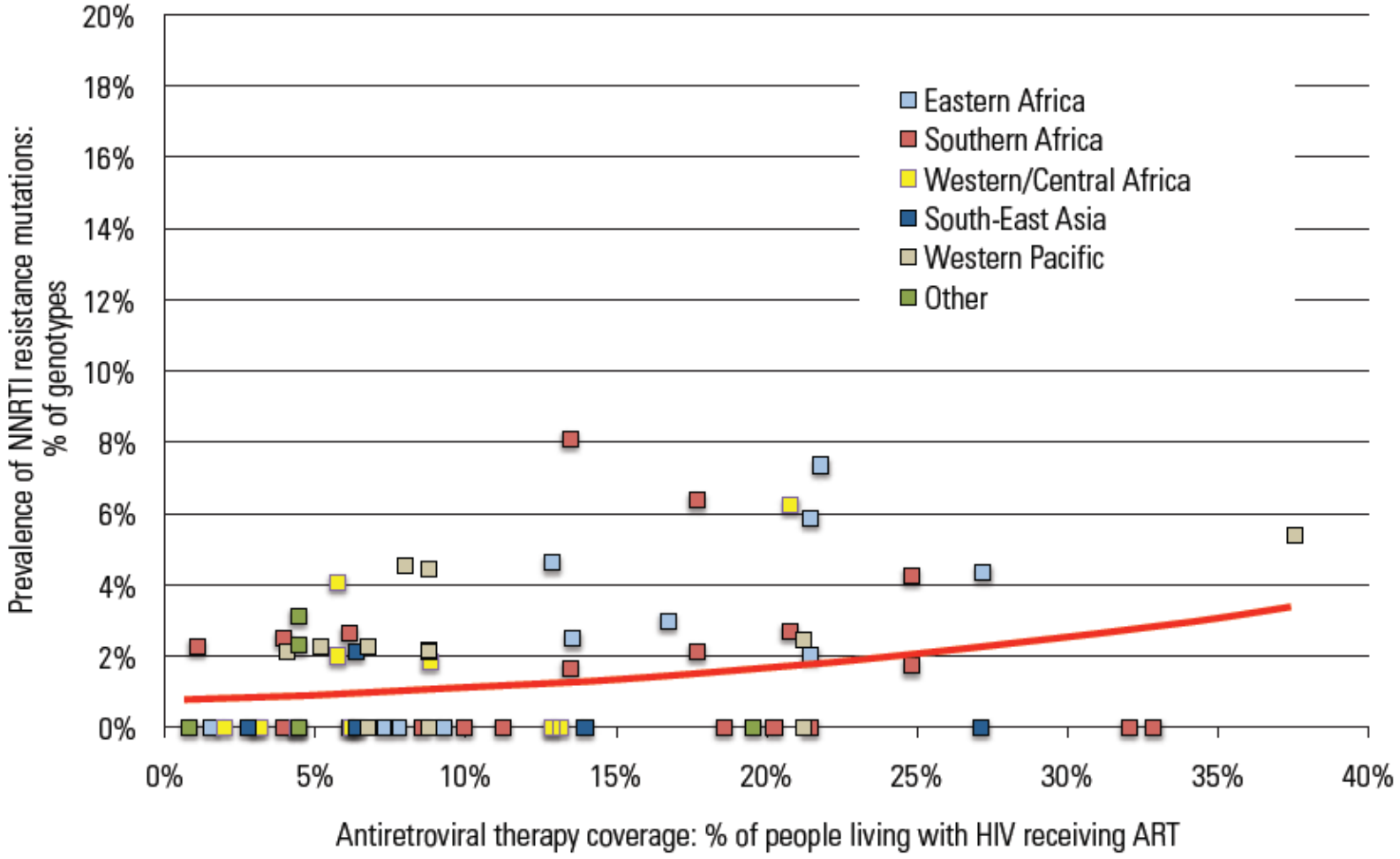
- De-linking revenues from sales
- New incentives or re-purposing off-patent medicines
- Milestone payments and advanced purchase commitments for new priority antibacterials
- Global contract for stewardship
- Agreement on tiered pricing



Actual and projected numbers of people receiving ART in LMICs, and by WHO region, 2003-2015

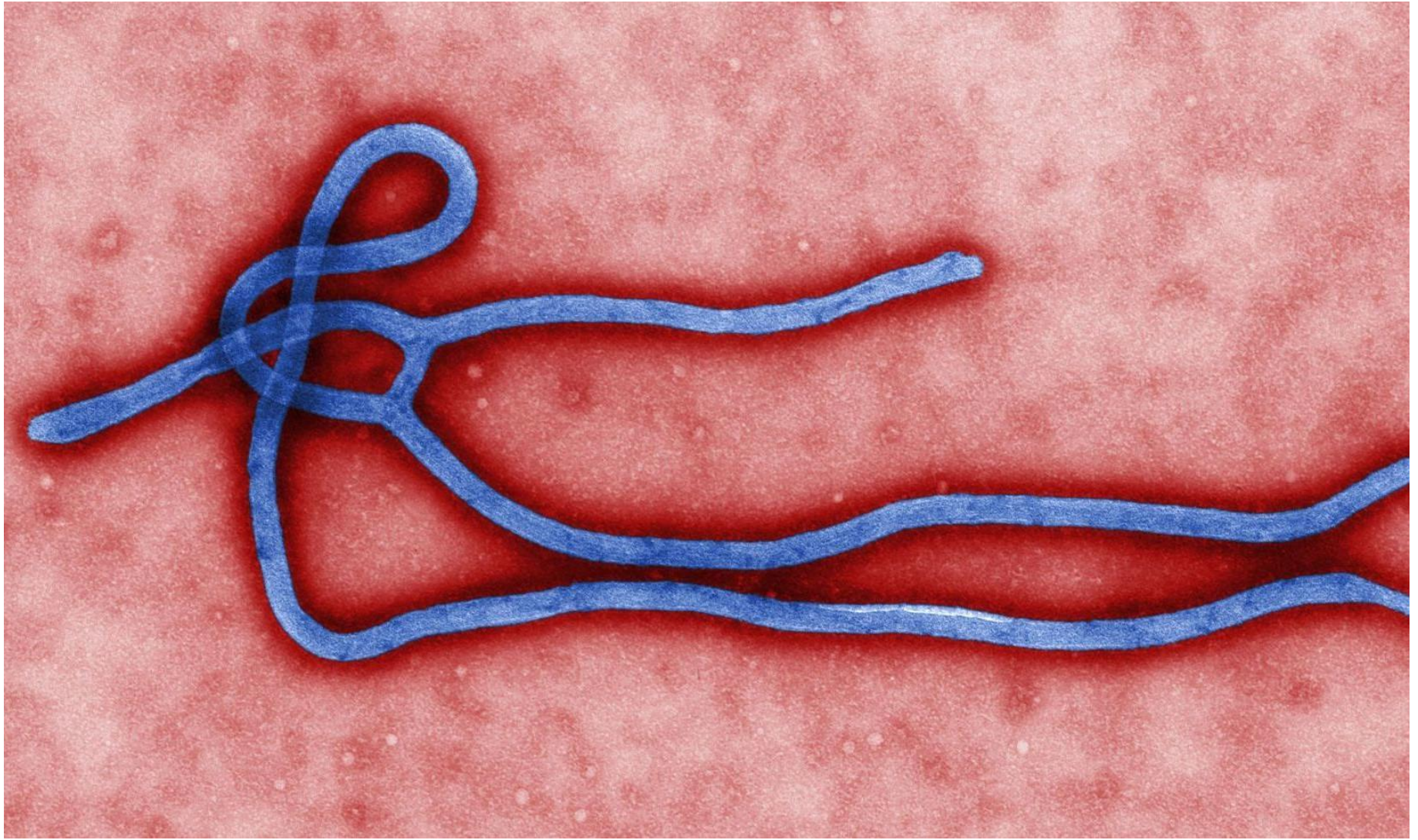


Relationship between transmitted resistance to NNRTI drugs & antiretroviral therapy coverage



Lesson 3

Healthcare professionals and the public have difficulty identifying with AMR





Irish Aid
Department of Foreign Affairs
and Embassies

EBOLA

Signs and Symptoms



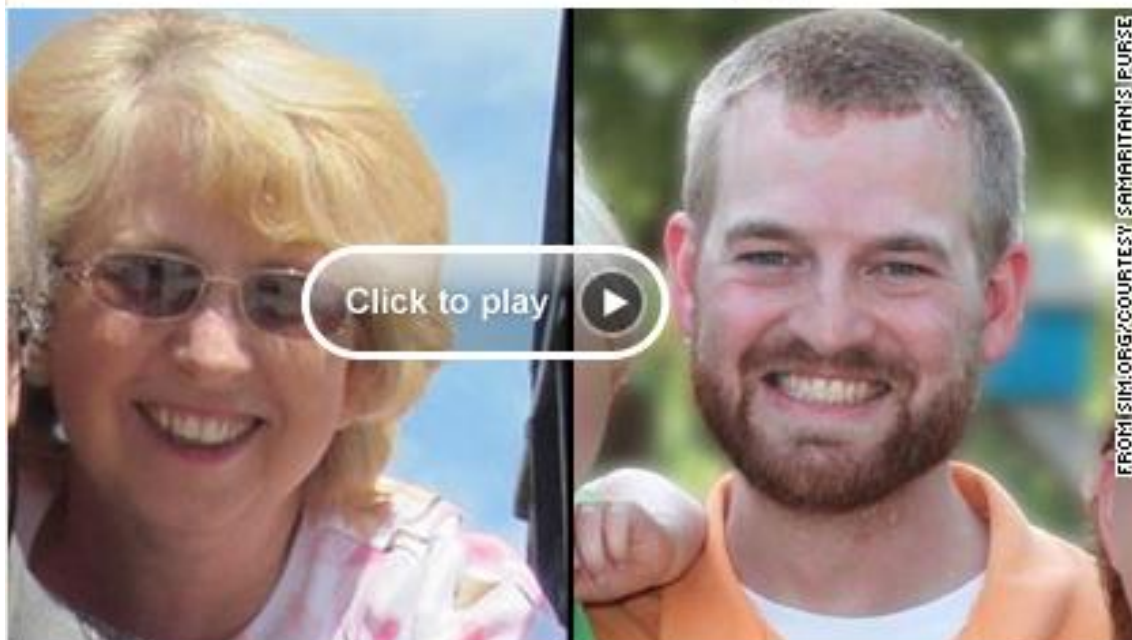
**If You Have Fever, Diarrhoea and Vomiting With or Without Bleeding
GO IMMEDIATELY TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY**
For more information call 117 (Call free)





BREAKING NEWS

Coming to America




Click to play



FROM SIMULORG/COURTESY SAMARITANIS PURSE

Patients will be 1st in U.S. with Ebola

The concern began just as news broke that a long-range business jet left the U.S. for Liberia, where it was to evacuate two Americans infected with Ebola. **FULL STORY**

- Jet outfitted with isolation pod
- What's risk of Ebola on planes?
- Photos: Outbreak  | Explainer
- Sick doc gives Ebola serum away



How do you develop the
narrative?

What do the consequences of antiretroviral
treatment failure look like to you, your patients
and their support networks?

26 year old cachexic HIV-HBV coinfecting man

- 1st line ART after PTB diagnosis – defaulted and re-started
- Developed virological failure, 2nd line switch
- Re-presented with presumptive disseminated TB
- Alluvia not boosted
- Deteriorating on TB treatment, unidentified cause
 - rifampicin boosting and addition of MDR therapy
- Re-admitted with [probable] disseminated TB, disseminated cryptococcosis, pseudomembraneous colitis

26 year old male HIV-HBV coinfectd

Tuberculosis

Rifampicin

Isoniazid

Ethambutol

Prazinamide

Moxifloxacin

Ethionamide

Kanamycin

HIV, HBV

Tenofovir

Emtricitabine

Aluvia (DD)

Cotrimoxazole

Cryptococcus

Amphotericin

Fluconazole

Potential nephrotoxicity

Potential hepatic toxicity

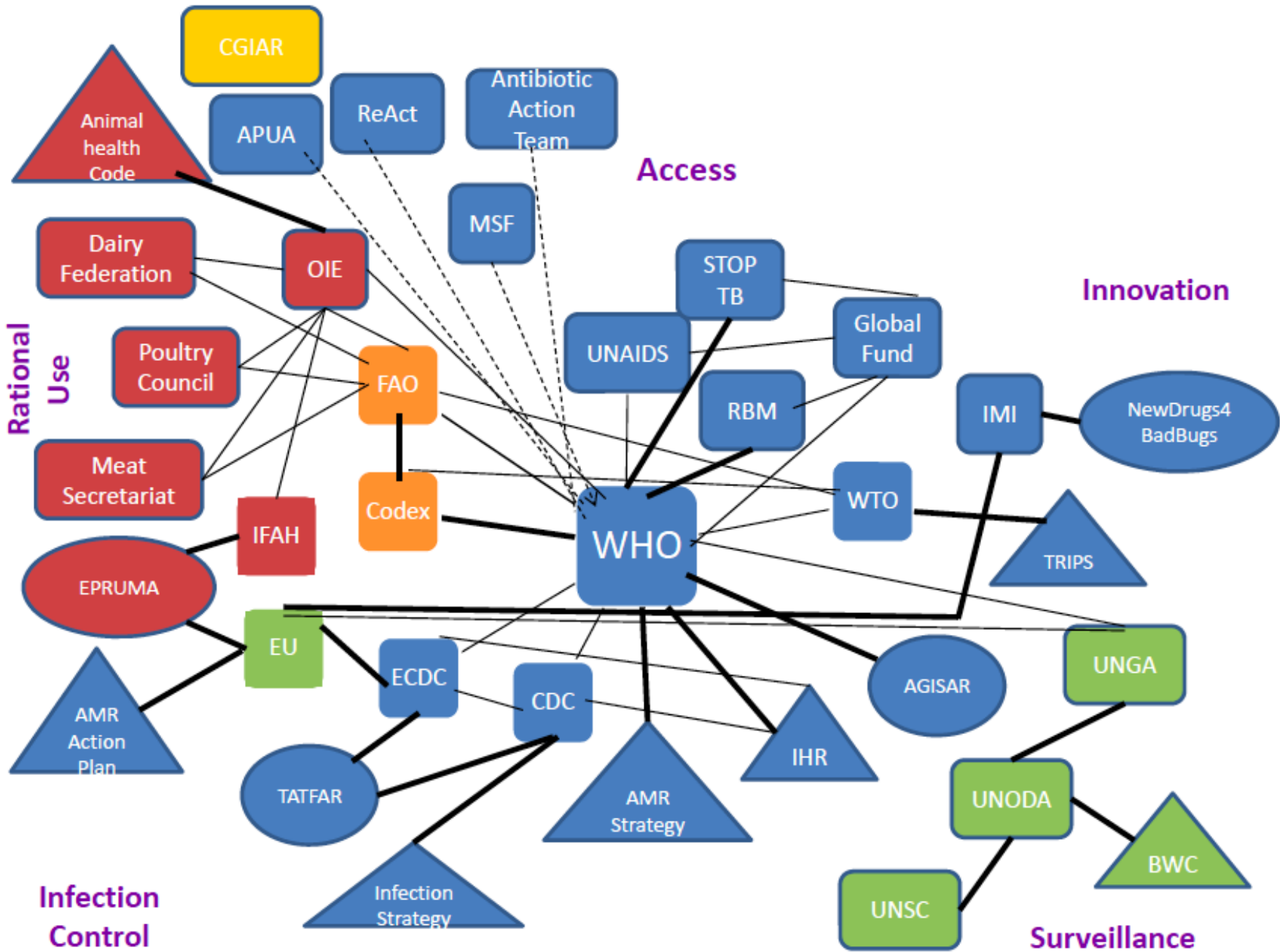
C. difficile

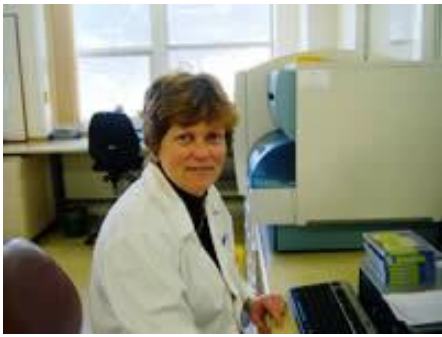
Vancomycin

[oral]

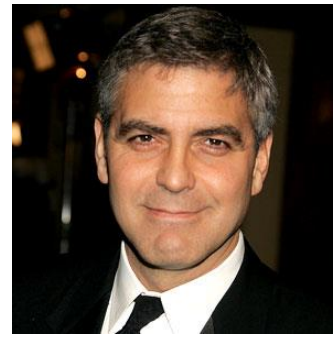
Lesson 4

The need to work effectively as a
multi-disciplinary team





Microbiologists



Infectious Diseases Specialists



Registrars



GSH Antibiotic
Stewardship Team



Pharmacists



Nurses



IPC



Intensivists



Statistician



Lesson 5

Asking the right question

5 D'S OF DODGEBALL

Duck Dodge Dip Dive Dodge



The 5 D's of Antibiotic Stewardship

- Drug [Is an antibiotic indicated at all?]
- Dose
- Dosing interval
- Duration
- De-escalation

[And an 'R' – Route of administration]

What antiretroviral combination
should I use?

That's the easy part

“Why did we fail?”

Take Home Messages

- History has a horrible way of repeating itself, particularly when it comes to the control of infectious diseases
- Although much is being done to address ARV treatment failure, too often, the wrong question is being asked
- We need to be smarter about defining patients at risk and ensuring members of our ARV stewardship teams have the skills and time to fulfill their role

Do not go gentle into that good night
Old age should burn and rave at close of day
Rage, rage against the dying of the light

Though wise men at their end know dark is right,
Because their words had forked no lightning they
Do not go gentle into that good night

Good men, the last wave by, crying how bright
Their frail deeds might have danced in a green bay,
Rage, rage against the dying of the night

Wild men who caught and sang the sun in flight
And learn, too late, they grieved it on its way
Do not go gentle into that good night

Grave men, near death, who see the world with blinding sight
Blind eyes could blaze like meteors and be gay,
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.

And you my father, there on the sad height,
Curse, bless, me now with your fierce tears I pray,
Do not go gentle into that good night.
Rage, rage against the dying of the light

Dylan Thomas, 1914 - 1953

Do not go gentle into that good night
Old age should burn and rave at close of day
Rage, rage against the dying of the light

Though wise men at their end know dark is right,
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Do not go gentle into that good night

Good men, the last wave by, crying how bright

**Wild men who caught and sang the sun in flight
And learn, too late, they grieved it on its way
Do not go gentle into that good night**

Do not go gentle into that good night

Grave men, near death, who see the with blinding sight
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