The Role of Vaccines in Antimicrobial Resistance Strategies

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Antimicrobial
Resistance:
Tackling a crisis
for the health and
wealth of nations

The Review on Antimicrobial Resistance Chaired by Jim O'Neill December 2014

Global Impact of AMR by 2050

300 million people are expected to die prematurely because of drug resistance

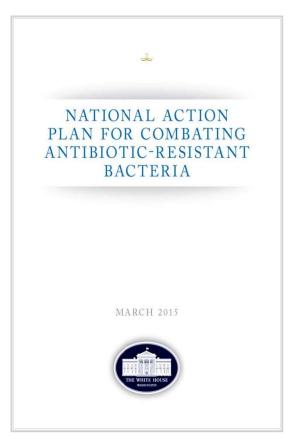
GDP will shrink by 2 to 3.5%

Global economy will lose between 60 and 100 trillion USD worth of economic output

WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance

- Improve awareness and understanding of antimicrobial resistance
- Strengthen knowledge through surveillance and research
- Reduce the incidence of infection
- Optimize the use of antimicrobial agents
- Develop the economic case for sustainable investment that takes account of the needs of all countries, and increase investment in new medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines and other interventions

Goals of the US National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria



- 1. Slow the Development of Resistant Bacteria and Prevent the Spread of Resistant Infections
- 2. Strengthen National One-Health Surveillance Efforts to Combat Resistance
- 3. Advance Development and Use of Rapid and Innovative Diagnostic Tests for Identification and Characterization of Resistant Bacteria
- 4. Accelerate Basic and Applied Research and Development for New Antibiotics, Other Therapeutics, and Vaccines
- 5. Improve International Collaboration and Capacities for Antibiotic Resistance Prevention, Surveillance, Control, and Antibiotic Research and Development

A Call for Greater Consideration for the Role of Vaccines in National Strategies to Combat Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria: Recommendations from the National Vaccine Advisory Committee

Approved by the National Vaccine Advisory Committee on June 10, 2015

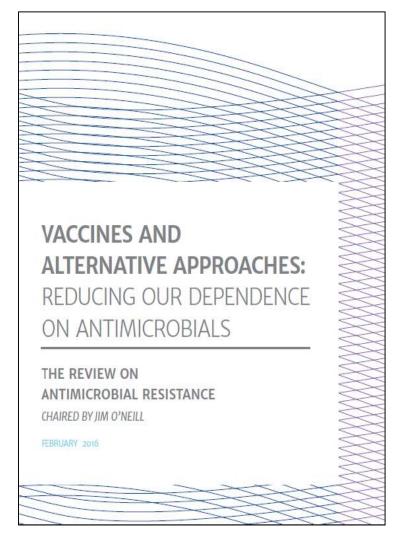
NATIONAL VACCINE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The emergence of a novel virus receives widespread attention in the news media and among the public. However, the greatest threat to public health in the United States is unlikely to be an exotic disease but. improved prevention and stewardship of antibiotic use; (2) increase surveillance of emerging antibiotic resistance in humans, animals, and the environment; (3) improve capabilities for detection and diagnostics; (4) accelerate development of new products, includ-

ing new classes of antibiotics, therapeutics, and vac-

NVAC: Role of Vaccines in Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria

- Vaccines as part of antibiotic stewardship
 - Prevent bacterial infections and avoid need for antibiotics
 - Prevent use of antibiotics for viral infections
- Reduce transmission of antibiotic-resistant strains
- Develop new vaccines to target resistant pathogens
- Assess regulatory pathways and clinical trial designs to facilitate vaccine development
- Understand vaccine markets and incentives to support R&D for new vaccines

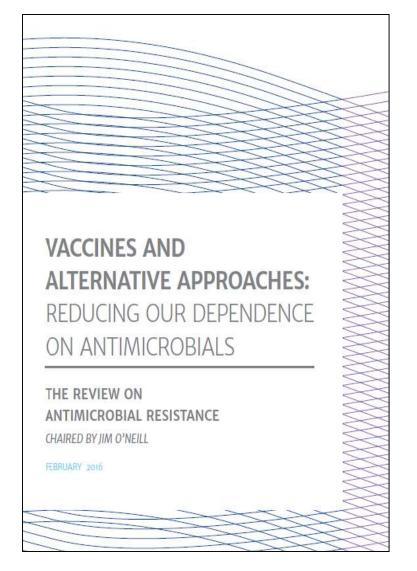


Vaccines prevent infections and so reduce the need to use antibiotics

This is true for vaccines that prevent bacterial infections, and it is also true for vaccines that prevent viral infections, such as the flu, which should not be treated with antibiotics but often are anyway. This may be for lack of rapid diagnostic tests to inform prescription or because patients buy them over the counter.

Vaccines also have the potential to reduce the use of antibiotics in agriculture





Recommendations

- Use existing products more widely in humans and animals
- Renew impetus for early research
- Sustain a viable market for needed products

Review on Antimicrobial Resistance



Expanding the Value of Vaccines

Over 7 million

Since its launch in 2000,
Gavi has helped developing
countries to prevent more
than 7 million future deaths
from hepatitis B,
Haemophilus influenzae
type b, human
papillomavirus, Japanese
encephalitis, measles,
meningitis A, pneumococcal
disease, rotavirus diarrhoea
and yellow fever.

Over half a billion

Number of children Gavi has reached with lifesaving vaccines in the 15 years since the organisation was founded.

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Number of antibiotic courses <u>not given</u> because of illnesses prevented by vaccination