

Türkiye’de ve Dünyada Antibiyotik Direnci



Önder Ergönül, MD, MPH

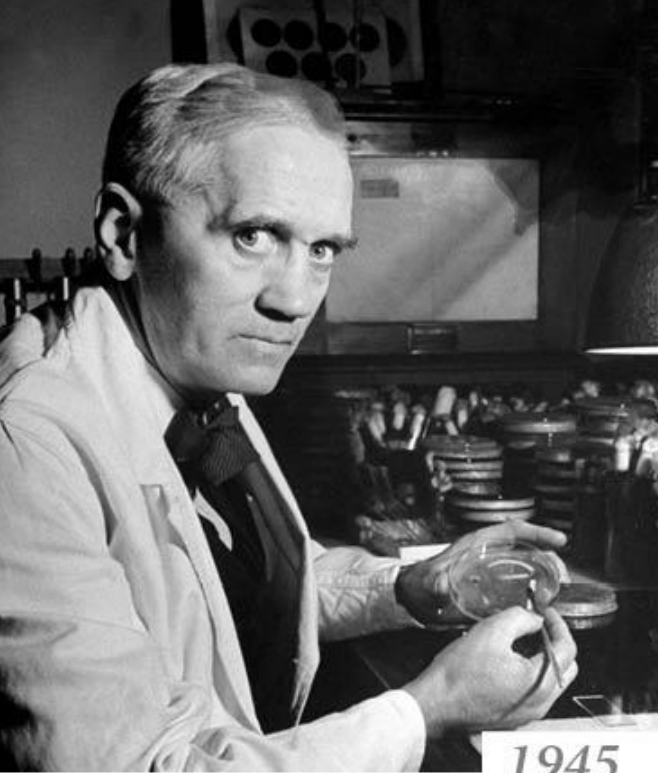
Koç Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi
13 Kasım 2018, İstanbul

Sunum

- Dünyada Antibiyotik Direnci
 - CESAR
 - OECD
- Türkiye
 - Ne yapmalı?



Doktor, Sir Samuel Luke Fildes, 1891



1945

Sir Alexander FLEMING

Ödül nedeni: "Penisilinin ve çeşitli enfeksiyon hastalıkları üzerindeki tedavi edici etkisinin keşfi"

Doğum: 6 Ağustos 1881, Lochfield, İskoçya
Ölüm: 11 Mart 1955, Londra, Birleşik Krallık (İngiltere)
Ödülü aldığında çalıştığı kurum: Londra Üniversitesi, Londra, Birleşik Krallık (İngiltere)

Famous observation



1945

Ernst Boris CHAIN

Ödül nedeni: "Penisilinin ve çeşitli enfeksiyon hastalıkları üzerindeki tedavi edici etkisinin keşfi"

Doğum: 19 Haziran 1906, Berlin, Almanya
Ölüm: 12 Ağustos 1979, Muirany, İrlanda
Ödülü aldığında çalıştığı kurum: Oxford Üniversitesi, Oxford, Birleşik Krallık (İngiltere)

**Stable extraction
of molecule**



1945

Howard Walter FLOREY

Ödül nedeni: "Penisilinin ve çeşitli enfeksiyon hastalıkları üzerindeki tedavi edici etkisinin keşfi"

Doğum: 24 Eylül 1898, Adelaide, Avustralya
Ölüm: 21 Şubat 1968, Oxford, Birleşik Krallık (İngiltere)
Ödülü aldığında çalıştığı kurum: Oxford Üniversitesi, Oxford, Birleşik Krallık (İngiltere)

Production in US



1939

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL

LONDON SATURDAY JULY 17 1937

PRONTOSIL IN THE TREATMENT OF ERYSIPELAS A CONTROLLED SERIES OF 312 CASES*

BY

W. R. SNODGRASS, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., F.R.F.P.S.G.,

Assistant Physician, Western Infirmary, Glasgow

AND

T. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.E.,

Deputy Superintendent, Rachill Hospital, Glasgow

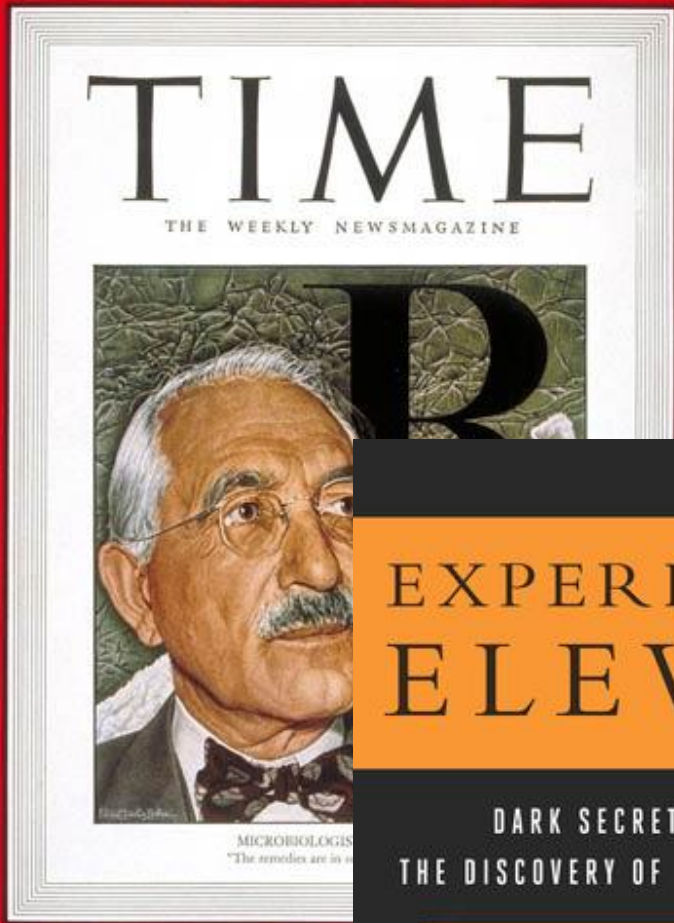
Gerhard DOMAGK

Ödül nedeni: "Prontosil'in antibakteriyel etkisinin keşfi"

Doğum: 30 Ekim 1895, Lagow, Almanya

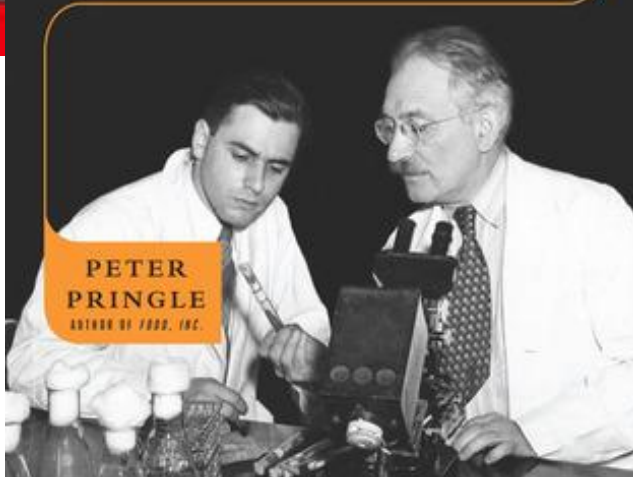
Ölüm: 24 Nisan 1964, Burgberg, Batı Almanya

Ödülü aldığı anda çalıştığı kurum: Munster Üniversitesi,
Munster, Almanya



EXPERIMENT ELEVEN

DARK SECRETS BEHIND
THE DISCOVERY OF A WONDER DRUG



PETER
PRINGLE

AUTHOR OF 1988, INC.



1952

Selman Abraham WAKSMAN

Ödül nedeni: "Tüberküloza karşı etkili ilk antibiyotik olan streptomisin'in keşfi"

Doğum: 22 Temmuz 1888, Priluka, Çarlık Rusyası (Ukrayna)

Ölüm: 16 Ağustos 1973, Hyannis, MA, ABD

Ödülü aldığı anda çalıştığı kurum: Rutgers Üniversitesi, New Brunswick, NJ, ABD

Thanks to PENICILLIN
...He Will Come Home!



Figure 1 An advertisement by Schenley Laboratories Inc.

By 1944, laboratories across the country were increasing penicillin production. Schenley's advertisement stated, "When the thunderous battles of this war have subsided to pages of silent print in a history book, the greatest news event of World War II may well be the discovery and development of penicillin." Credit: Research and Development Division, Schenley Laboratories Inc., Lawrenceburg, Indiana, USA.

HERBAL ANTIBIOTICS

NATURAL ALTERNATIVES
FOR TREATING DRUG-RESISTANT BACTERIA

2ND EDITION, COMPLETELY REVISED,
EXPANDED, AND UPDATED

- In-depth profiles of the most effective herbs
- Comprehensive review of scientific research
- Extensive medicine-making instructions
- 200 tincture ratios



STEPHEN HARROD BUHNER

*"The frightening truth you won't find in the Journal of the
American Medical Association: We are running out of weapons in the war on germs."*

— from the Foreword by James A. Duke, PhD, author of *The Green Pharmacy*

Central Asian and Eastern European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance

Annual report 2017



Box 2.4. Priority pathogens

In 2017 WHO published a list of priority pathogens (Tacconelli et al., 2018_[37]) for which urgent action is needed. This list divided pathogens into critical, high, and medium priority groups according to the threat level each poses to human health. Bacteria and specific antibiotic resistances, according to priority category, are:

Critical priority pathogens:

- *Acinetobacter baumannii*, carbapenem-resistant
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, carbapenem-resistant
- *Enterobacteriaceae*, carbapenem-resistant, third-generation cephalosporin-resistant

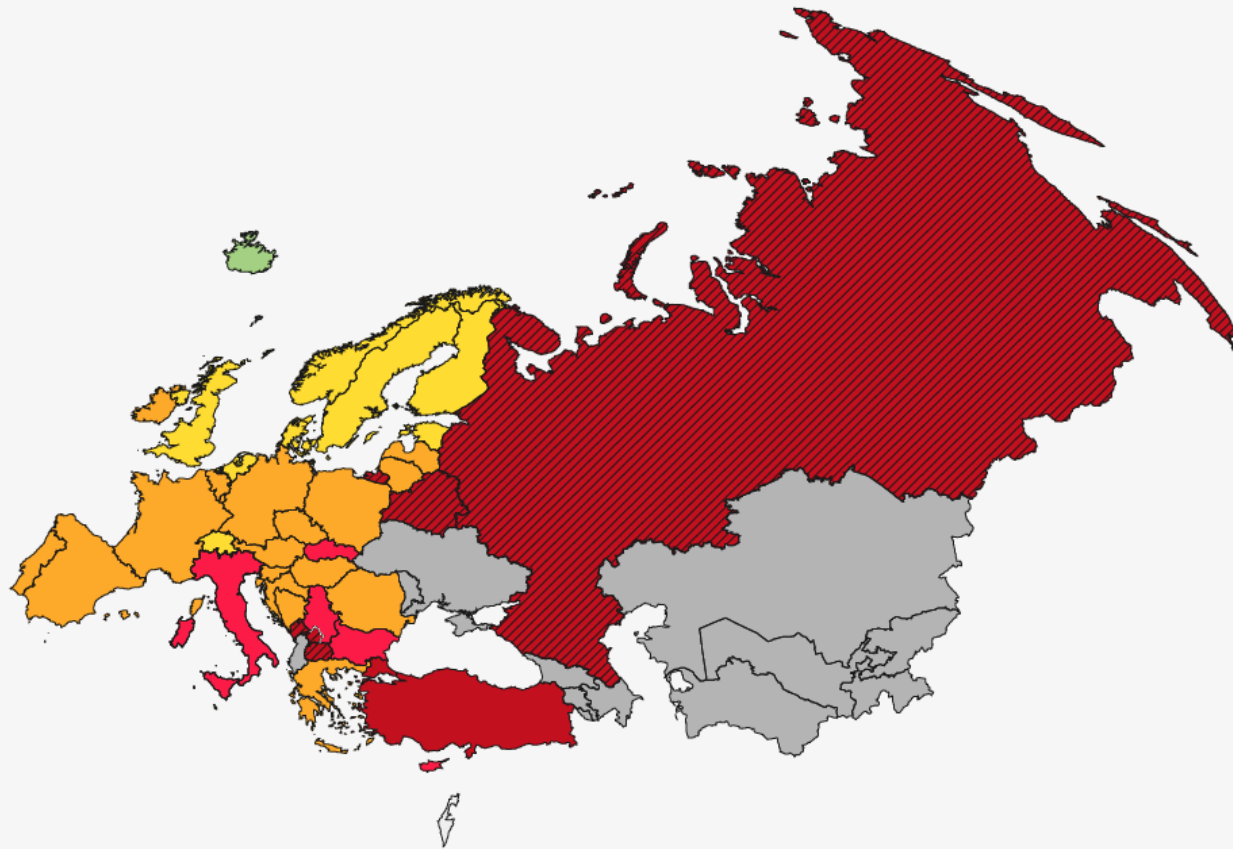
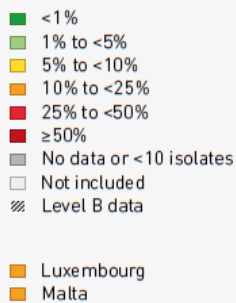
High priority pathogens:

- *Enterococcus faecium*, vancomycin-resistant
- *Staphylococcus aureus*, methicillin-resistant, vancomycin intermediate and resistant
- *Helicobacter pylori*, clarithromycin-resistant
- *Campylobacter spp.*, fluoroquinolone-resistant
- *Salmonella spp.*, fluoroquinolone-resistant
- *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, third generation cephalosporin-resistant, fluoroquinolone-resistant

Medium priority pathogens:

- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, penicillin-non-susceptible
- *Haemophilus influenzae*, ampicillin-resistant
- *Shigella spp.*, fluoroquinolone-resistant

E. coli: 3. Kuşak Sefalosporin Direnci



Level B data: the data provide an indication of the resistance patterns present in clinical settings in the country or area, but the proportion of resistance should be interpreted with care. Improvements are needed to attain a more valid assessment of the magnitude and trends of AMR in the country or area. For more information about levels of evidence, see section 4.2 Levels of evidence are only provided for CAESAR countries and areas.

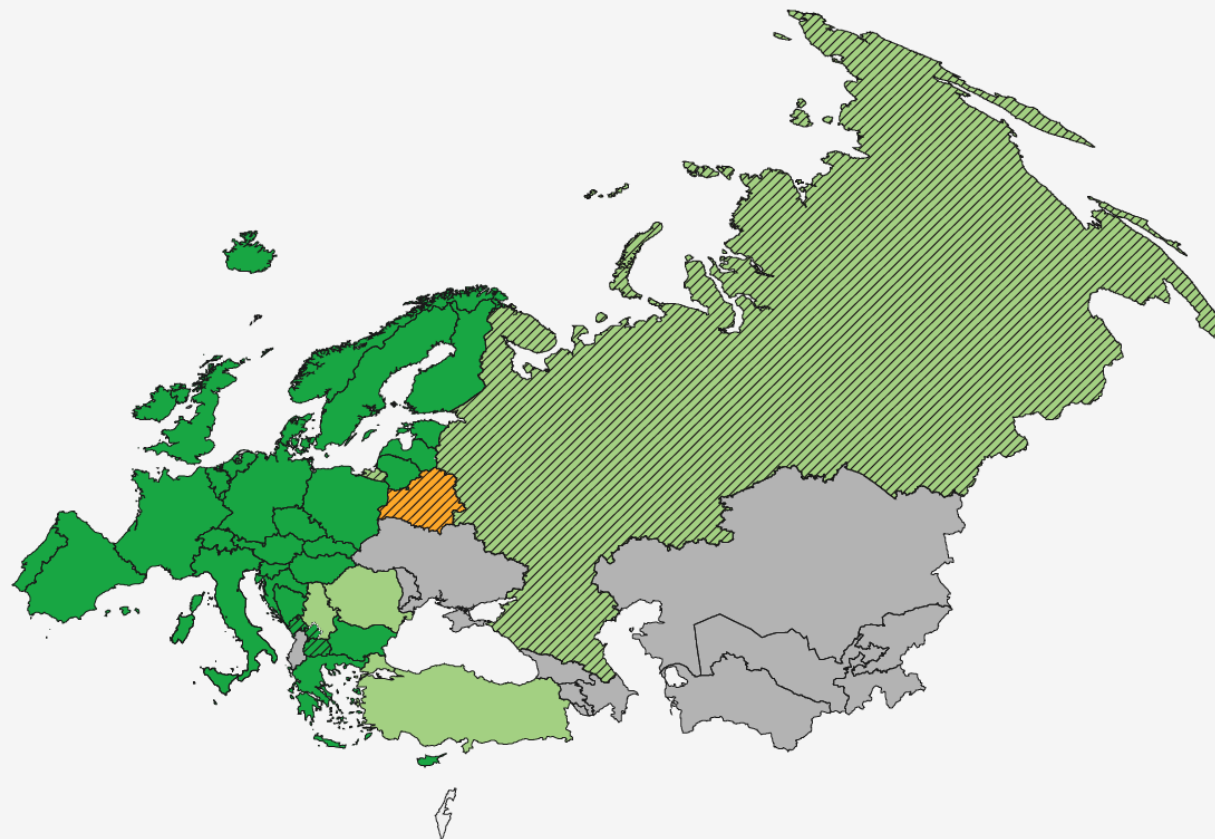
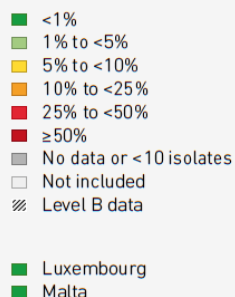
EARS-Net countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

CAESAR countries and areas: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Kosovo (in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999))

Data sources: 2016 data from the Central Asian and Eastern European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (CAESAR, ©WHO 2017) and 2016 data from the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net, ©ECDC 2017).

Fig. 7.1. Third-generation cephalosporin-resistant *E. coli* in the European Region (EARS-Net and CAESAR), 2016

E. coli: Karbapenem Direnci



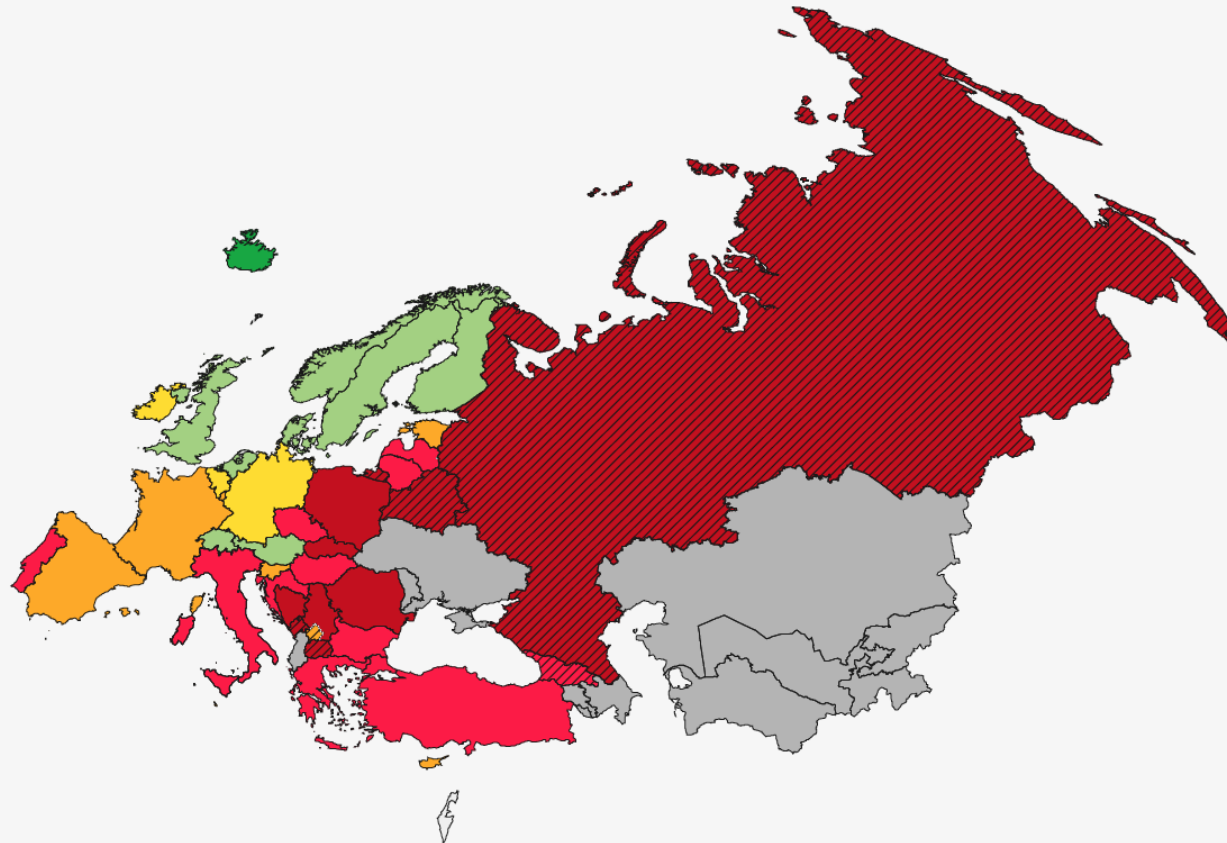
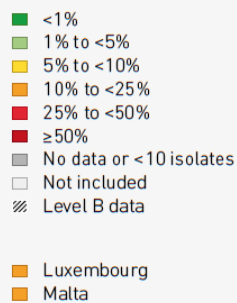
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Data sources: 2016 data from the Central Asian and Eastern European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (CAESAR, ©WHO 2017) and 2016 data from the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net, ©ECDC 2017).

K.pneumonia: MDR (3. Kuşak Sef, FQ, AG)



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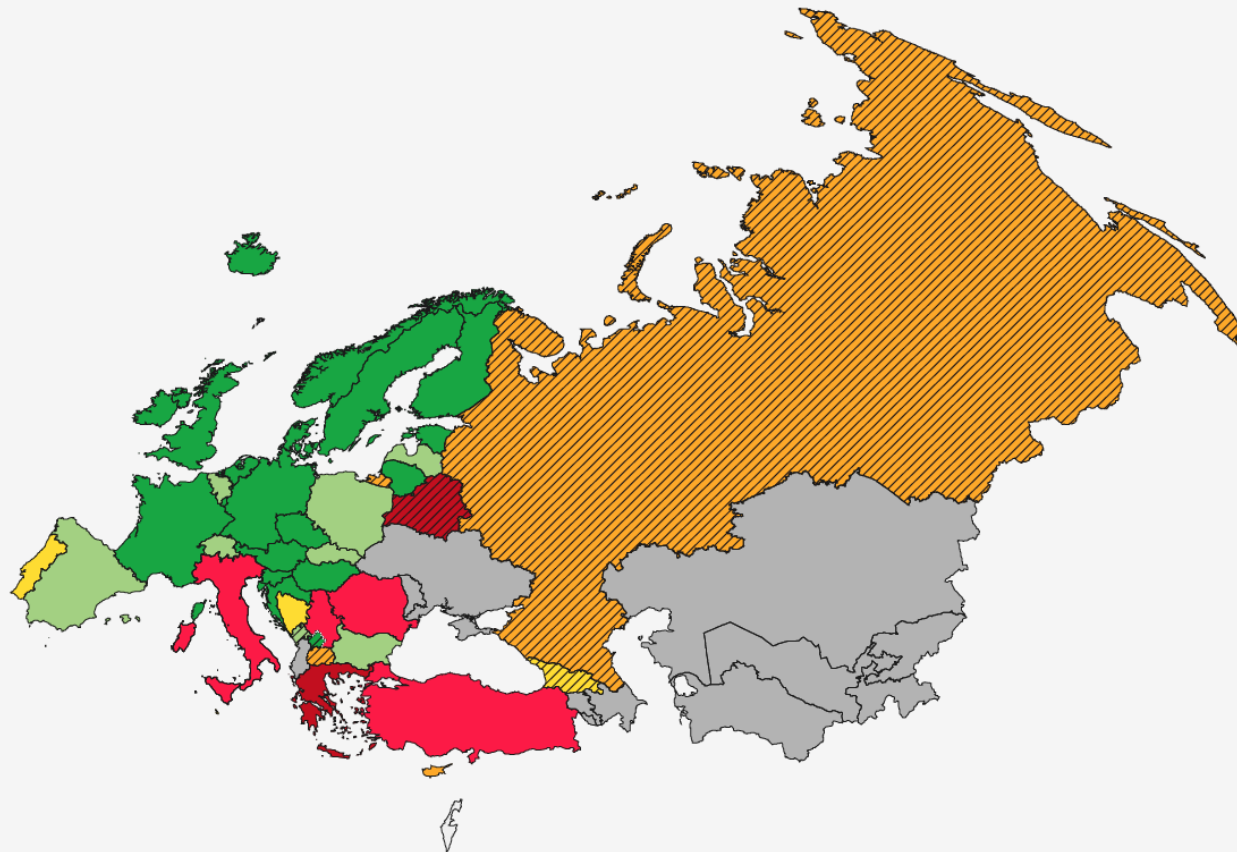
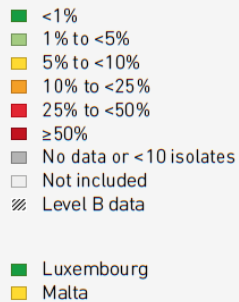
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Data sources: 2016 data from the Central Asian and Eastern European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (CAESAR, ©WHO 2017) and 2016 data from the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net, ©ECDC 2017).

Fig. 7.3. Multidrug-resistant (combined resistance to third-generation cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones and aminoglycosides) *K. pneumoniae* in the European Region (EARS-Net and CAESAR), 2016

K.pneumonia: Karbapenem Direnci



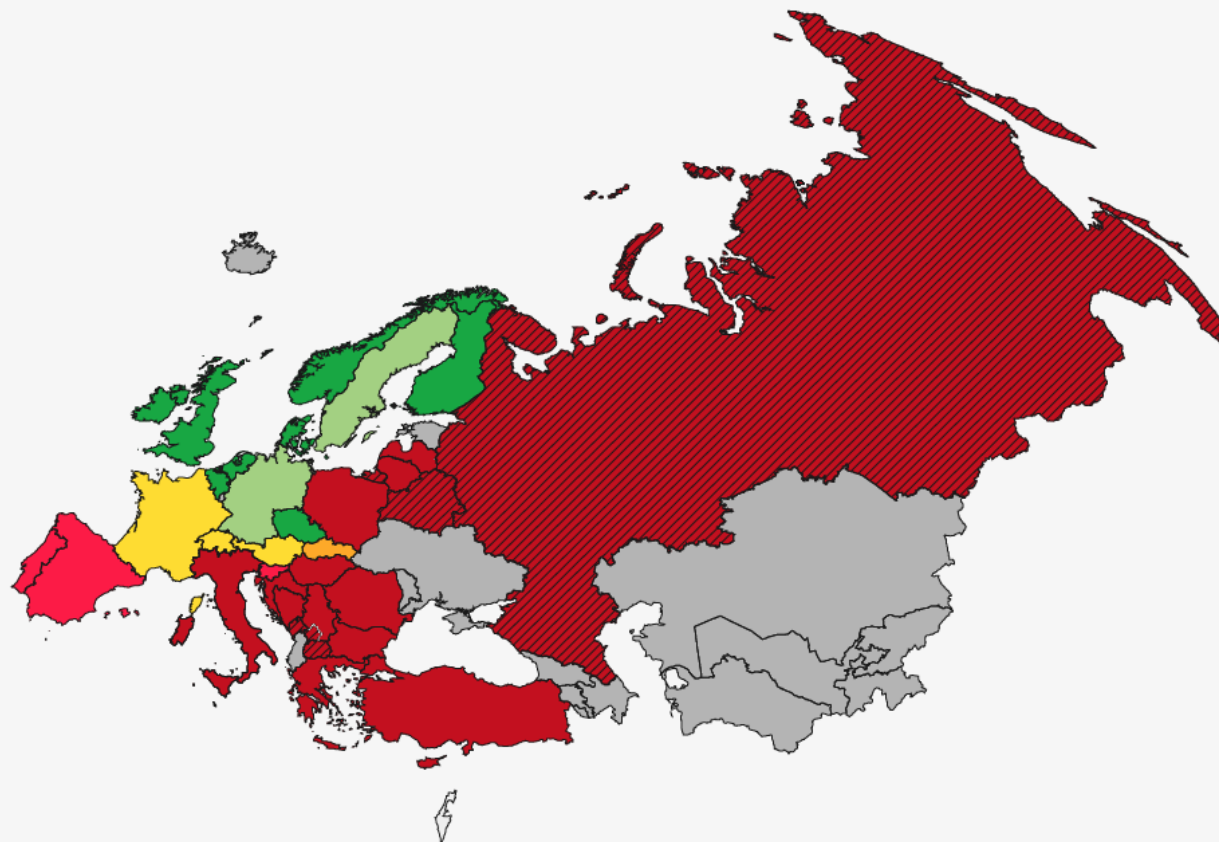
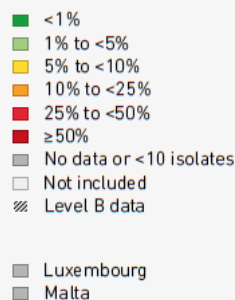
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Data sources: 2016 data from the Central Asian and Eastern European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (CAESAR, ©WHO 2017) and 2016 data from the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net, ©ECDC 2017).

Acinetobacter: MDR (3. Kuşak Sef, FQ, AG)



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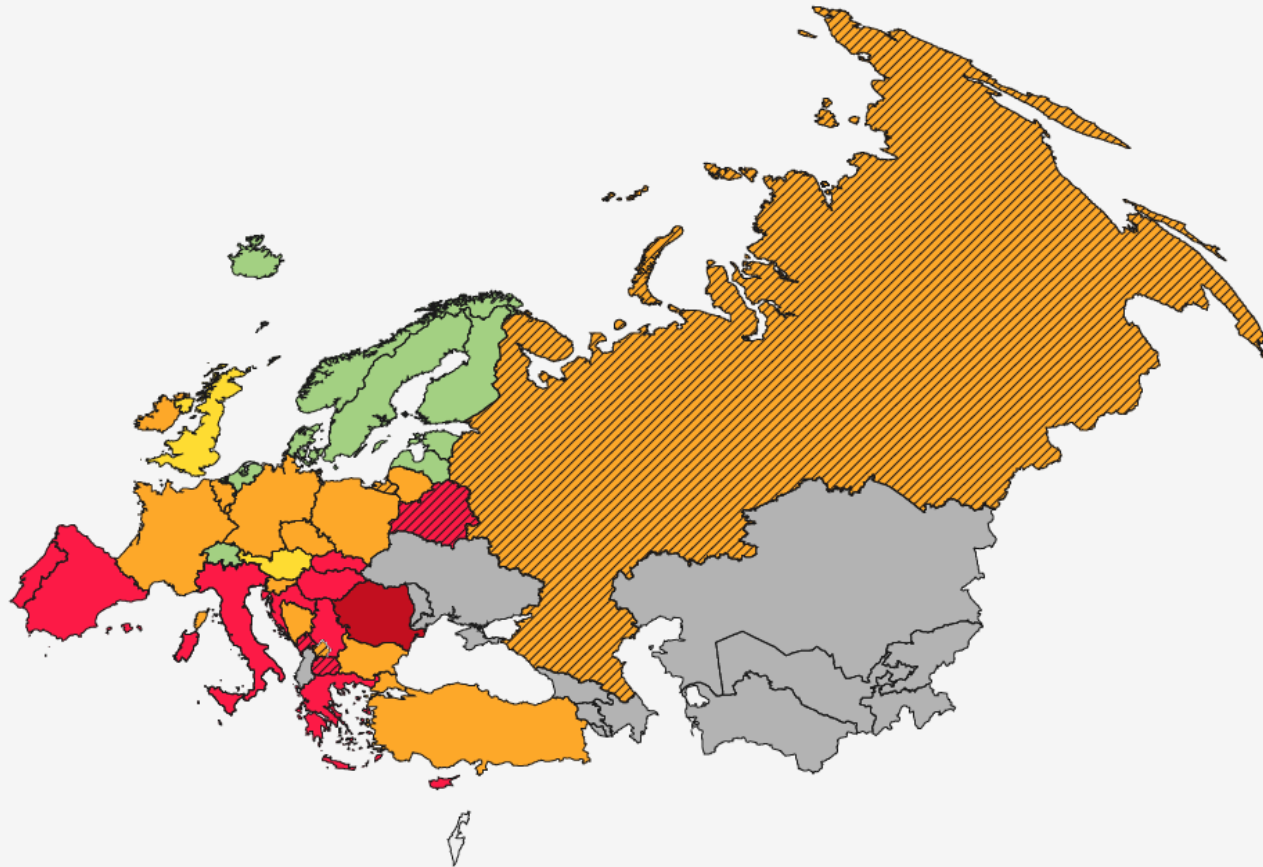
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Data sources: 2016 data from the Central Asian and Eastern European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (CAESAR, ©WHO 2017) and 2016 data from the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net, ©ECDC 2017).

Fig. 7.5. Multidrug-resistant (combined resistance to fluoroquinolones, aminoglycosides and carbapenems) *Acinetobacter* spp. in the European Region (EARS-Net and CAESAR), 2016

MRSA: 2016

- <1%
 - 1% to <5%
 - 5% to <10%
 - 10% to <25%
 - 25% to <50%
 - ≥50%
 - No data or <10 isolates
 - Not included
 - ▨ Level B data
-
- Luxembourg
 - Malta



Level B data: the data provide an indication of the resistance patterns present in clinical settings in the country or area, but the proportion of resistance should be interpreted with care. Improvements are needed to attain a more valid assessment of the magnitude and trends of AMR in the country or area. For more information about levels of evidence, see section 4.2 Levels of evidence are only provided for CAESAR countries and areas.

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Dünya Antibiyotik Farkındalık Haftası

12-18 Kasım 2018





OECD Health Policy Studies

Stemming the Superbug Tide

JUST A FEW DOLLARS MORE



United States

England and Wales

— Total mortality

- - - Infectious disease mortality

— Total mortality

- - - Infectious disease mortality

Death Rate per 100 000

2000

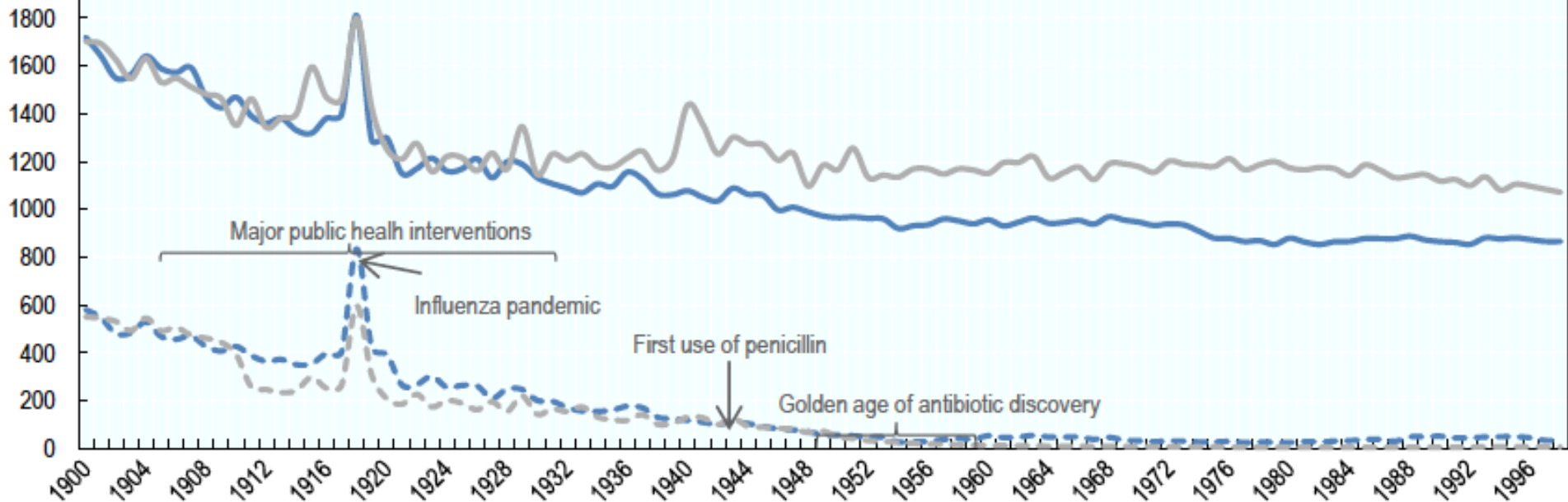
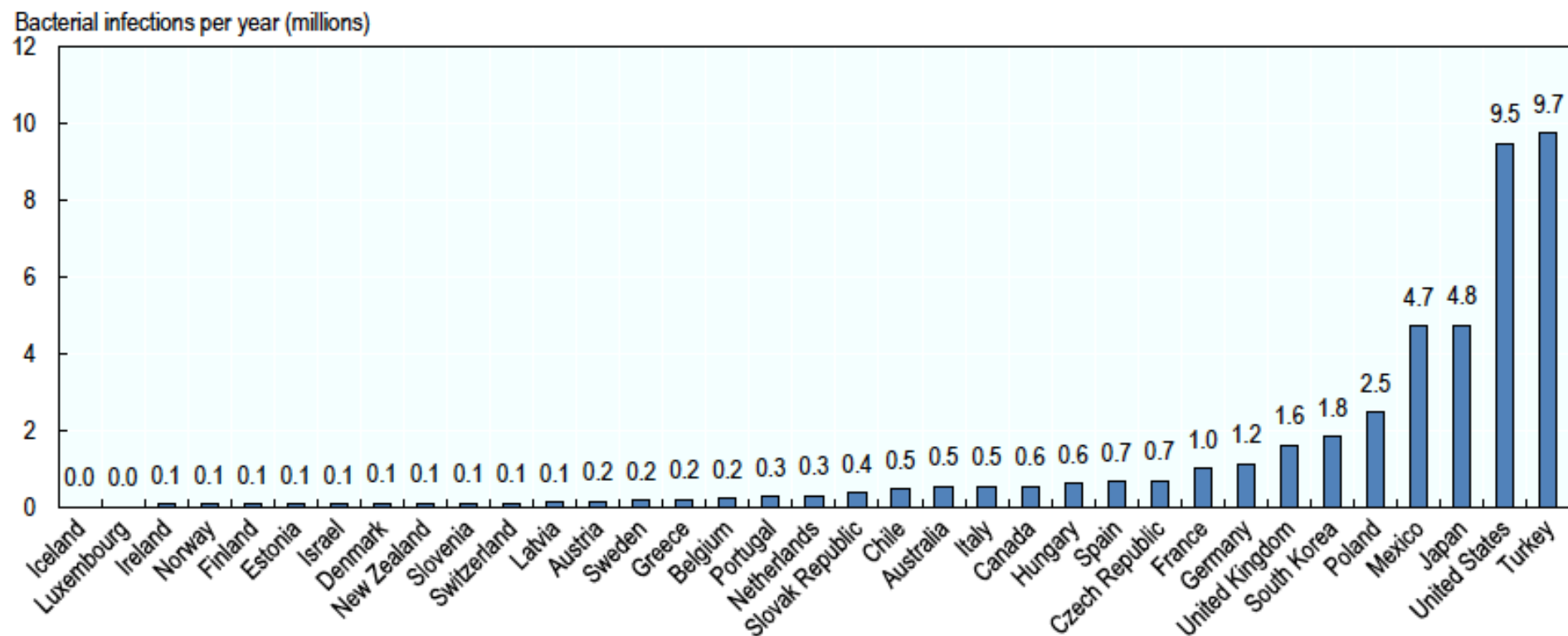


Figure 2.2. Infections by microbes susceptible to the development of resistance in OECD countries

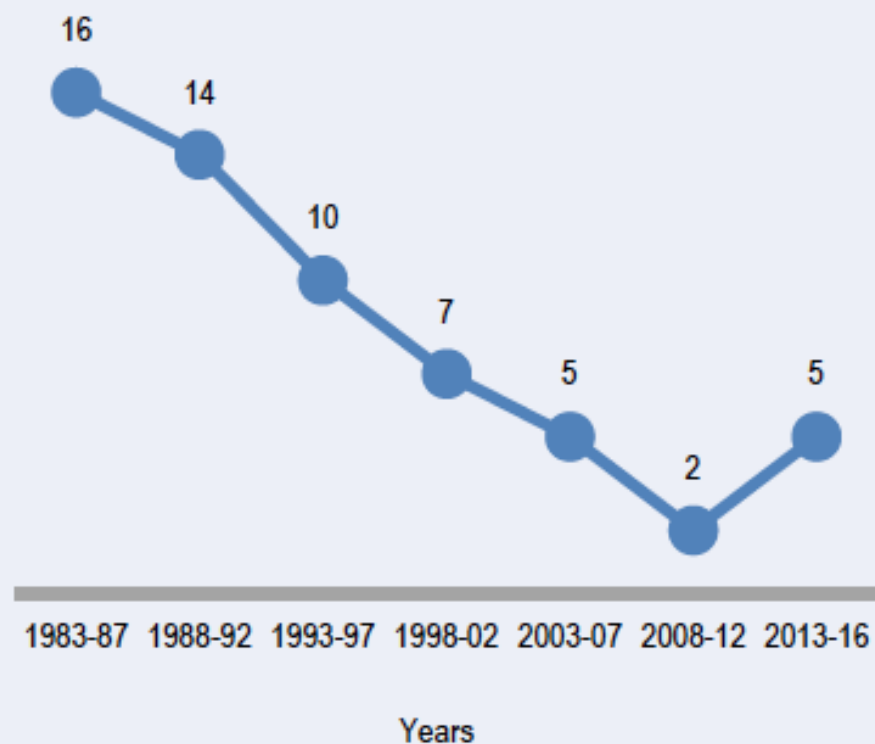


Note: The graph includes the following infections: gonococcal, chlamydial, lower respiratory, syphilis, tuberculosis, whooping cough, paratyphoid fever, typhoid fever, and meningitis.

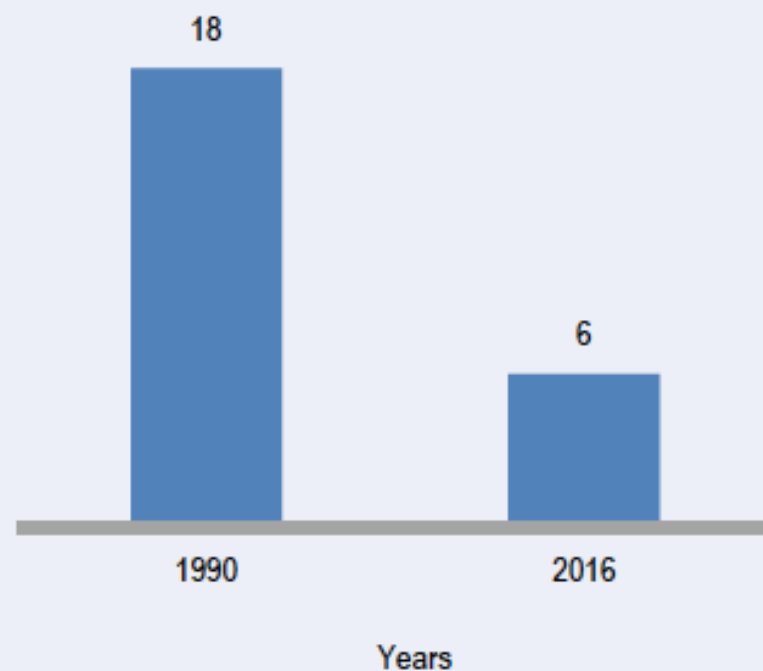
Source: IHME (2018_[8]).

Figure 2.3. The decline in antibiotic R&D

Number of new antibiotics approved by the FDA

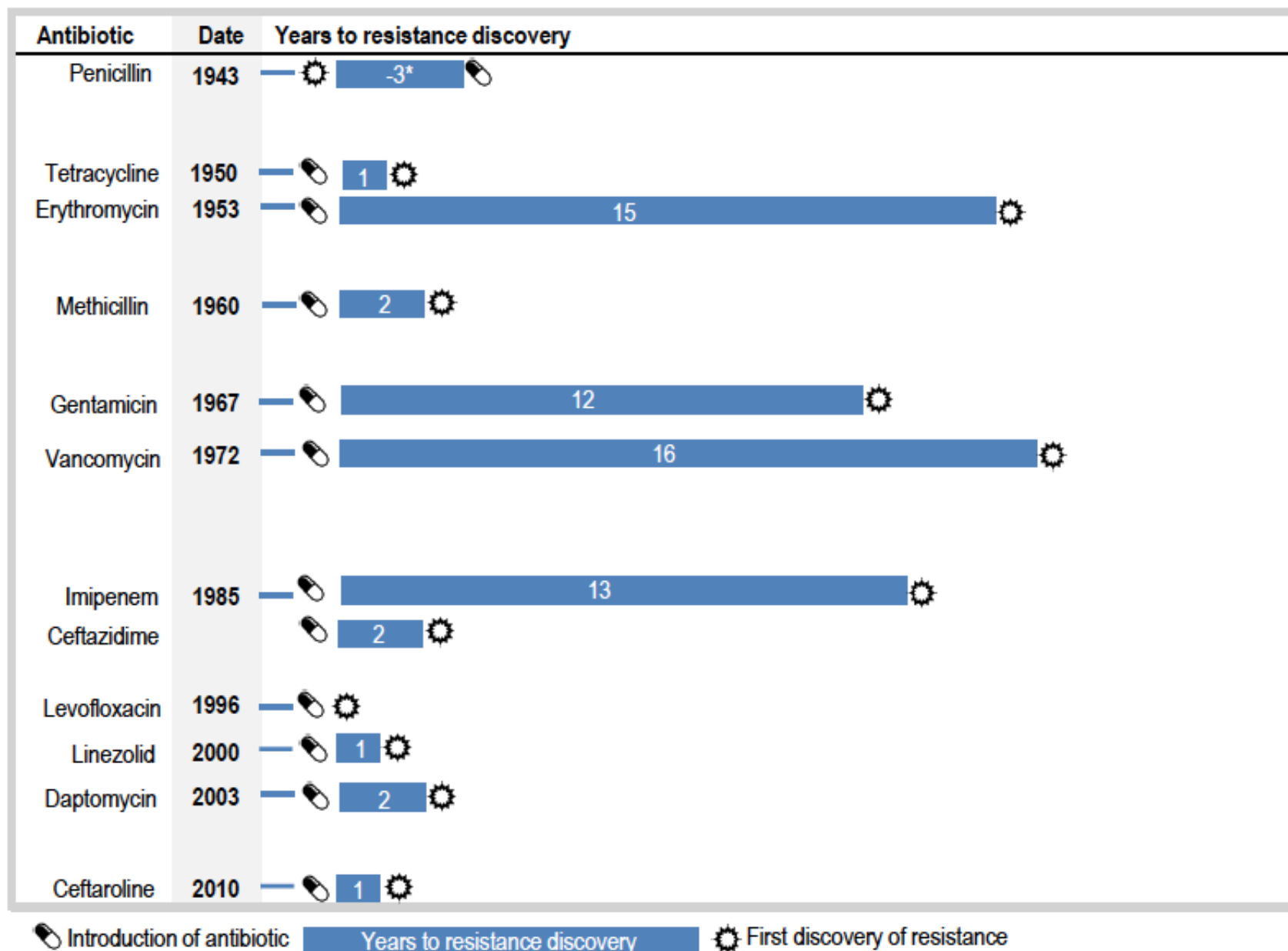


Number of big pharma companies with an active antibiotic R&D pipeline



Source: OECD, WHO, FAO and OIE (2017_[19]).

Figure 2.4. Timeline of antibiotic discovery and detection of antibiotic resistance



**“Antibiyotik direnci modern
tıbbın sonunu getirebilir”**

Dr. Margaret Chan

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü Direktörü

16 Mart 2012

Attributable deaths and disability-adjusted life-years caused by infections with antibiotic-resistant bacteria in the EU and the European Economic Area in 2015: a population-level modelling analysis



*Alessandro Cassini, Liselotte Diaz Högberg, Diamantis Plachouras, Annalisa Quattrocchi, Ana Hoxha, Gunnar Skov Simonsen, Mélanie Colomb-Cotinat, Mirjam E Kretzschmar, Brecht Devleesschauwer, Michele Cecchini, Driss Ait Ouakrim, Tiago Cravo Oliveira, Marc J Struelens, Carl Suetens, Dominique L Monnet, and the Burden of AMR Collaborative Group**



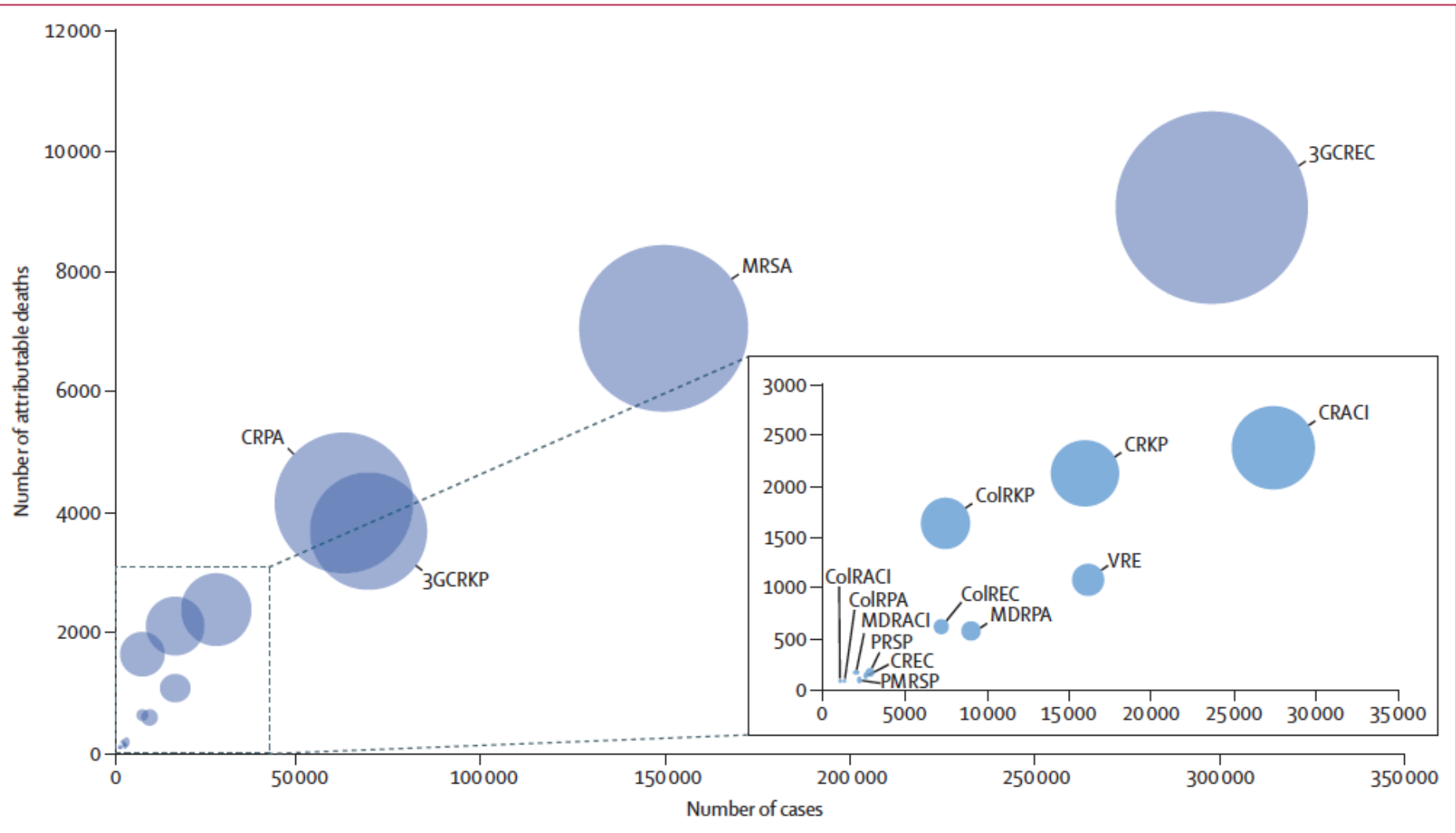


Figure 1: Infections with antibiotic-resistant bacteria, EU and European Economic Area, 2015
Diameter of bubbles represents the number of disability-adjusted life-years. ColRACI=colistin-resistant *Acinetobacter* spp. CRACI=carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter* spp. MDRACI=multidrug-resistant *Acinetobacter* spp. VRE=vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus faecalis* and *Enterococcus faecium*. ColREC=colistin-resistant *Escherichia coli*. CREC=carbapenem-resistant *E. coli*. 3GCREC=third-generation cephalosporin-resistant *E. coli*. ColRKP=colistin-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. CRKP=carbapenem-resistant *K. pneumoniae*. 3GCRKP=third-generation cephalosporin-resistant *K. pneumoniae*. ColRPA=colistin-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. CRPA=carbapenem-resistant *P. aeruginosa*. MDRPA=multidrug-resistant *P. aeruginosa*. MRSA=meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. PRSP=penicillin-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. PMRSP=penicillin-resistant and macrolide-resistant *S. pneumoniae*.

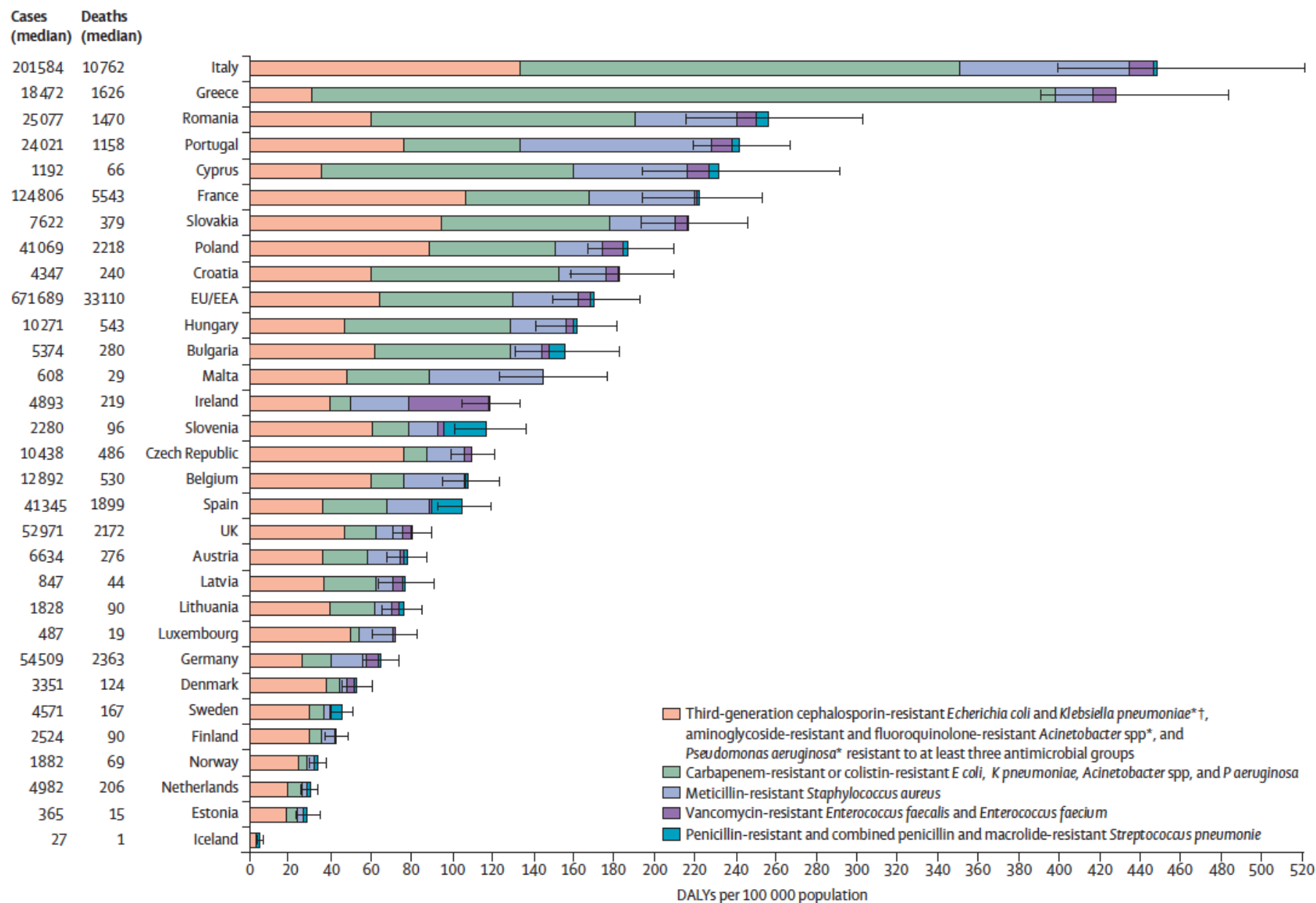


Figure 3: Burden of infections with antibiotic-resistant bacteria in DALYs, EU and European Economic Area, 2015

Error bars are 95% uncertainty intervals. Greece did not report data on *S. pneumoniae* isolates to the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network in 2015. DALY rates are age-standardised to limit the effect of demographic differences across countries; numbers of cases and deaths are not age-standardised. DALYs=disability-adjusted life-years. *Excludes those resistant to carbapenem or colistin. †In 2015, most of the third-generation cephalosporin-resistant *E. coli* (88.6%) and *K. pneumoniae* (85.3%) isolates reported to the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network produced an extended-spectrum β -lactamase.⁹

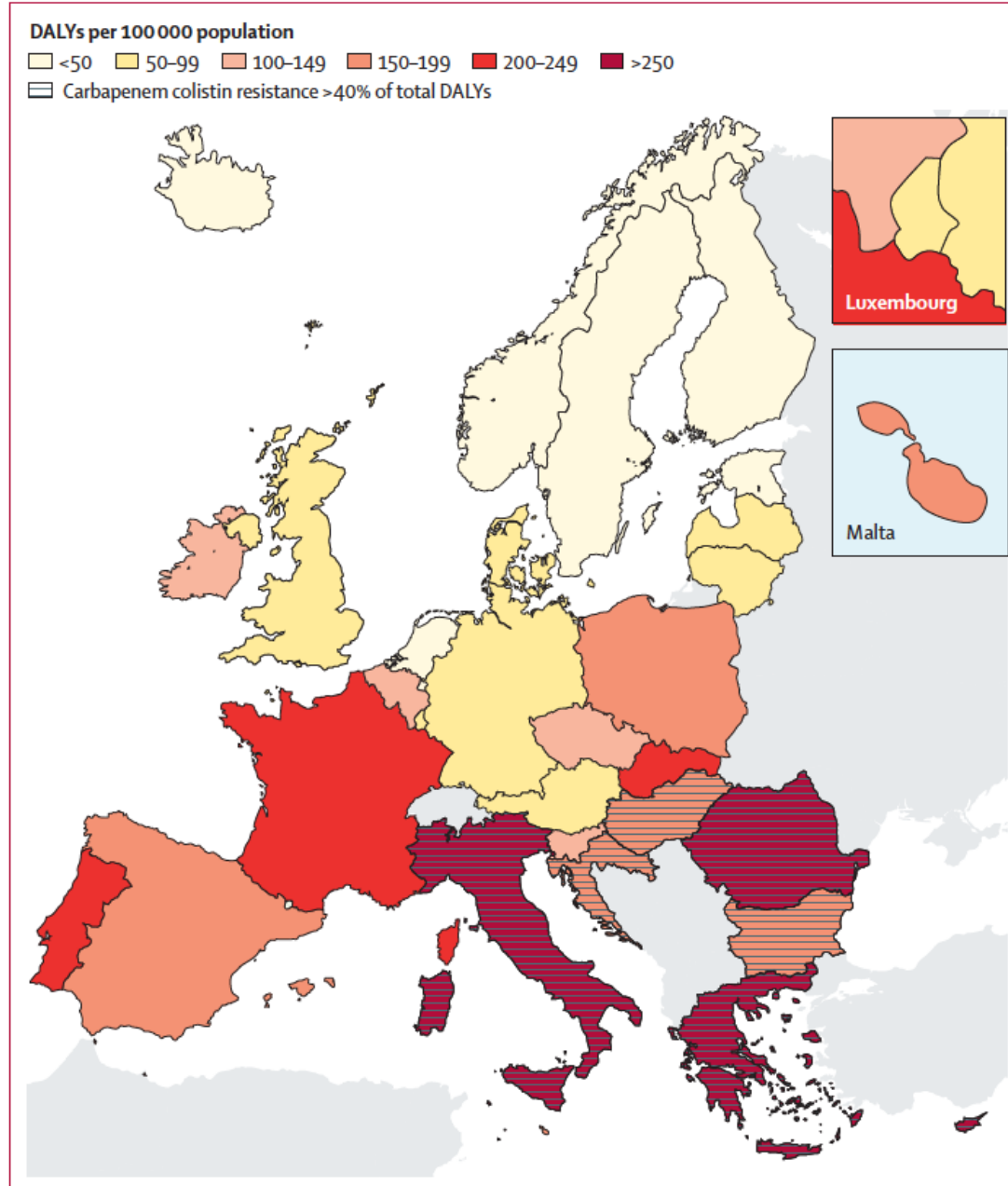


Figure 4: Model estimates of the burden of infections with selected antibiotic-resistant bacteria of public health importance in DALYs per 100 000 population, EU and European Economic Area, 2015
Greece did not report data on *S pneumoniae* isolates to the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network in 2015. DALYs=disability-adjusted life-years.

Figure 4.5. Average annual number of extra hospital days associated AMR – 2015-2050

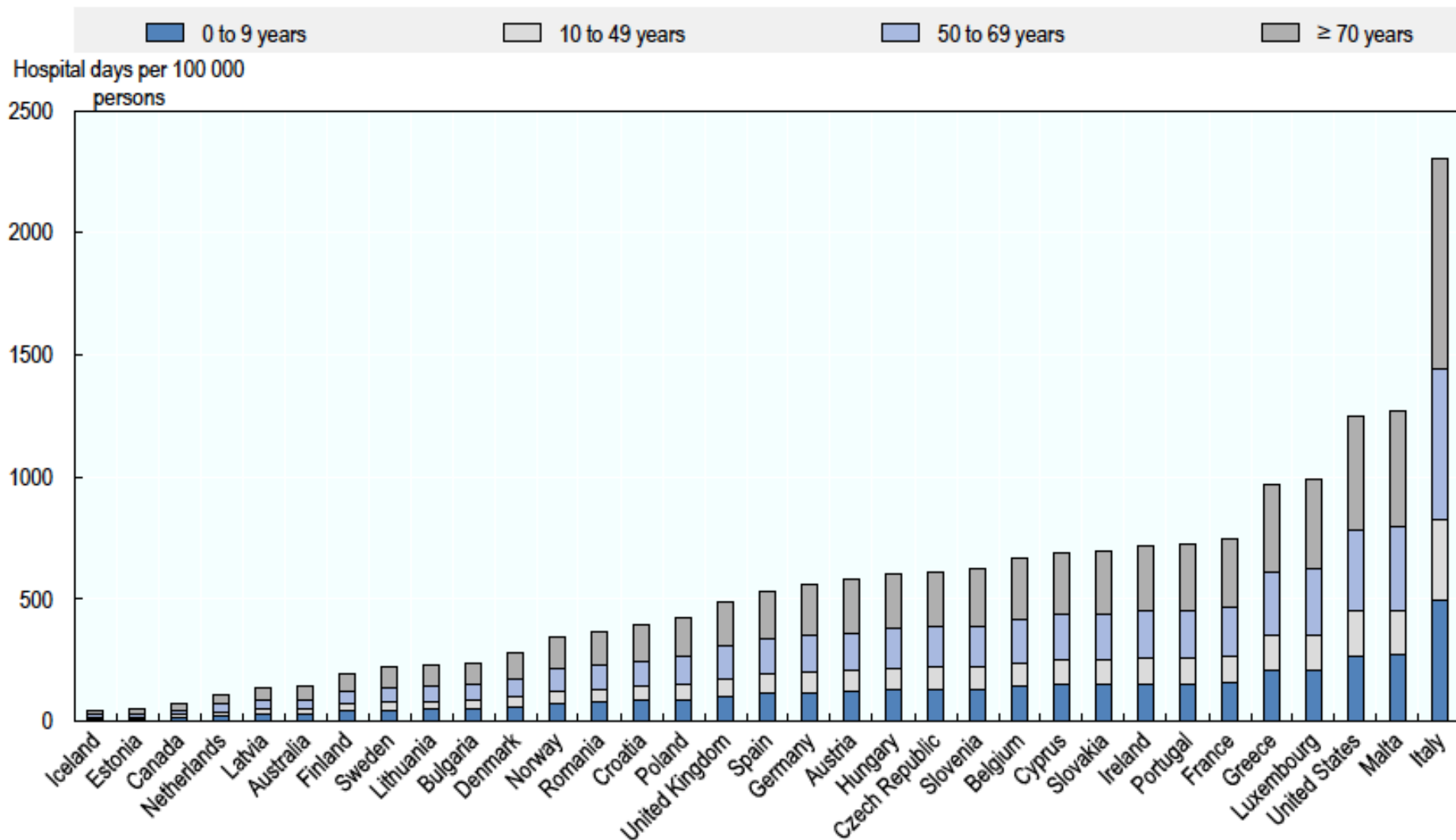


Figure 4.6. Annual health care expenditure associated with AMR – 2015-2050

Cost per 100 000 persons
(USD PPP)

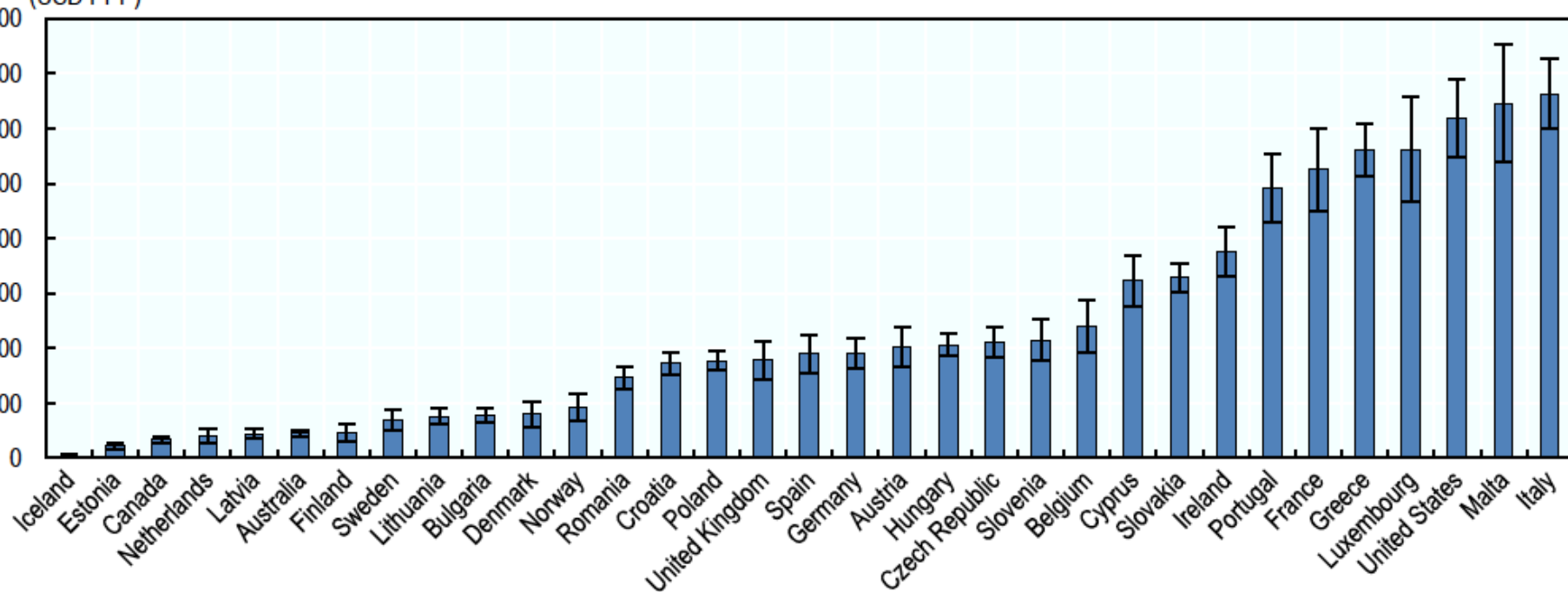
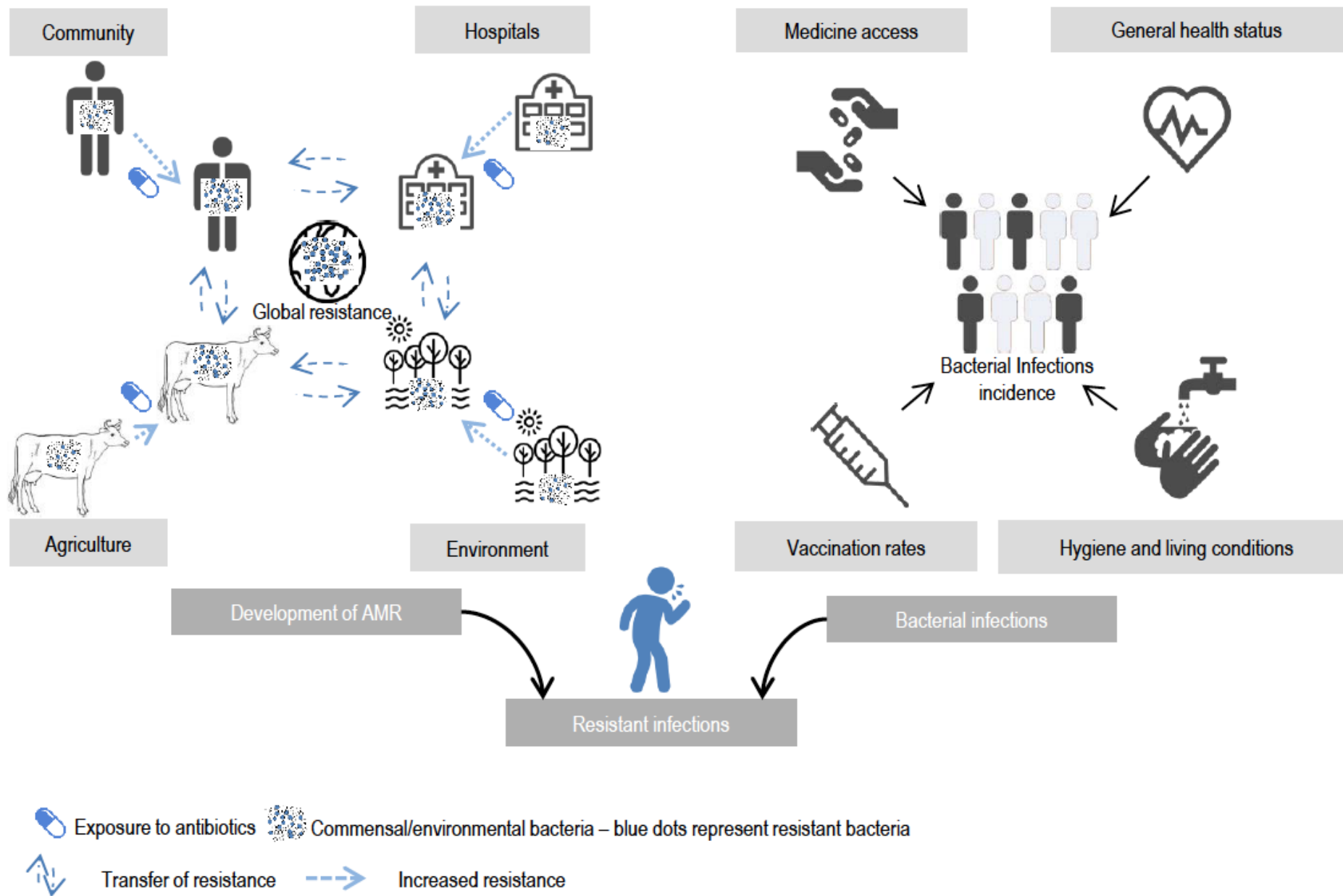


Figure 2.5. Factors influencing bacterial resistance, bacterial infections, and resistant infections



Evaluation of antibiotic use in a hospital with an antibiotic restriction policy

Ayşe Erbay^{a,*}, Aylin Çolpan^a, Hürrem Bodur^a, Mustafa A. Çevik^a, Matthew H. Samore^b, Önder Ergönül^b

^a *Ankara Numune Education and Research Hospital, Department of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology, Ankara, Turkey*

^b *University of Utah, School of Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Clinical Epidemiology, Salt Lake, UT, USA*

- 1) Agree with choice of antibiotic, but dosage was inappropriate per literature
- 2) Disagree with choice of antibiotics because the spectrum of the antibiotics were overlapped
- 3) Disagree with choice of antibiotic because the spectrum was not broad enough
- 4) Disagree with choice of antibiotic because the spectrum was overly broad
- 5) Disagree with choice of antibiotic because an equally effective drug was available at a lower cost
- 6) Disagree with need for an antibiotic.

Table 1
Resistance rates of some Gram-negative microorganisms in ANERH in 2000

	<i>Klebsiella</i> spp. (%)	<i>E. coli</i> (%)	<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. (%)	<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp. (%)
Cefotaxime	80.0	56.0	93.4	100
Ceftazidime	76.3	49.3	62.6	96.3
Cefoperazone-sulbactam	59.4	50.0	50.0	50.0
Ticarcillin-clavulanate	84.8	81.4	76.7	85.7
Piperacillin-tazobactam	57.1	25.7	42.6	82.8
Cefepime	56.9	39.5	57.1	71.9
Imipenem	6.9	2.4	31.4	39.2
Gentamicin	66.6	58.0	65.2	88.0
Amikacin	45.7	20.0	36.9	70.3
Ciprofloxacin	56.6	57.6	46.5	80.0

10 YIL ÖNCE (2005)

Risk factors for ciprofloxacin resistance among *Escherichia coli* strains isolated from community-acquired urinary tract infections in Turkey

Hande Arslan¹, Özlem Kurt Azap^{1*}, Önder Ergönül² and Funda Timurkaynak¹ on behalf of the Urinary Tract Infection Study Group[†]

E. coli (komplike olmayan) cipro R: %20

E. coli (komplike) cipro R: %38

Clinical Infectious Diseases Advance Access published December 3, 2014

MAJOR ARTICLE

10 YIL SONRA (2015)

Emerging *Escherichia coli* O25b/ST131 Clone Predicts Treatment Failure in Urinary Tract Infections

E. coli (komplike olmayan) cipro R: %39

Fusun Can,¹ Ozlem Kurt Azap,² Ceren Seref,¹ Pelin Ispir,¹ Hande Arslan,² and Onder Ergonul³

¹Department of Medical Microbiology, Koç University, School of Medicine, Istanbul, ²Department of Infectious Diseases, Baskent University, School of Medicine, Ankara, and ³Department of Infectious Diseases, Koç University, School of Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey



Short report

Healthcare-associated Gram-negative bloodstream infections: antibiotic resistance and predictors of mortality

Ö. Ergönül^{a,*}, M. Aydın^b, A. Azap^c, S. Başaran^d, S. Tekin^a, Ş. Kaya^e, S. Gülsün^e, G. Yörük^f, E. Kurşun^g, A. Yeşilkaya^h, F. Şimşekⁱ, E. Yılmaz^j, H. Bilgin^k, Ç. Hatipoğlu^l, H. Cabadak^m, Y. Tezer^m, T. Toganⁿ, İ. Karaoglan^o, A. İnan^p, A. Engin^q, H.E. Alışkan^g, S.Ş. Yavuz^d, Ş. Erdiñç^l, L. Mulazimoglu^k, Ö. Azap^h, F. Can^a, H. Akalın^j, F. Timurkaynak^b, Turkish Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Healthcare-Related Infections Study Group

Antibiotic resistance rates in healthcare-associated Gram-negative bloodstream infections

Bacteria	Carbapenem N (%)	Fluoroquinolones N (%)	Third-generation cephalosporins N (%)	Aminoglycosides N (%)	Colistin N (%)
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	239 (94)	240 (94)	247 (97)	187 (73)	15 (6)
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	88 (40)	130 (60)	159 (72)	56 (25)	14 (6)
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	13 (6.4)	128 (63)	143 (71)	47 (23)	0
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	32 (43)	36 (49)	37 (51)	19 (26)	1 (1)
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	5 (16)	6 (19)	16 (53)	5 (16)	0



Rapid emergence of colistin resistance and its impact on fatality among healthcare-associated infections

M. Aydın^{a,*}, Ö. Ergönül^b, A. Azap^c, H. Bilgin^d, G. Aydın^{c,e}, S.A. Çavuş^f, Y.Z. Demiroğlu^g, H.E. Aışkan^h, O. Memikoğlu^c, Ş. Menekşeⁱ, Ş. Kaya^j, N.A. Demir^k, İ. Karaoğlu^l, S. Başaran^m, Ç. Hatipoğluⁿ, Ş. Erdinçⁿ, E. Yılmaz^o, A. Tümtürk^p, Y. Tezer^p, H. Demirkaya^q, Ş.E. Çakar^r, Ş. Keske^b, S. Tekin^b, C. Yardımcı^s, Ç. Karakoç^t, P. Ergen^u, Ö. Azap^q, L. Mülazımoğlu^d, O. Ural^k, F. Can^v, H. Akalın^o, Turkish Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Healthcare-related Infections Study Group, Turkey

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Table I

Antibiotic resistance rates in 1556 episodes of healthcare-associated Gram-negative bacteraemia

Species	N (%) of isolates that were resistant to:				
	Carbapenems	Fluoroquinolones	Third-generation cephalosporins	Aminoglycosides	Colistin
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> N = 437	401 (91.8)	389 (89.0)	410 (93.8)	310 (70.9)	9 (2.1)
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> N = 416	216 (51.9)	266 (63.9)	320 (76.9)	200 (48.1)	67 (16.1)
<i>Escherichia coli</i> N = 339	34 (10.0)	189 (55.8)	203 (59.9)	103 (30.4)	3 (0.9)
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> N = 205	88 (42.9)	102 (49.8)	103 (50.2)	65 (31.7)	18 (8.8)
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i> N = 159	37 (23.3)	46 (28.9)	59 (37.1)	51 (32.1)	9 (5.7)

SnapShot: Antibiotic Resistance

Idan Yelin and Roy Kishony

Department of Biology, Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa 3200003, Israel

Cell

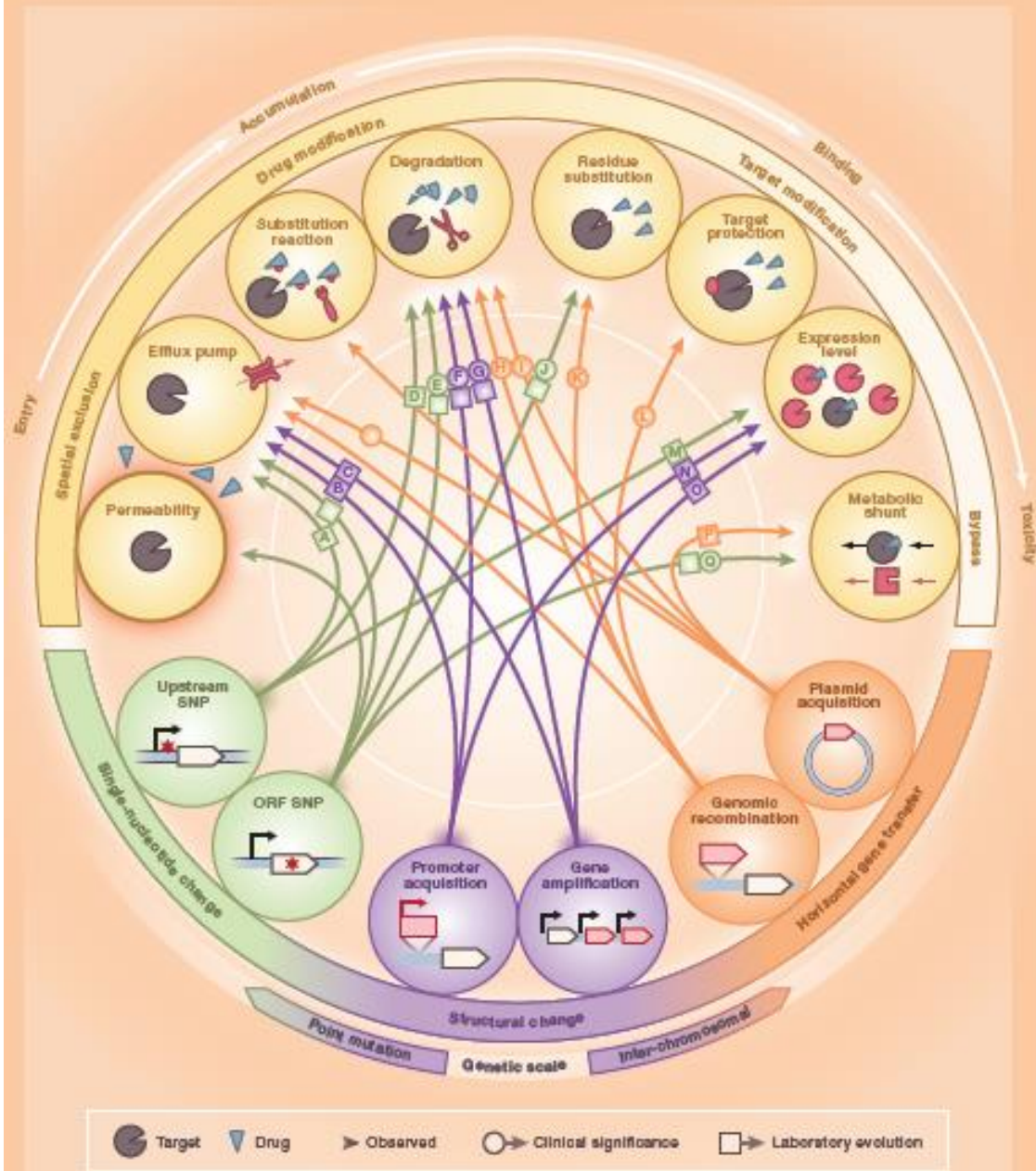


Table 2.1. Antibiotic targets and resistance mechanisms

Resistance mechanism	Action	Effective against
Efflux pumps	Pumps antibiotic out of cell before it reaches target	Fluoroquinolones Aminoglycosides Tetracyclines Beta-lactams Macrolides
Immunity and Bypass	Antibiotics or antibiotic targets bound by proteins preventing antibiotic binding	Tetracyclines Trimethoprim Sulfonamides Vancymycin
Target modification	Antibiotic targets are modified to prevent antibiotic binding	Fluoroquinolones Rifamycins Vancymycin Penicillins Macrolides Aminoglycosides
Inactivating enzymes	Destroys antibiotic through catalysation	Beta-lactams Aminoglycosides Macrolides Rifamycins

Source: Adapted from Wright (2010_[35]).

Impact of the ST101 clone on fatality among patients with colistin-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* infection

Fusun Can^{1*}, Sirin Menekse², Pelin Ispir¹, Nazlı Atac¹, Ozgur Albayrak¹, Tuana Demir³, Doruk Can Karaaslan³, Salih Nafiz Karahan³, Mahir Kapmaz⁴, Ozlem Kurt Azap⁵, Funda Timurkaynak⁶, Serap Simsek Yavuz⁷, Seniha Basaran⁷, Fugen Yoruk⁸, Alpay Azap⁸, Safiye Koculu⁹, Nur Benzonana¹⁰, Nathan A. Lack^{11,12}, Mehmet Gönen^{3,13} and Onder Ergonul¹⁴

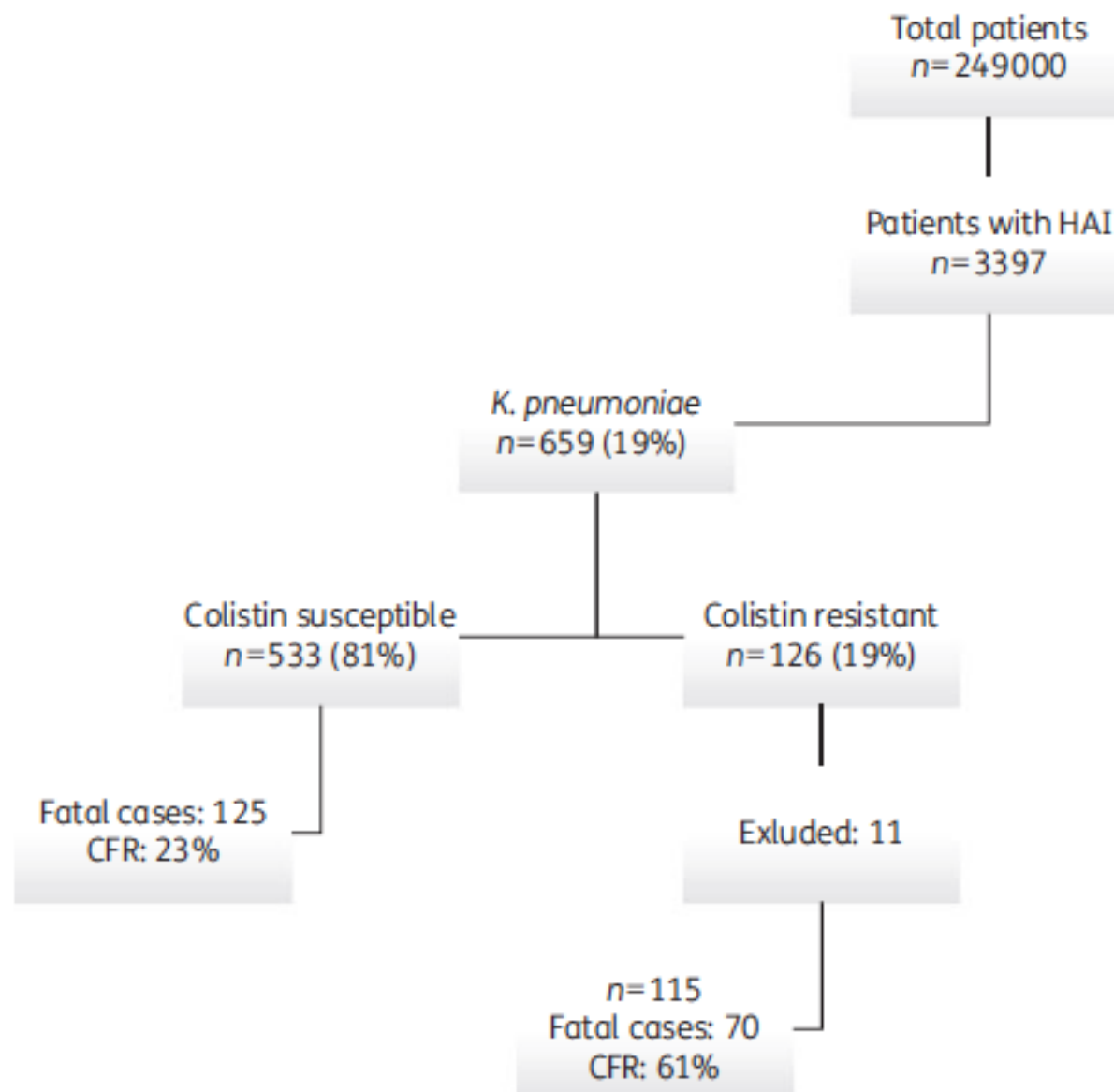


Figure 1. Flow chart for included ColR-Kp cases. CFR, case fatality rate.

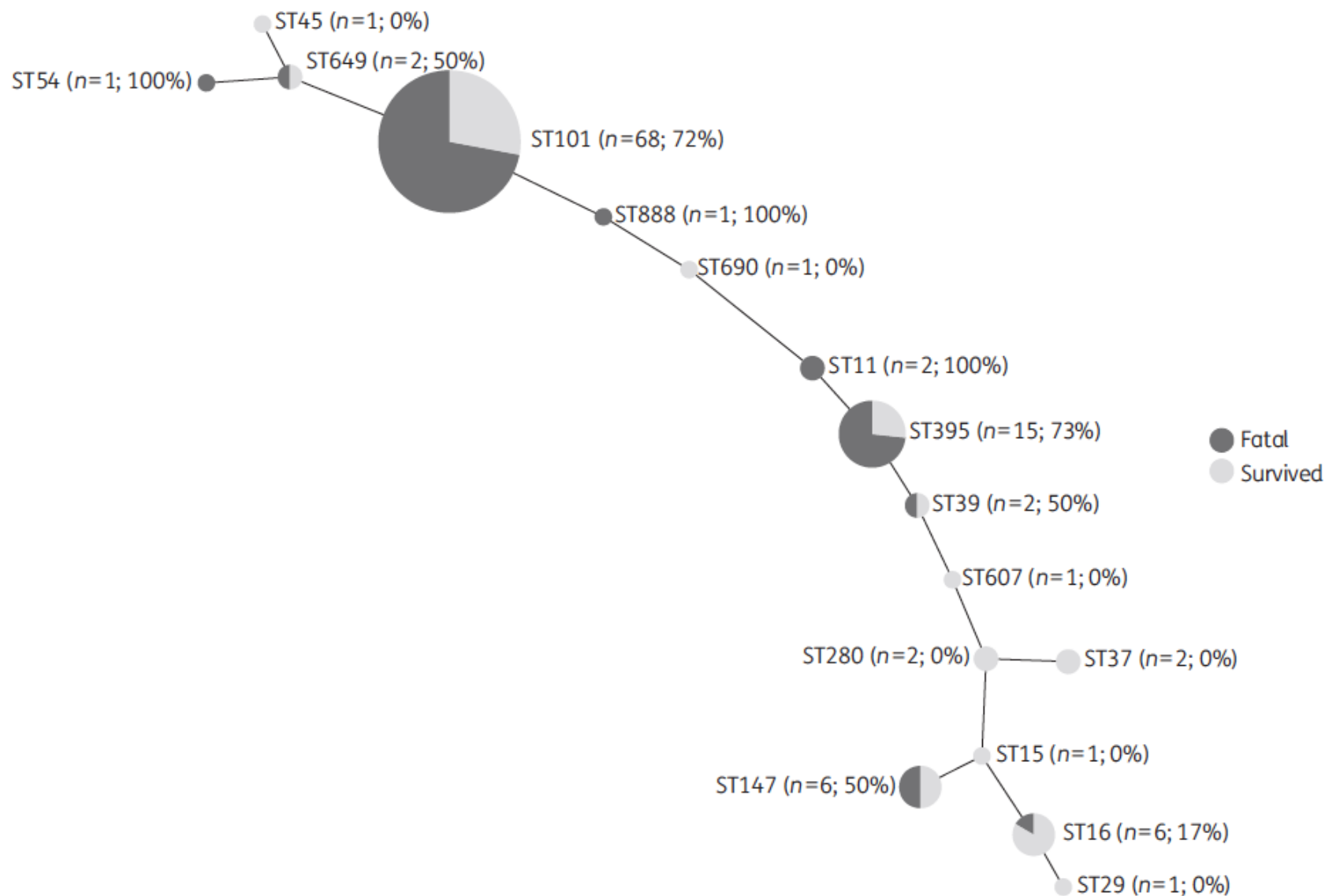


Figure 2. Minimum spanning tree of ColR-Kp by MLST ST and gene allele profiles. Each node within the tree represents a single ST. The area of the nodes is proportional to the number of isolates within each node; the proportions of fatal and survived cases are depicted as pie charts. The edge lengths between the node pairs are proportional to the number of different alleles out of seven MLST genes between two connected STs. Each node is labelled with the corresponding ST; the number of isolates and the 30 day mortality rate are given in parentheses.

Table 4. Predictors of ST101 presence in patients infected with ColR-Kp

	Univariate analysis			Adjusted analysis ^a		
	OR	CI	P	OR	CI	P
Female	1.2	0.53–2.72	0.705	–	–	–
ICU stay	1	0.3–3.25	>0.999	–	–	–
Bacteraemia	0.8	0.34–1.75	0.564	–	–	–
Comorbidity	0.8	0.34–2.03	0.681	–	–	–
VAP	2.2	0.98–5.17	0.057	2.0	0.67–6.14	0.216
Prior colistin use within the last 3 months	0.6	0.27–1.39	0.254	–	–	–
Carbapenem resistance	3.9	0.6–42.49	0.12	–	–	–
Empirical carbapenem	0.7	0.29–1.48	0.342	–	–	–
NDM-1	0.0	0.00–0.08	<0.001	0.0	0.00–infinity	0.992
OXA-48	14.3	3.79–81.64	<0.001	6.0	1.09–36.60	0.038
<i>mgrB</i> alteration	22.8	6.82–100.59	<0.001	12.9	3.66–54.37	<0.001

^aWe included variables with a univariate *P* value of <0.1 for ST101 presence in the multivariate analysis.

ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP



Edited by

Céline Pulcini, Bojana Beović, Önder Ergönül, Füsun Can

Figure 5.1. National AMR action plans among OECD, G20, and other EU countries

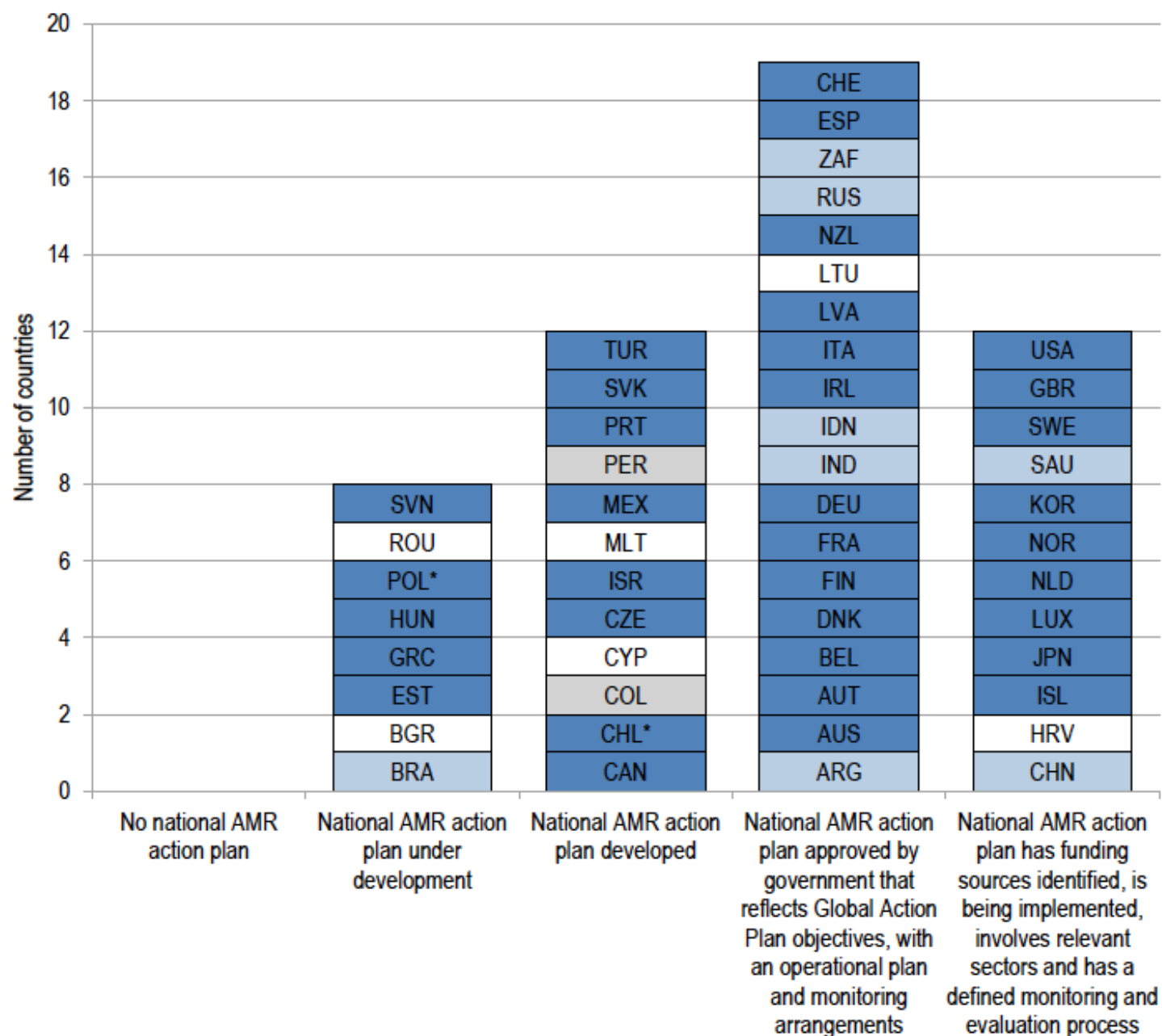
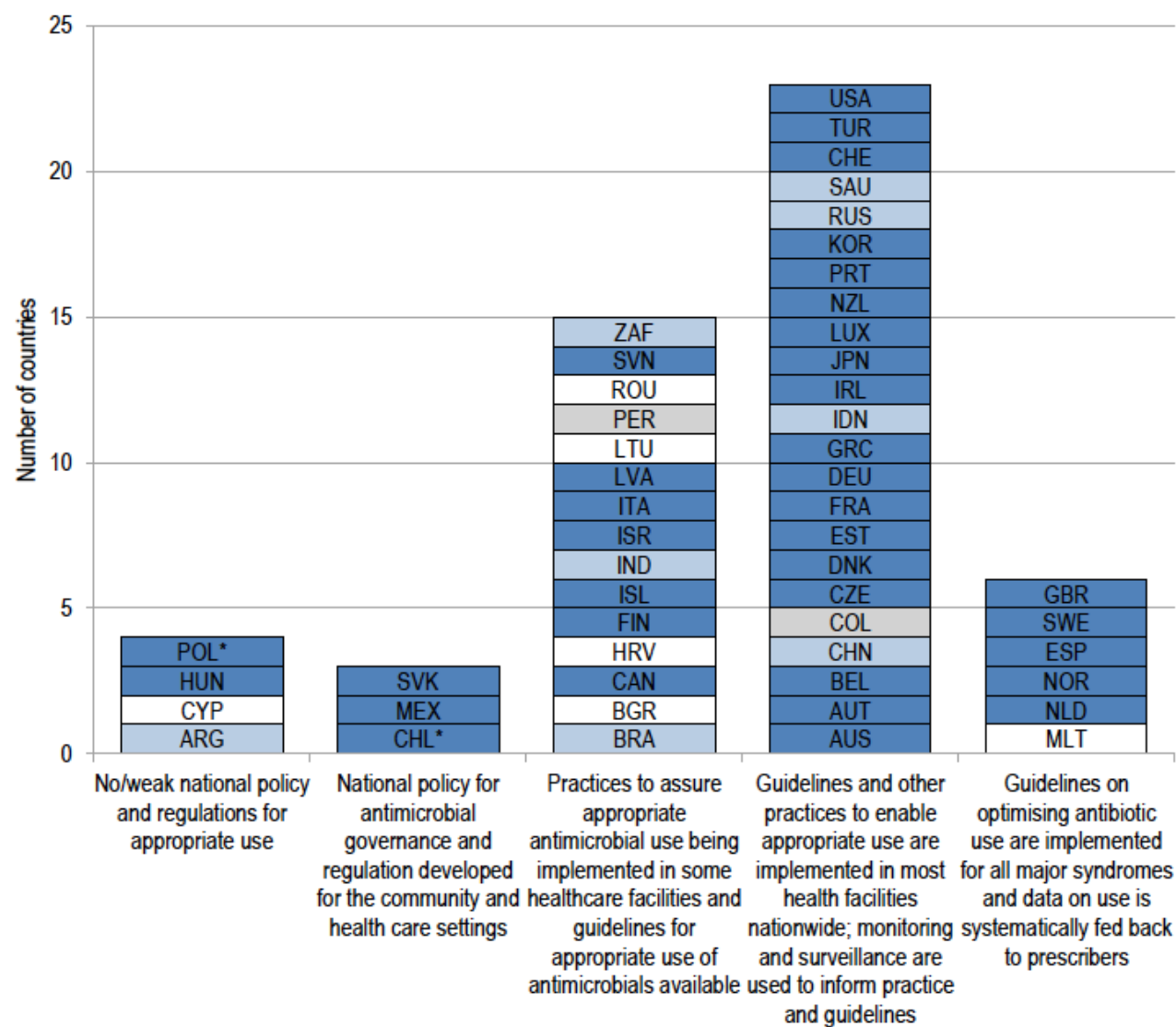


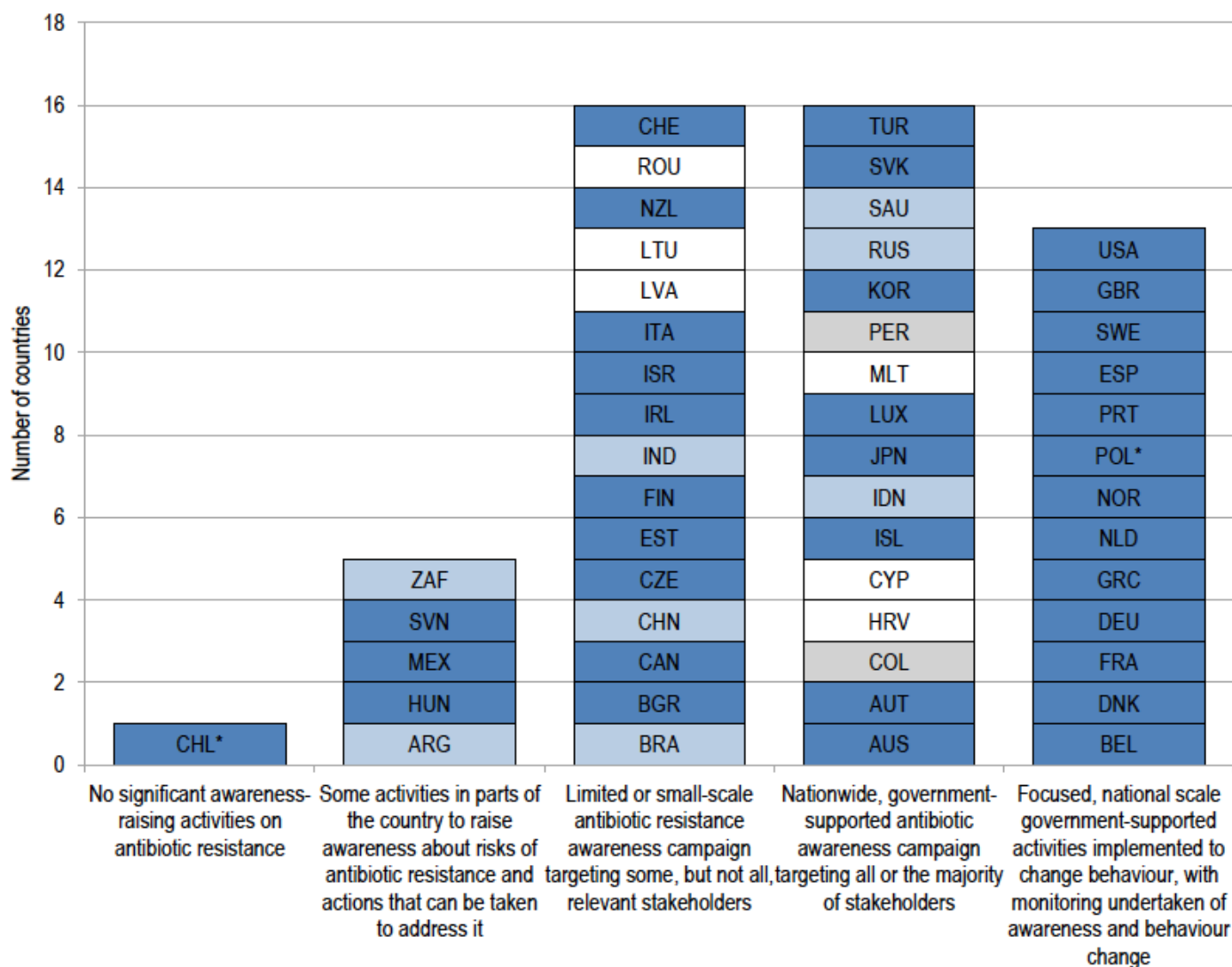
Figure 5.2. Stewardship programmes among OECD, G20, and other EU countries



Note: countries in alphabetical order within each category. OECD countries in dark blue; other G20 non-OECD countries in light blue; other EU non-OECD countries in white; other countries partnering with the OECD in grey. Countries with * did not report in 2017 and 2016 data was used instead.

Source: OECD analysis on (WHO, FAO and OIE, 2018_[6]).

Figure 5.3. Awareness campaigns among OECD, G20, and other EU countries



Note: countries in alphabetical order within each category. OECD countries in dark blue; other G20 non-OECD countries in light blue; other EU non-OECD countries in white; other countries partnering with the OECD in grey. Countries with * did not report in 2017 and 2016 data was used instead.

Source: OECD analysis on (WHO, FAO and OIE, 2018_[6]).

Yerleştirme (kurumsallaştırma) Bilimi

Flottorp et al. Implementation Science 2013:

7 ana başlıkta 57 engel

1. *Rehberlere ait faktörler*
2. *Bireysel mesleksi faktörler*
3. *Hasta faktörü*
4. *Profesyonel etkileşim*
5. *Teşvik ve kaynaklar*
6. *Kurumsal değişim kapasitesi*
7. *Sosyal, politik ve hukuksal faktörler*



Bakteriler direnç kazanıyor, etkisi azalıyor!

Tanım olarak antibiyotik dirençli bakterilerin antibiyotikleri etkisizleştirmesidir. Bugün ilaca dirençli bir tüberküloz türü yılda 200.000 can kaybına yol açıyor. Yoksul ülkelerde ilaçlara direnç kazanan sıtma paraziti de önemli bir sağlık sorunu. Antibiyotik kullanan kişilerle yaklaşık 2/3'ünün aslında antibiyotiklere gerçekten gereksinimi olmaması da sorunu iyice içinden çıkılmaz hale getiriyor. Türkiye'de direnç oranı % 6. Direnç gelişiminde, insanlarda olduğu kadar hayvanlar içinde gereksiz yere çok fazla miktarda antibiyotik kullanılması sorun oluşturmaktadır.

Koc Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları BSIÜ'nden Prof. Dr. Önder Ergönül'e antibiyotik direncinin ne olduğunu ve bugün dünyada ve dünyada ne gibi bir tehdit oluşturduğunu sorduk.

Antibiyotik direnans nasıl tanımlanıyor?
Tarih boyunca bakteriler başta olmak üzere diğer canlılar da çevrelerinden gelen zararlı mikroorganizmlara karşı savunma mekanizmaları geliştirmişlerdir. Örneğin, antibiyotiklerin keşfinden önce zehirli böceklerin böcekleri öldürdüğü gözlemlenmiştir. Zehirli böcekler böcekleri öldürmek için salgıladıkları zehirli maddeleri böceklerin vücutlarına sokarlar. Zehirli böceklerin salgıladıkları zehirli maddeler böceklerin vücutlarına sokulduktan sonra böceklerin vücutlarında biriken zehirli maddelerin etkisiyle böcekler ölür. Böceklerin vücutlarında biriken zehirli maddelerin etkisiyle böcekler ölür. Böceklerin vücutlarında biriken zehirli maddelerin etkisiyle böcekler ölür.

Qürümüzde antibiyotiklere direnç kazanan en tehlikeli bakteriler hangisi? Bugün en fazla hasta kaybına yol açan hangisi? Panik yapmak mıyız?

[illegible]

Mentariet, parazitler ve virüsler de deneç kazanıyor mu?

[illegible]

neri kazararak için ne kadar enerji harcıyor?

Bu bakterileri zayıflatmaz mı?
Bakteriler değişim için enerji harcasalar da, ilerinin denemesi sağlanmaya kazansyorlar. Bu değişimi yapmak zorundalar, eğer yapmazlarsa yok olacaktı. Bakteri apandan bakarsak, bir verolu mücadelede veriyorlar.

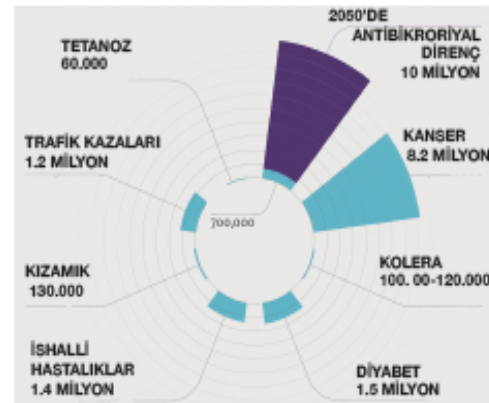
Genel kırı insanların ilaçlara direnç kazan-
dığı yönünde. Oysa mikroplar ilaçlara direnç
kazanıyor. İnsanlar bu yanlış kanının etkisi ile
ilaçları doğru kullanmıyor olabilirler mi?

Ebette, mikroplar direnç kazanıyor. Mikropların bulduğu ve hastalık yapıcı kişilerin kullandığı antibiyotikler de etili olmuyor. Bu durumda şifalı hasta olan kişi-ler ödüyorlar.

Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy
isimli dergide yayımlanan bir makulde antibiyotik kullanan kişilerin 20'ünün yanında antibiyotiklere karşı olan gereksinimi olduğu belirtiliyor. Doktorlar için bu kadar fazla sayıda

Antibiyotikler poğu kez gereksiz yere kullanılıyor. Çünkü toplumda yaygın olan infeksiyonların çoğunda etkenler bakteriler değil, virüsler. Antibiyotiklerin virüslere karşı hiç bir etidali yarı. Örneğin zatürcaum yarı infeksiyonlarının en yaygın etkenleri rhino virus (soğuk algınlığı virüsü) ve influenza virüsü (grip) ve antibiyotikler etid etmezler.

Ancak, bazen hastaların talepleri ve bazen de hekimlerin kararı ve öznel davranışlarının sonucu da böğ yara antibiyotik yazılabiliyor.



Figür 3: Şekilde görüldüğü gibi ağır bulaşıcı hastalıklar, antimikrobiyal direnç (AMR) nedeniyle 2050 yılında 10 milyon kişi hayatını kaybedecek. Bu rakam, kanserler dahil pek çok hastalığın önlenememesi durumunda en önemli ölüm nedeni olacak.

Antibiyotik kullanımı nasıl değerlendirilebilir?
Bakteriyel enfeksiyonun olup olmadığı veya varsa hangi tip bakteri olduğu hızlı ve kolay

Bu konuda çok çalışmaları var. Hızlı tane idde-

ANTİBİYOTİK DİRENCİ NASIL YAYILIYOR?



ti önemi. İnflüzanın viral mi yoksa bakteriyel mi olduğu konusunda anlaşılabilirse, o zaman viral influenza için genetik yere antibiyotik kullanımı. Bu alanda son yıllarda DNA veya RNA sap-
tanmasına yönelik hız ve kapsamlı taramaları kul-
lanılıyor. Bugünlerde biraz pahalı olmalar da, za-
manla alternatiflerin önemiyle ucuzlayacaklar-
dır.

Hızlı tanı kitleri kullanılmıyorsa, yine de temel testlerden tam kan sayımı, C reaktif protein ve diğer testler yapılsak daha objektif kararlar alınacak miktardır. Hastaların tanı koyarken karar alma süreçlerinde göğüsden geçirmeleri gerekiyor. Tıp fakültelerinde başlayarak her aşamada hastaların eğitimi çok önemli.

Evet, Antibiyotikler sadece insanlar için kullanılmıyor. Hayvanların gelişimini hızlandırmak için antibiyotikler bütüne hormonu gibi kullanılıyor.

Yeni antibiyotiklerin üretilmesine neden daha fazla yatırım yapılıyor? İlaç şirketlerinin yeni ilaçlar geliştirmeleri için nasıl teşvik edilebilir?

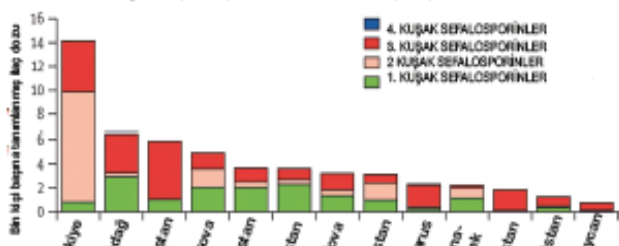
Antimikrobiyal yanetiriciler, hastaların enfeksiyon hastalıklarına karşı korunmasını sağlar. Hastaların enfeksiyon hastalıklarına karşı korunmasını sağlar. Hastaların enfeksiyon hastalıklarına karşı korunmasını sağlar.

8-9 Ekim 2010 tarihleri arasında yapılacak olan Antisifilitik Yönelim Sempozyumu'nda antisifilitik ilaheci maviye yastırlacaktı.

Bakteriyel infeksiyonların tedavisinde antibiyotiklere alternatif olup olmadığı başka yöntemler var mı? Örneğin bağışıklardaki bakterilerle güçlendirmek işe yarayor mu?

Antibiyotikler dışarı girmiş nediyse ağılları kullanımı önem kazanmaktadır. Ağılları pek çok infeksiyon hastalığı için işe yarar. Son zamanlarda yaygınlaşan ziltire ağılları bu konuda etkilere çıkartılabilir. Ziltire ağıllarını kullanımı sayesinde, ziltire hastalıkları sayı ve ziltireye baki ölmeleri azalır.

Figür: Türkiye antibiyotik tüketiminde birinci sırada yer alıyor.



Direnç kazanmak için bakterilerin fizyolojisinde ne gibi değişiklikler ortaya çıkıyor?

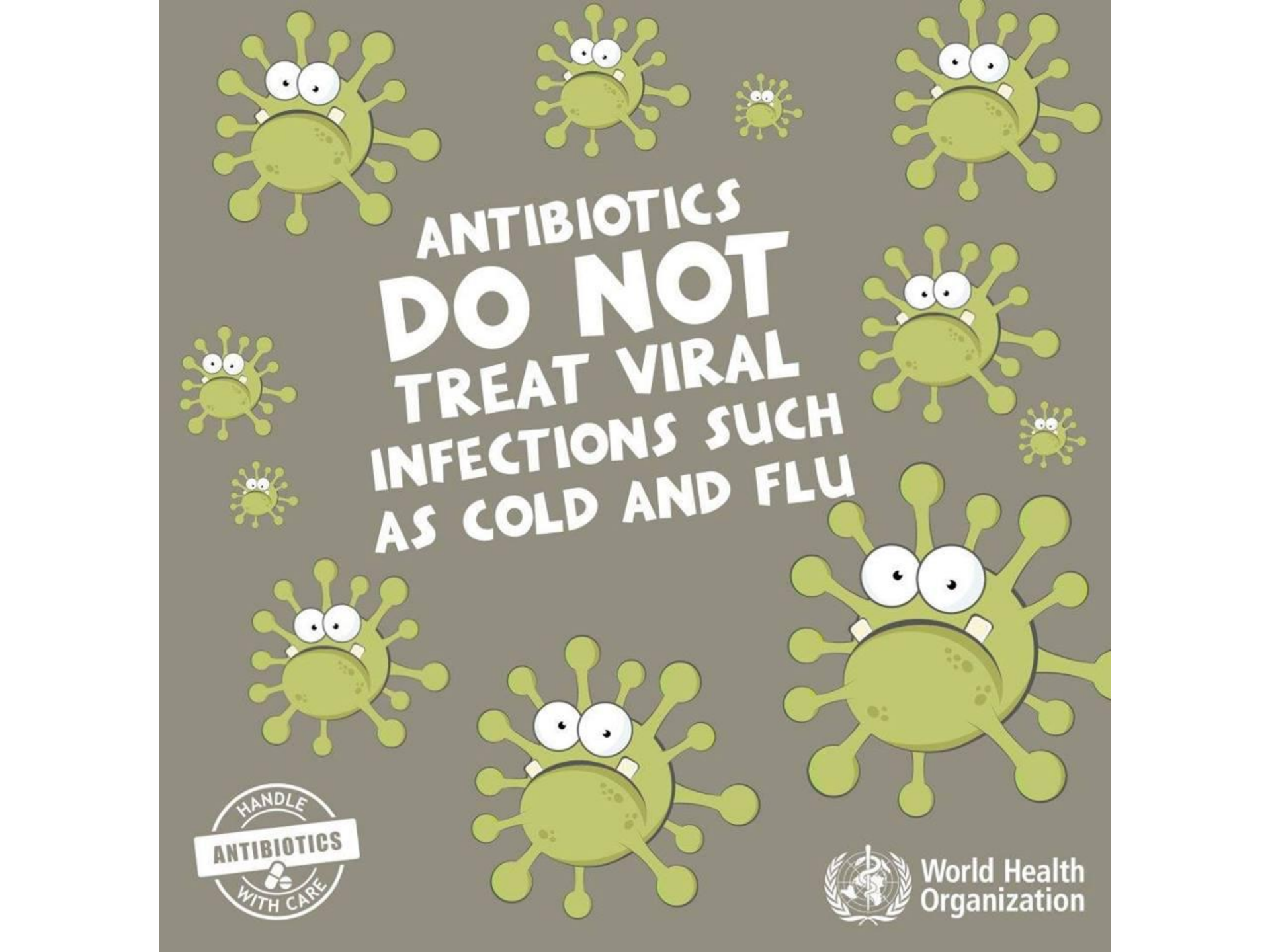
Bakteriler antibiyotiklerin etkisi altına evlams uğruyorlar, yeni deęiřiyorlar. Her bir antibiyotik etki mekanizmasında olduđu için, fizyolojilerinde deęiřiklikler de farkı oluyor. Bu farkı mekanizmalar, en ilim Özetekle antibiyotik moleküllerini parçalamak, antibiyotik hücre içine geçiřini azaltmak, hücre içine girerler dışarı atmak ya da etki ettiđi yeni deęiřiklikler uğrattıkları.

Bakterilerin direnç kazanmasının bedeli nedir? Başka bir deyişle bakteriler di-

What's got you sick?

Common Condition	Common Cause			Are Antibiotics Needed?
	Bacteria	Bacteria or Virus	Virus	
Strep throat	✓			Yes
Whooping cough	✓			Yes
Urinary tract infection	✓			Yes
Sinus infection		✓		Maybe
Middle ear infection		✓		Maybe
Bronchitis/chest cold (in otherwise healthy children and adults)*		✓		No*
Common cold/runny nose			✓	No
Sore throat (except strep)			✓	No
Flu			✓	No

* Studies show that in otherwise healthy children and adults, antibiotics for bronchitis won't help you feel better.

The background of the entire poster is a solid grey color. Scattered throughout this background are approximately 12 cartoon virus characters. Each character is a green, spherical virus with several thin, radiating spikes. They have large, white, oval eyes with black pupils and small, white, rectangular mouths. Some characters have a single tooth visible, while others have two. They are positioned at various sizes and angles, some appearing to be floating or moving across the frame.

**ANTIBIOTICS
DO NOT
TREAT VIRAL
INFECTIONS SUCH
AS COLD AND FLU**



**World Health
Organization**