



Exploring the role regulation in the prevention of antimicrobial resistance: should antibiotics be automatic?

Emmanuel Kibwil

Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur l'Environnement et la Santé (CERES)

Abstract:

Antimicrobial resistance represents a threat to the well-being of people all over the planet. Once bacteria are resistant, antimicrobial agents become ineffective, which means they cannot be used for disease prevention and control. The misuse and abuse of antimicrobial drugs in animals, humans or plants is a major factor for the emergence and development of resistance to antimicrobials against bacteria, also known as antibiotics. Hundreds of antibiotics are marketed every year, some however, are prescription drugs and should therefore not be dispensed without medical prescription. The present study investigates the regulation of antibiotics in the city of Kinshasa, in the Dem Rep of Congo. Article 38 and 39 of the Therapeutic Goods Act 2015 forbid the sale of antibiotics by pharmacies without prescription from an authorised medical practitioner. We surveyed 150 pharmacies in 3 different health districts of Kinshasa to establish whether they complied with this regulation, and what the public health implications of compliance or lack thereof could be. Good practice was measured using these indicators: medical prescription required, professional advice was given, inquiry about allergies prior to sale and satisfying treatment adherence. The results showed that the shortage of pharmacists and pharmacy assistants contributes to the misuse and abuse of antibiotics. Moreover, those who bought their medicines from a hospital's pharmacy were less likely to misuse them than their counterparts who got them from other points of sales.



Biography:

Ndol, F. M. I., Bompeka, F. L., Dramaix-Wilmet, M., Meert, P., Malengreau, M., Mangani, N. N., ... & Koné, D. (2013). L'automédication chez des patients reçus aux urgences médicales des Cliniques Universitaires de Kinshasa. *Santé publique*, 25(2), 233-240. Coll-Seck, A. M., Seck, I., Sow, A. I., Ndoye, B., Ngom, B., & Diack, P. A. (2017). La gouvernance contre la résistance aux antimicrobiens en Afrique: Faire face quand les ressources sont limitées—L'exemple du Sénégal. *AMR Control. Surmonter La Résistance Aux Antimicrobiens*, 3rd ed.; WAAAR; Global Health Dynamics: Suffolk, UK, 1, 10-15.

3rd World Congress on Antibiotics | June 22-23, 2020 | Zurich, Switzerland

Citation: Emmanuel Kibwil; Exploring the role regulation in the prevention of antimicrobial resistance: should antibiotics be automatic; Antibiotics 2020; June 22-23, 2020; Zurich, Switzerland.