

# The pitch.

# New tools to uncover the real AMR problem in East Asia



Associate Professor Tanya Applegate The Kirby Institute, UNSW Sydney, Australia

Presenting a concept to improve AMR surveillance, on behalf of a team of amazing people

eAsia Joint Research Program – Health Research workshop. 17th January 2023



# The background: Antimicrobial resistance is a global healthcare priority



#### **Drivers of AMR**

- Overuse + misuse of antibiotics
- Poor sanitation
- Poor infection control



## Societal and economic impact

- Fewer effective antibiotics
- New mechanisms of resistance
- Return of older pathogens
- Decrease in drug development



Effective <u>AMR surveillance</u> is essential to detect resistance strains early, to inform treatment guidelines and public health strategies



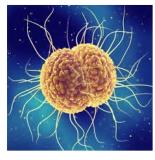
Many countries have limited resources to monitor, or manage, emerging AMR

https://www.who.int/emergencies/ten-threats-to-global-health-in-2019; World Bank Report, Drug resistant infections: a threat to our economic future 2017 (Vol 2)



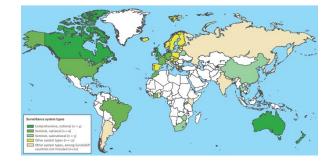
# The problem: Very little knowledge on true burden of AMR in the region

#### <u>An example</u>: Resistant **Neisseria gonorrhoea** high priority pathogen (WHO Top 10)



- Top 3 most common sexually transmitted infections
- High morbidity, maternal and reproductive outcomes, largely asymptomatic
- Highly resistant strains to the <u>last</u> first-line antibiotic
- Only 1 promising new candidate
- Most countries treat without testing 
  —> leads to overuse + also misses asymptomatic infections

#### N.gonorrhoea AMR surveillance relies on culture and doesn't represent true burden



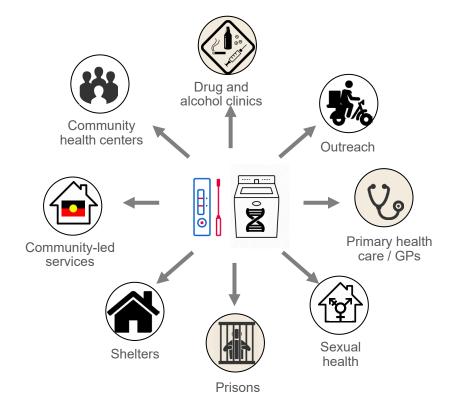
- Relies on culture, with very poor yield
- Samples from symptomatic men only
- Sampling from urban hospital settings
- Surveys small and infrequent
- No surveillance means resistance will spread!



Map: Nick Medland et al Surveillance systems to monitor antimicrobial resistance in Neisseria gonorrhoeae: a global, systematic review, 1 January 2012 to 27 September 2020. Euro Surveill. 2022;27(18)

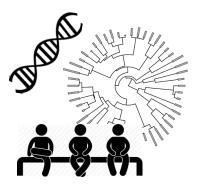


## The opportunity: Low-cost diagnostic tools to enhance global AMR surveillance



#### Patient centred, decentralised point of care testing

- Commonly used in primary health care and community services
- Increase reach, including key populations at risk
- Also includes people <u>without</u> symptoms
- Reflex testing positive samples enhances culture yields



#### Whole genome sequencing

- Reducing in cost and complexity
- Directly measure markers without culture
- Enhances molecular epidemiological data

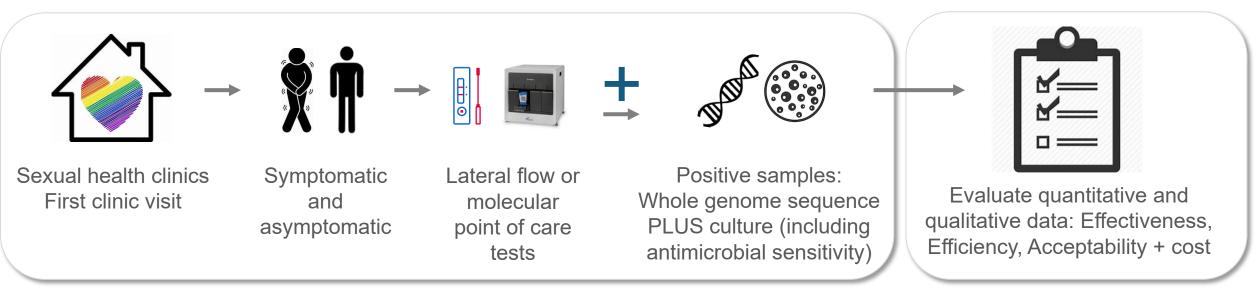
#### How can we leverage new tools and increased capacity, developed during COVID-19 ???

Adapted from Applegate TL, Fajardo E, Sacks JA. Hepatitis C Virus and the Holy Grail, Infect Dis Clin N Am 32 (2018) 425-445



# The goal: Evaluate a novel hybrid molecular-enhanced pathway

Clinical study to recruit key populations at risk of *N.gonorrhoea* 



## We will.....

- Use mixed methods to evaluate new tools, including acceptability and costs
- Synthesise the findings and prepare an investment case report
- Provide evidence to advocate for investment in improved AMR surveillance systems



# The outcomes: A new paradigm for regional AMR surveillance and collaboration

### 1. Public health research platform

- A new surveillance model for many settings and pathogens.
- Multi-country clinical and surveillance collaboration building on individual strengths

#### 2. Increased AMR surveillance capacity and knowledge

- Improved ability to track AMR, including key populations and regions
- Economic evidence base for global investment in new model
- New knowledge through whole genome sequencing to inform new resistance guide tests
- Evidence to inform local clinical guidelines



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2<sup>nd</sup> Australasian Conference on Point of Care Testing for Infectious Diseases

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