

Riječ Uredništva

Dvadeset godina praćenja rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike u Hrvatskoj

Prvi korak u kontroli širenja antimikrobne rezistencije je poznavanje stopa rezistencije u pojedinim patogenima u vlastitoj sredini. Praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike u humanoj medicini ima u Hrvatskoj dugu tradiciju, usporedivu s praksom u samo malom broju europskih zemalja. Ove godine obilježava se dvadeseta godišnjica organiziranog nacionalnog praćenja rezistencije u Hrvatskoj koje je započelo 1996. g. osnivanjem Odbora za praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike u RH pri Kolegiju za javno zdravstvo Akademije medicinskih znanosti Hrvatske (AMZH). Odbor je u početku uključivao rezultate 17 mikrobioloških laboratorija pozvanih da svojim rezultatima predoče situaciju u različitim regijama Hrvatske. Danas Odbor okuplja voditelje 35 mikrobioloških laboratorija i svojim podacima pokriva više od 90 % hrvatske populacije. Praćenje rezistencije u Hrvatskoj dodatno je unaprijeđeno osnutkom Referentnog centra Ministarstva zdravlja (MZ) za praćenje rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike pri Klinici za infektivne bolesti "Dr. Fran Mihaljević" 2003. g., osnivanjem hrvatske podružnice internacionalne organizacije *The Alliance for the Prudent Use of Antibiotics* (APUA) i napose osnivanjem Interdisciplinarnе sekcije za kontrolu rezistencije na antibiotike (ISKRA), interdisciplinarnog tijela (engl. "*intersectorial coordination mechanism*", ICM) pri MZ. ISKRA je osnovana 2006. g. i uspješno koordinira različite aktivnosti poput praćenja rezistencije, praćenja potrošnje antibiotika, pisanja nacionalnih smjernica i provođenja javnih kampanja.

Problem rezistencije na antibiotike nadišao je interes struke i postao predmet interesa državnih tijela, prvenstveno u Europskoj uniji i Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama. I ove godine, trenutno predsjedavajuća država Europske unije, Nizozemska, sazvala je ministarsku konferenciju posvećenu problemu rezistencije na antibiotike. Poruka ove konferencije je bila da se problemu rezistencije treba pristupiti cjelovito i globalno i u tom smislu se potiče zajedničko djelovanje medicinskog i veterinarskog sektora te suradnja među državama članicama. Od država članica se očekuje da usvoje akcijske planove koji će u nekoliko koordiniranih koraka voditi u ograničavanje rezistencije na antibiotike.

Zahvaljujući postojećoj strukturi Hrvatska se spremno uključuje u razne europske inicijative. Od samih početaka Hrvatska sudjeluje u internacionalnim programima praćenja rezistencije (*European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System*, EARSS i EARS-Net) i potrošnje (*European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Consumption*, ESAC i ESAC-Net) antibiotika. Od 2008. g. Europa 18. studenoga obilježava Europski dan svjesnosti o antibioticima (engl. "*European Antibiotic Awareness Day*", EAAD). Obilježavanju ovog dana priključila se i Hrvatska te od 2008. g. svake godine taj dan obilježava prikladnim simpozijem koji okuplja velik broj liječnika raznih struka i farmaceuta. I u studenom 2015. g. održan je u Zagrebu EAAD Simpozij koji je okupio tristotinjak stručnjaka koji su zajedno raspravljali o raznim aspektima problema rezistencije na antibiotike. U ovom broju *Infektološkog glasnika* predstavljena su odabrana predavanja s tog skupa te radovi hrvatskih stručnjaka koji se uklapaju u temu rezistencije bakterija na antibiotike. Nadamo se da će Vas odabrani članci usmjeriti na što učinkovitiju uporabu antibiotika te potaknuti da i sami sudjelujete u propagiranju racionalne uporabe antibiotika i poticanju javne kampanje za očuvanjem antibiotika u Vašoj sredini.

Gost urednik: Prof. dr. sc. Arjana Tambić Andrašević

Editorial

Twenty years of antimicrobial resistance surveillance in Croatia

The first step in the control of antibiotic resistance spread is knowing the resistance rates of certain pathogens in one's own environment. The surveillance of bacterial resistance to antibiotics in human medicine has a long tradition in Croatia that can be compared to only a small number of European countries. This year we are marking twenty years of organized national surveillance of antibiotic resistance in Croatia that started in 1996 with the foundation of the Committee for Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance in Croatia with the Public Health Collegium of the Croatian Academy of Medical Sciences. At the beginning, the Committee included data from 17 microbiology laboratories that were invited to present their results thus reflecting the antibiotic resistance situation in various regions in Croatia. Today the Committee gathers heads of 35 microbiology laboratories and collected data covers more than 90 % of the Croatian population. Antibiotic resistance surveillance in Croatia has been further improved with the establishment of the Reference Center for Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance of the Croatian Ministry of Health at the University Hospital for Infectious Diseases "Dr. Fran Mihaljević" in 2003, by founding the Croatian branch of the international organisation The Alliance for the Prudent Use of Antibiotics (APUA) and especially with the foundation of ISKRA, an Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism for the Control of Antimicrobial Resistance with the Ministry of Health. ISKRA was founded in 2006 and since then has successfully coordinated various activities such as antibiotic resistance surveillance, monitoring of antibiotic consumption, writing national guidelines and conducting public campaigns.

The problem of antibiotic resistance has transcended the interests of medical professionals and has become the subject matter for governing bodies, primarily in the European Union and the United States. Currently presiding EU member state, the Netherlands, has this year also convened a ministerial conference dedicated to the problem of antibiotic resistance. The message of the conference was that the problem of resistance should be approached comprehensively and globally, and in this regard joint actions of the medical and veterinary sectors are encouraged as well as cooperation between all member states. Member states are expected to adopt national action plans which will in several coordinated steps lead to diminishing antibiotic resistance.

Thanks to its existing structure, Croatia is ready to participate in various European initiatives. From the very beginning, Croatia participates in international antimicrobial resistance surveillance and antibiotic consumption programs such as the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (EARSS and EARS-Net) and European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Consumption (ESAC and ESAC-Net). Since 2008, the European Antibiotic Awareness Day (EAAD) is marked every year on November 18. Croatia has joined this initiative and has been marking this day, every year since 2008, by organizing a symposium that brings together doctors of various specialties and pharmacists. In November 2015, EAAD Symposium was held in Zagreb that brought together three hundred experts to discuss various aspects of antibiotic resistance problem. In this issue of *Infektološki glasnik* selected lectures from this symposium are presented as well as papers written by Croatian experts that deal with the topic of bacterial resistance to antibiotics. We hope that these selected papers will direct you towards more efficient use of antibiotics as well as incite you to take part in promoting rational use of antibiotics and encourage public campaigns for preservation of antibiotics in your midst.

Guest Editor: Prof. Arjana Tambić Andrašević MD, PhD