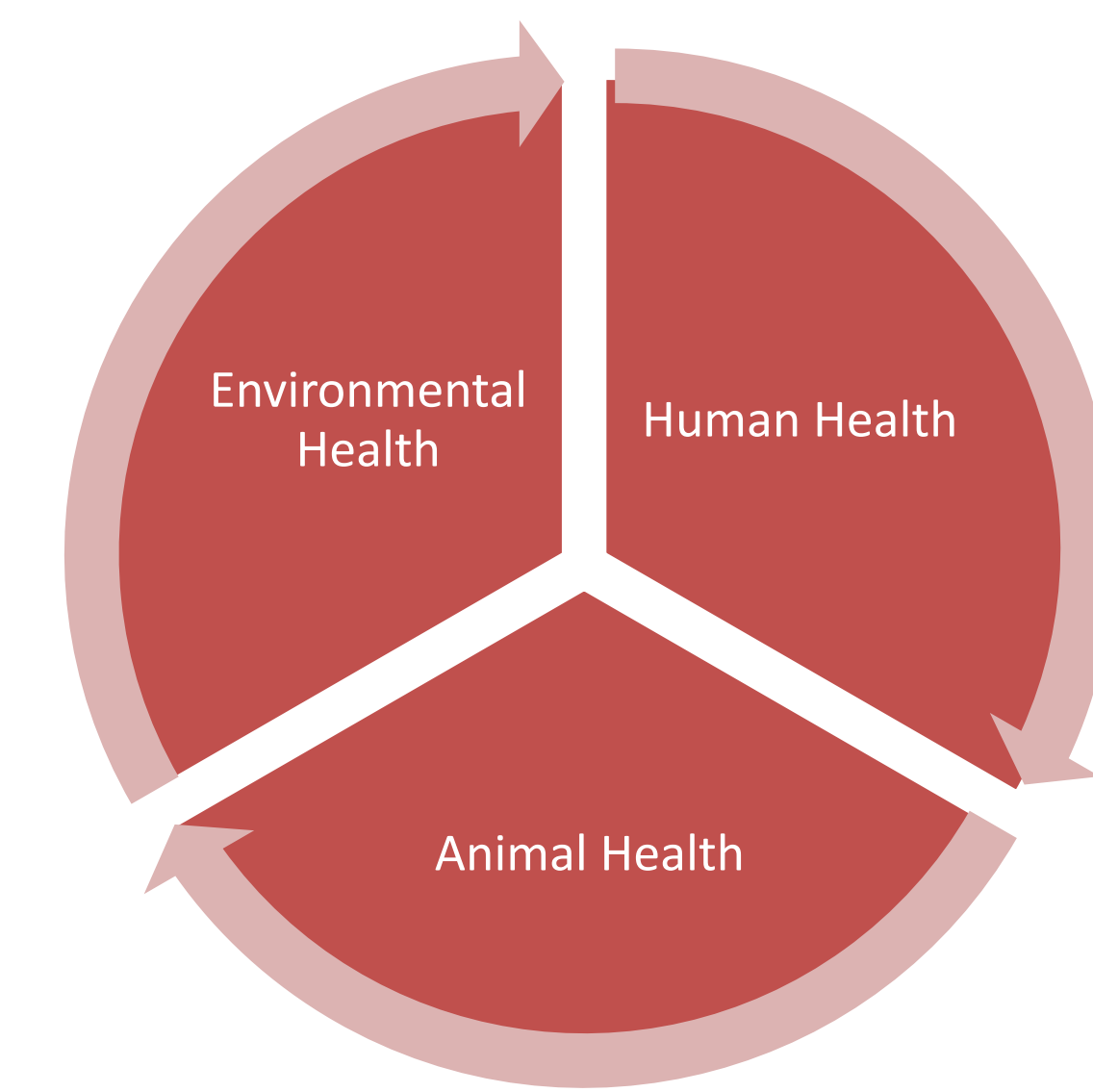


Identifying the constraints and/or opportunities in a One Health surveillance system for antibiotic resistance in Vietnam



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Abstract

Antibiotic resistance (ABR) is a global concern and requires international and inter-sectoral collaboration so as to tackle the threat to the health of our human and animal populations and the environment [1]. The One Health approach principles recognise the interconnectedness of the health of people to that of the environment and animals [2]. Antibiotics are widely used across the human, animal, environment domains and each domain is considered to contribute to the emergence of antimicrobial resistance [3].

A One Health Surveillance System for ABR is globally advocated as the best strategy to combat ABR [4]. The Vietnamese Government recognised the multifaceted risk posed by ABR to public health and the country's sustainable development and has prioritised the implementation of a surveillance system targeting the community and hospital setting, animal producing animals and retailed food [5]. However, the implementation of policies requiring inter-sectoral collaboration can be challenging [6].



Purpose

Using a One Health approach, this project aims to:

- (1) assess the technical and logistical capacity of the surveillance system to respond to antibiotic resistance found within the pork value chain in Vietnam; and
- (2) identify potential intervention options for strengthening cross-sectoral surveillance for antibiotic resistance.



Methods

Using a qualitative research methodology, the author will conduct semi-structured interviews with key informants working across the public health and animal health sector.

The study will be conducted in the following steps:

1. Purposive sampling of key informants identified based on their current role within the animal and human health sector.
2. A thematic analysis of the key informants understanding of the technical and logistical capacity for the Vietnamese public health and animal health sector to respond to an antibiotic resistant pathogen outbreak.
3. A thematic analysis of the key informants experiences and understanding of the One Health Surveillance system and the capacity.

The information obtained will be retrospectively compared to an analysis of non-typhoidal Salmonella foodborne infection outbreaks reported in Vietnam since 2013. This analysis aims to establish any implementation gaps in a One Health ABR surveillance system in Vietnam and to identify potential intervention options.

Expected results

Preliminary data are expected to be analysed in October. Results may indicate the implementation gaps in a One Health ABR surveillance system in Vietnam and identify potential intervention options.

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