Introduction to the National AMS Dashboard

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Purpose and Audience of the AMS Dashboard

To provide an overview of antimicrobial use and resistance patterns across South Africa's public health sector over time, enabling the **detection of possible irrational use** of antibiotics and **supply chain challenges**, and informing **mitigation** thereof
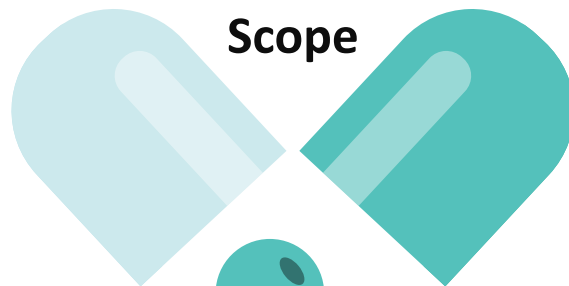
Audience

Owner – NDoH

Public sector policy makers and supply chain stakeholders

MAC-AMR

Scope of the AMS Dashboard

Scope

NDoH demand data for antimicrobials

Disaggregation per ATC code, broad/ narrow spectrum and other filters

Trends over time per province

Usage according to AWaRe categorisation

Monitor changes in use with updates to guidelines and essential medicines list

Compare antibiotic usage against antimicrobial resistance trends (source: NICD)
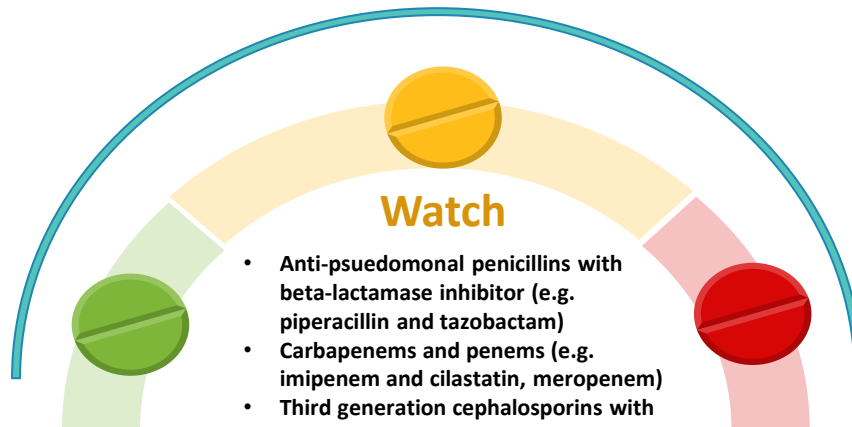
health
Department: Health
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NDP 2030

30 YEARS OF FREEDOM
South Africa 1994 - 2024

Case Study

AWaRe Categorisation: Tool developed by the WHO to support antibiotic stewardship efforts at local, national and global levels, Antibiotics are classified into three groups, **Access, Watch and Reserve**, taking into account the impact of different antibiotics and antibiotic classes on AMR, to emphasize importance of their appropriate use.

Access

- Amoxicillin
- Amoxicillin and clavulanic acid
- Ampicillin
- Benzathine benzylpenicillin
- Benzylpenicillin
- Cefalexin, cefazolin
- Chloramphenicol
- Clindamycin
- Cloxacillin
- Doxycycline
- Gentamicin, amikacin
- Metronidazole
- Nitrofurantoin
- Phenoxymethylpenicillin
- Procaine benzylpenicillin
- Spectinomycin
- Sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim

Watch

- Anti-psuedomonal penicillins with beta-lactamase inhibitor (e.g. piperacillin and tazobactam)
- Carbapenems and penems (e.g. imipenem and cilastatin, meropenem)
- Third generation cephalosporins with or without beta-lactamase inhibitor (e.g. cefixime, cefotaxime, ceftazidime, ceftriaxone)
- Glycopeptides (e.g. teicoplanin, vancomycin)
- Macrolides (e.g. azithromycin, clarithromycin, erythromycin)
- Quinolones and fluoroquinolones (e.g. ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin)

Reserve

- Aztreonam
- Fourth generation cephalosporins (e.g. cefepime)
- Fifth generation cephalosporins (e.g. ceftaroline)
- Daptomycin
- Fosfomycin (intravenous)
- Oxazolidinones (e.g. linezolid)
- Polymixins (e.g. colistin)
- Tigecycline

WHO country-level target: at least **60%** of total antibiotic consumption Access group antibiotics.

What was the estimated proportion of "Access" antibiotic consumption compared with total antibiotic consumption in the public sector in August 2024?

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80%