

*Challenges of AMR research based
on One Health approach in Colombia:
a case study of Low and Middle-Income Country*

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Webinar Series -June 9 2022

- **Risk Factors of AMR development in Colombia**
- **General framework of the fight against AMR in Colombia**
- **AMR Research Initiative of Agrosavia-Sanger**
- **Colombian Strategic AMR Research Agenda**
- **Four concluding remarks**

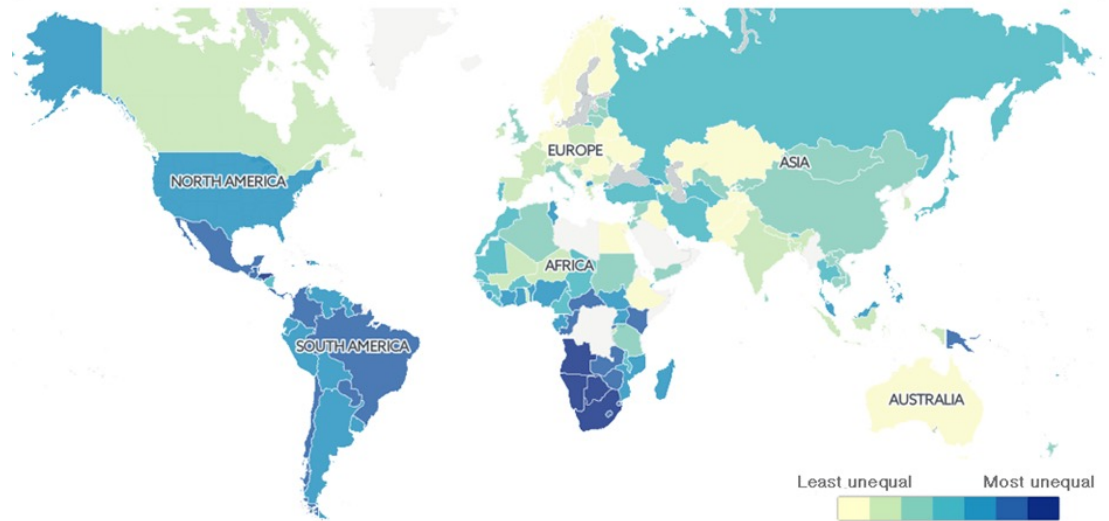
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Colombia...

- **Population: 50 M**
- **1,141,748 km²**
- **Second largest biodiversity in the world**
- **GDP per capita 2020: 5,334 USD /capita**
- **Index Gini 2020: 54.1**
- **Urban population 2020: 81.4%**
- **Internal Displaced Population 2021: 5.2M**
- **Immigrated Population 2021: > 2 M**

The most unequal regions in the world

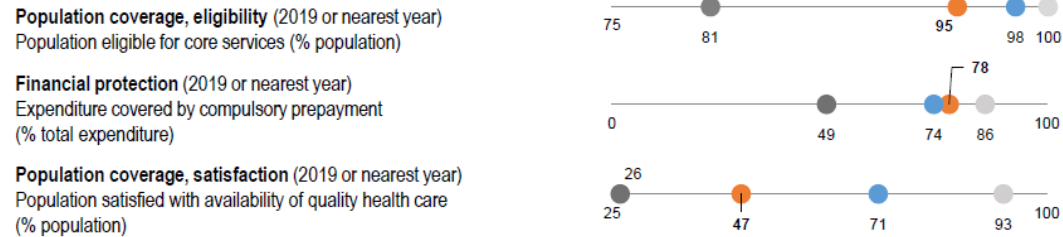
GINI index measure of inequality



Source: GINI Index (World Bank estimate)

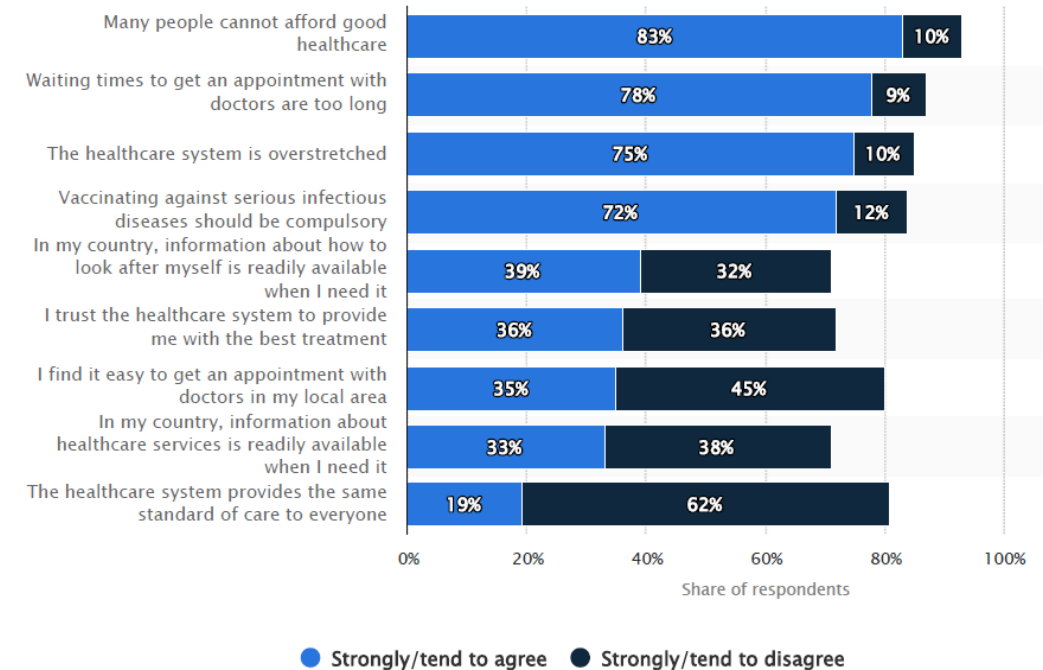
Colombian Health System

Population coverage and satisfaction with the availability of quality health care are below the OECD average



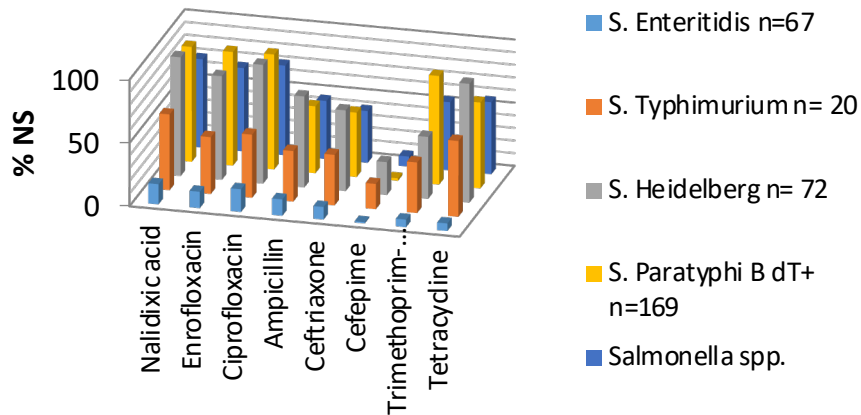
- Inequality in health system coverage
- Population in need of health assistance 2021: > 3M
- Defined-daily-dose (DDD) of Carbapenem in Colombia is 20 times higher than in Europe and North America
- The Health System under pressure to offer similar quality for all sectors of the population that promote the overuse of Abx.

Public opinion on the healthcare system in Colombia as of 2021

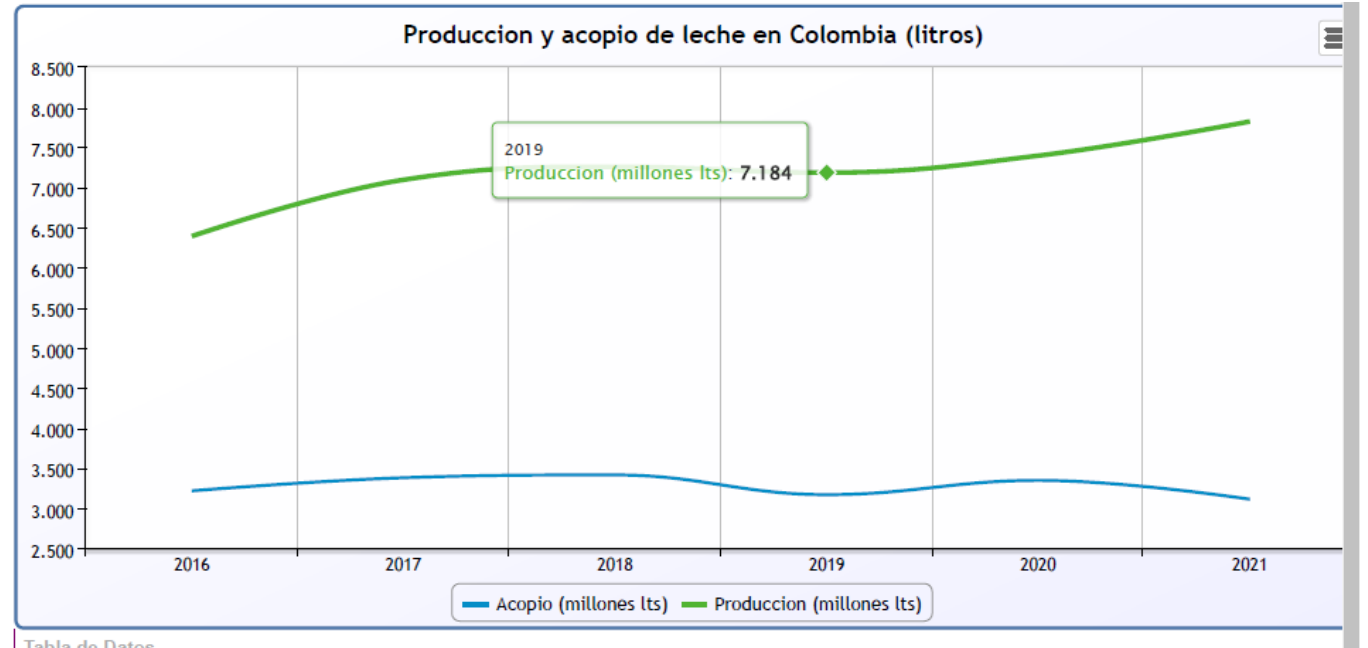


Colombian Agri-food Sector

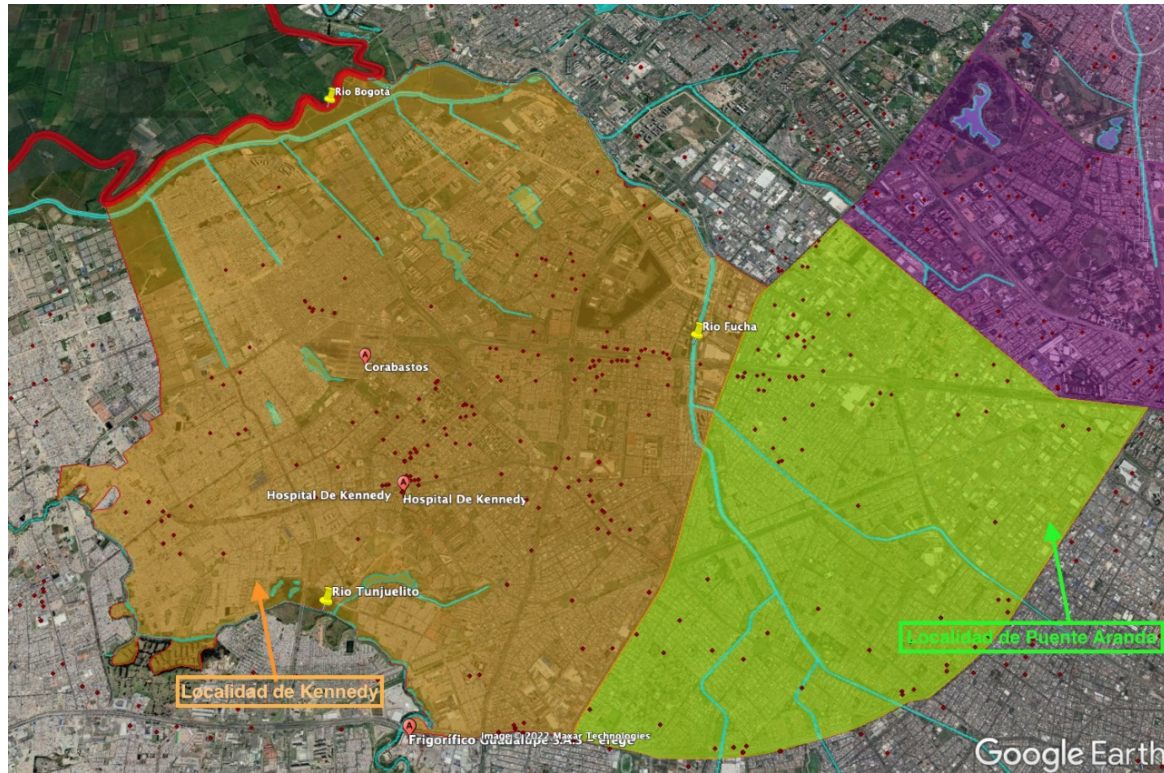
- Significant informality in agri-food markets
- Antibiotic stewardship difficult
- Examples of resistance profiles- Salmonella



U.Georgia
2010-2012



Numerous potential AMR Hotspots



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Research and innovation play a crucial role In the Global Action Plan (GAP) in RAM

Improved awareness of AMR and behaviour change among policy-makers, farmers, veterinary and health workers, food industry, general public

1

Increased awareness and understanding
Training and professional education
Strengthened veterinary services

Strengthened knowledge and evidence base used for policy and practice decisions

2

Monitoring antimicrobial use
Surveillance for AMR
Research on AMR and antimicrobial use

Reduced incidence of infection in health facilities, farms and communities as well as reduced environmental contamination, due to effective prevention

3

IPC in human health care
Good animal health and management practices
WASH and immunization

Optimized use of antimicrobials in human and animal health, with growth promotion phased out

4

Optimized antimicrobial use and regulation
Legislation and regulations to prevent environmental contamination

**Increased R&D on new medicines, diagnostics, vaccines and other inventions.
Sustainable investments**

5

Estimated resource needs and economic case
Coordinated efforts, priorities and incentives
More investment in relevant R&D



National Action Plan (NAP)

- In progress – Initiation date
- Technical Board
- Embryonic OH approach
- Low visibility of research activities in NAP



Surveillance & Research Activities

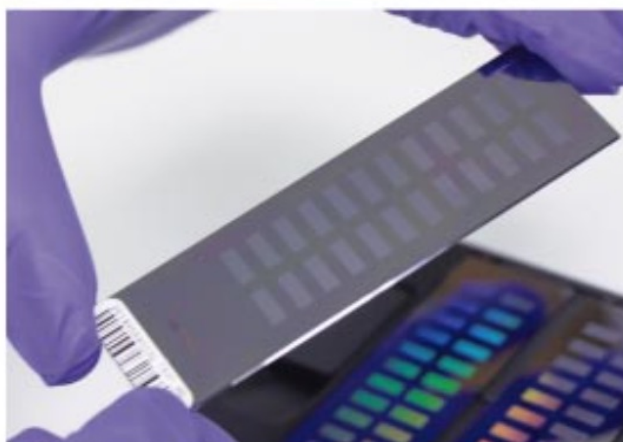


- Progressive deployment of infrastructure and new technologies
- INS, ICA, INVIMA
- Hospitals and IPS (health service providers) – Private - Public
- EPS (Health Management Organizations) – Private
- National Genomic Center – 2022
- Agrifood and environmental sectors lag behind

- No national strategic agenda yet
- Less than 30 research teams involved
- Limited participation in international consortiums
- Few innovation niches
- Opportunistic approach
- Limited financing

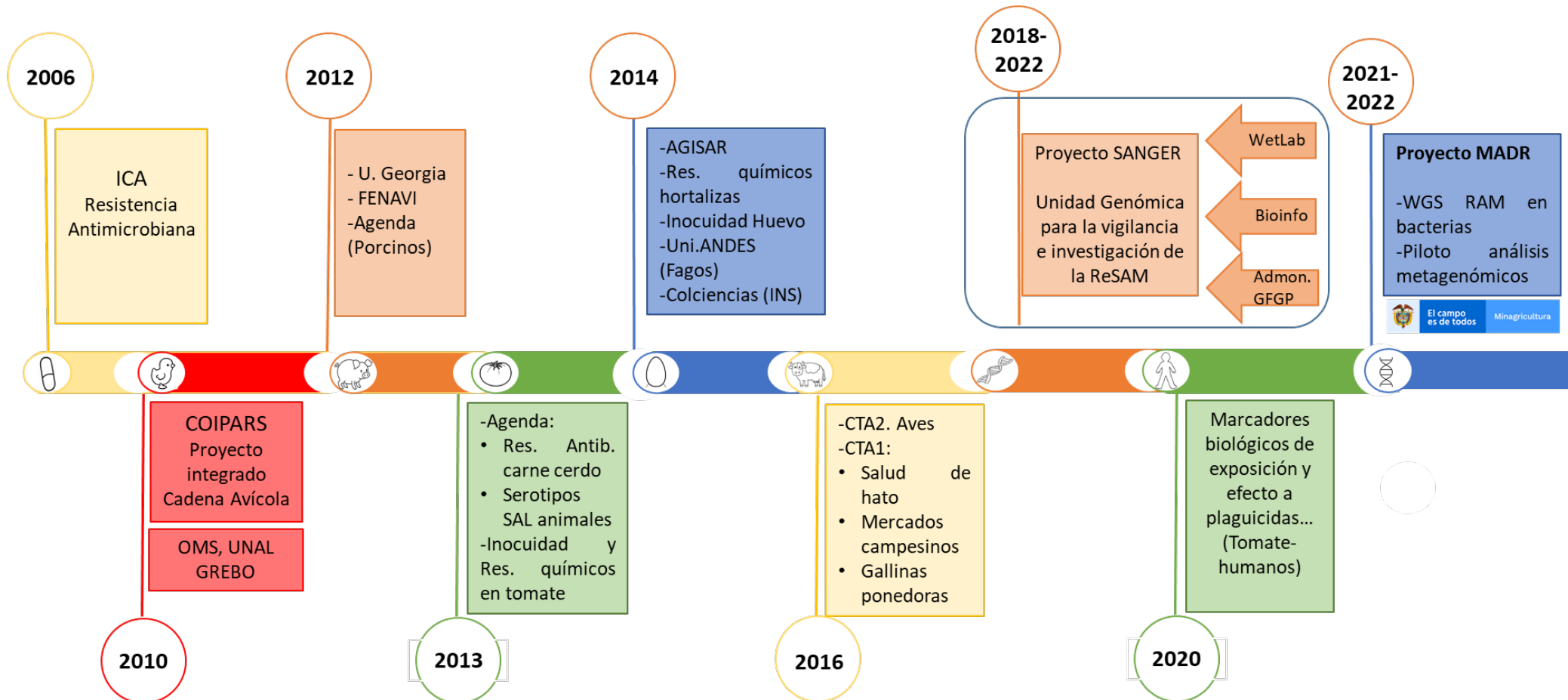
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What is Agrosavia? Colombian Institute of Agricultural Research



From 2006 up to now...

Two milestones



Strategic Landscape



Research entities
Agrosavia, Universities

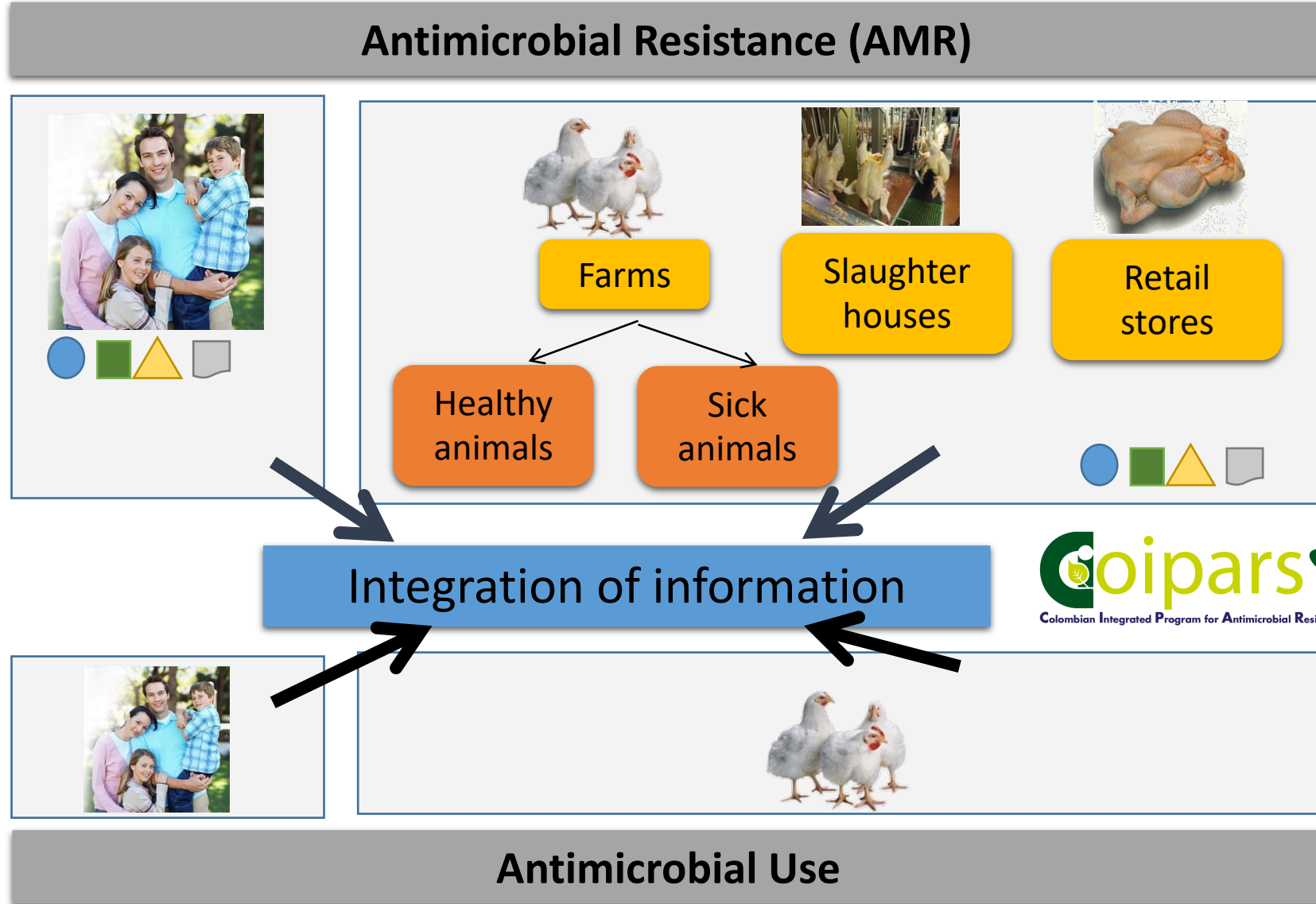


National Authorities

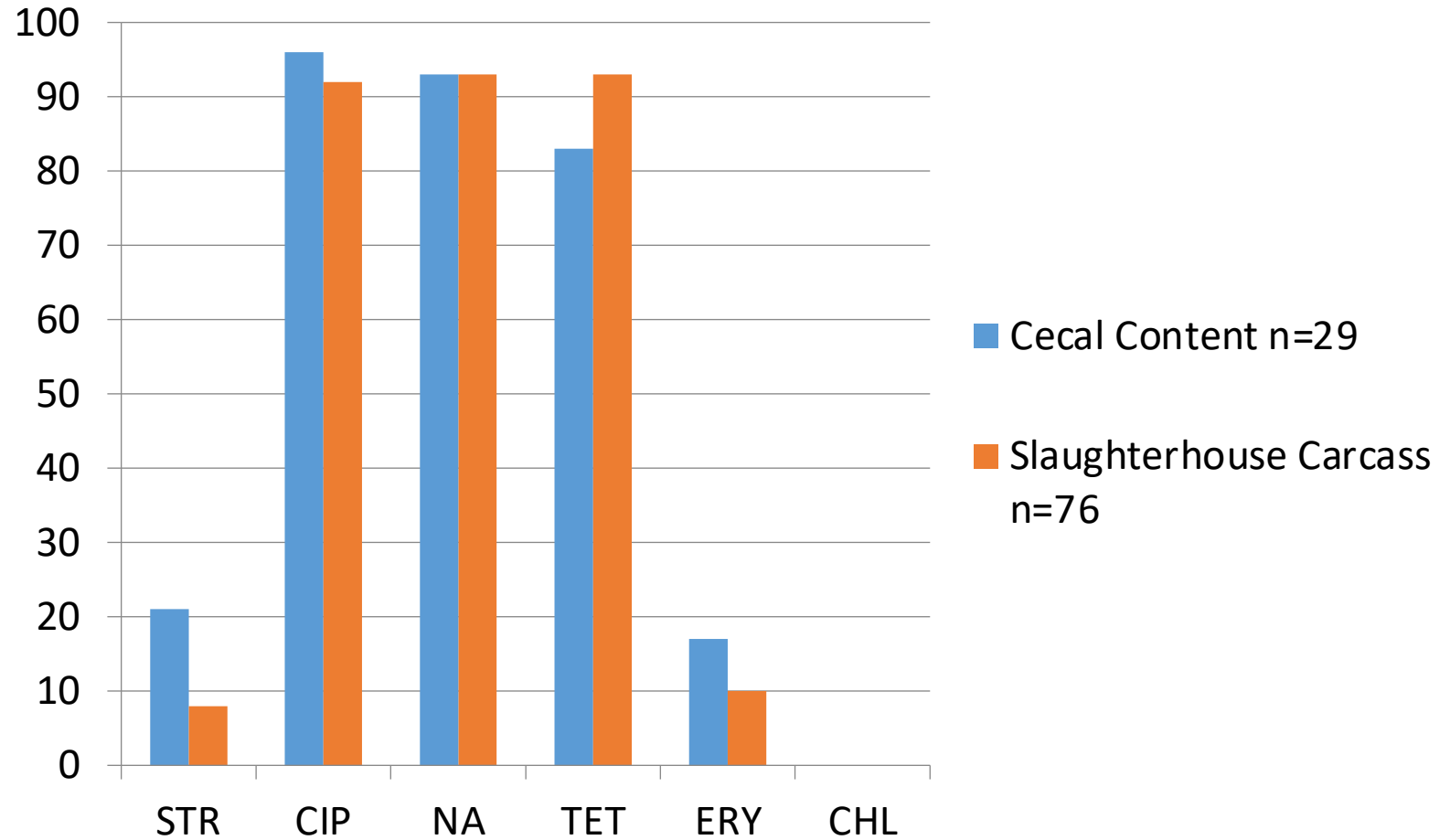
National network : Main actors



Pilot Program in the Poultry Chain



AMRCampylobacter sp.



Fenavi
2012-2013

Highlighted results

The results of AGROSAVIA's research on AMR have contributed to decision-making based on data- Public Policy

- Circular No. 000027 of 2017. Prohibition of the use of colistin in the animal industry
- Alert - Detection of the *oprA* gene in poultry isolates for the first time in the Americas (Linezolid)
- Sensibilization of the agricultural sector
- Development of international networking (AGISAR, PULSENET)



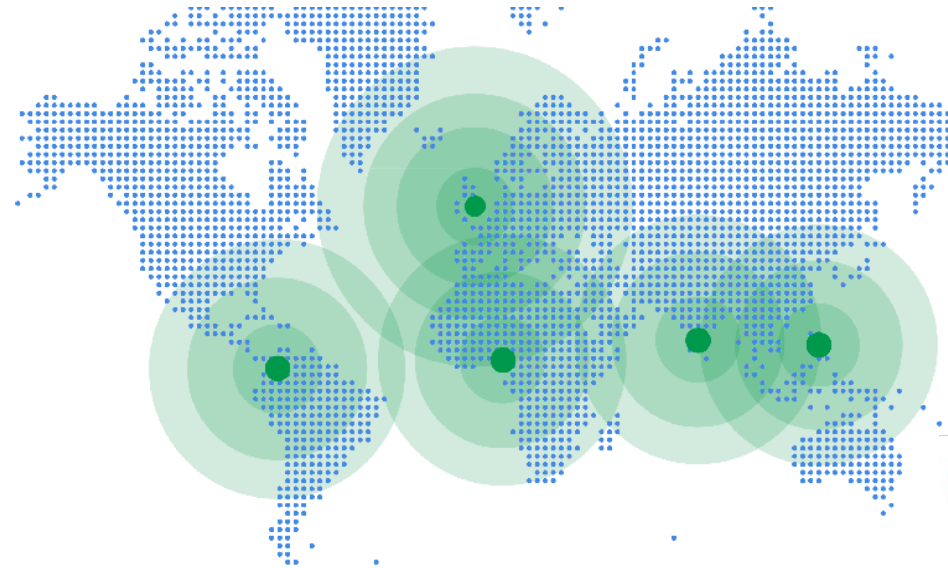
“NIHR-UK -Global Health Research Unit on Genomic Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance”

Objective: Intelligent global surveillance of pathogenic bacteria using whole genome sequencing through appropriate testing and analysis, at sentinel surveillance sites located in strategically relevant countries.



Scope

1. Specialized human resource
2. Acquisition of state-of-the-art equipment
3. Workflow implementation for WGS
 - End-to-end Laboratory
 - Computational capacity for bioinformatic analysis
4. Validated bioinformatic procedures
5. GOLD Certification in Good Financial Practices



Highlighted results

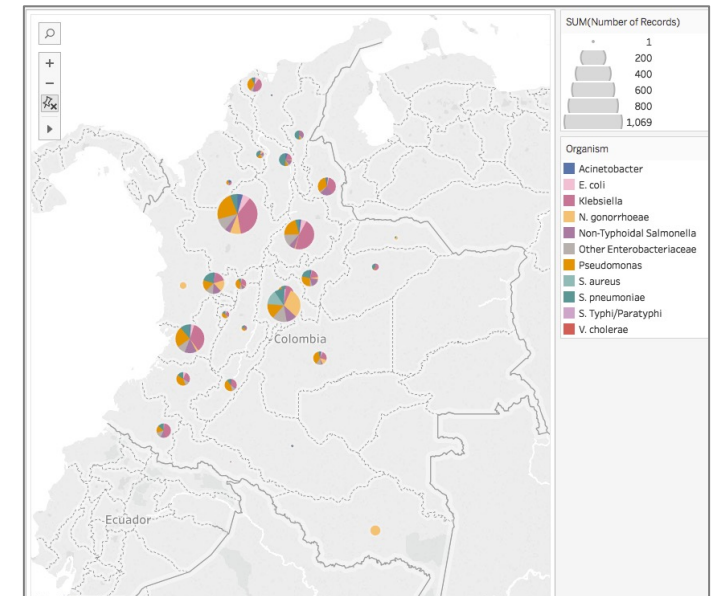
Scope- Technical results

1. Sequencing and analysis of zoonotic bacteria and ESKAPE: ~4,000

- Massive collection of high-resolution information 506 Gb of information

2. Knowledge results

- Detection of high-risk clones, emerging variants, and identification of endemic clones
- Description of RAM mechanisms
- Dissemination of AMR genes important in public health and veterinary medicine



Regional distribution of sequenced isolates.

Clinical Infectious Diseases
SUPPLEMENT ARTICLE

Whole-genome sequencing as part of national and international surveillance programmes for antimicrobial resistance: a roadmap

NIHR Global Health Research Unit on Genomic Surveillance of AMR

ABSTRACT
The global spread of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and lack of novel alternative treatments have been declared a global public health emergency by WHO. The greatest impact of AMR is experienced in resource-poor settings, because of lack of access to antimicrobials.

Summary box

- ▶ Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has been declared a global public health emergency by WHO.
- ▶ Low-income and middle-income countries (LMICs) bear the greatest burden of AMR infections.

Clinical Infectious Diseases
SUPPLEMENT ARTICLE

Good Financial Grant Practice: A Tool for Developing Institutional Financial and Grant Capacity in Global Health

of grant funding across global health organizations that funds are used in the most effective way to implement Goal 3, "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all." (Sustainable Development Goal 3)

Clinical Infectious Diseases
SUPPLEMENT ARTICLE

Integrating Scalable Genome Sequencing Into Microbiology Laboratories for Routine Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance

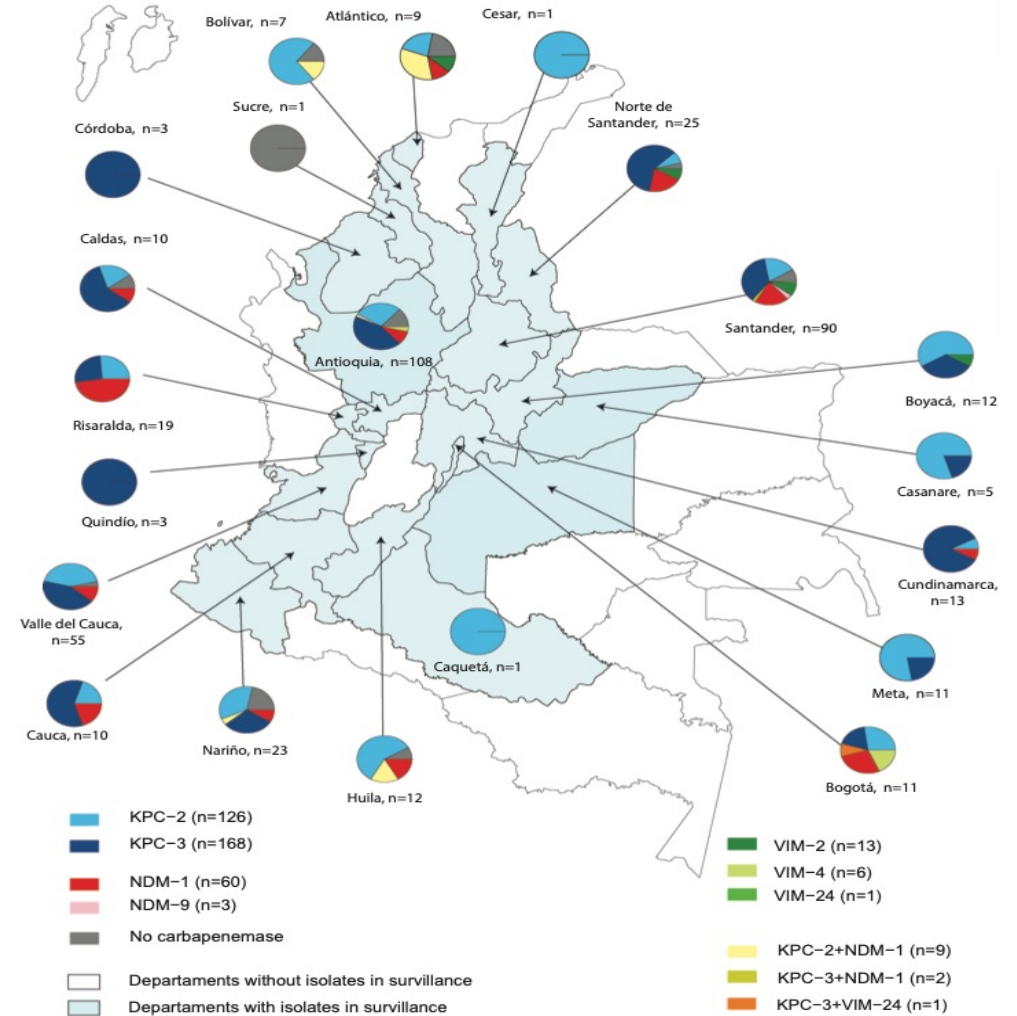
red a global threat, and novel drug discovery needs to be complemented with system-vigilance. Surveillance data are currently generated using phenotypic characterization, which does little for true epidemiological investigations. There is a strong case for whole-genomic data. To establish global AMR surveillance using WGS, we developed a pipeline within the NIHR Global Health Research Unit (GHRU) on Genomic Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance.

Performing whole genome sequencing (WGS) for the surveillance of antimicrobial resistance offers the ability to determine not only the antimicrobials to which rates of resistance are increasing, but also the evolutionary mechanisms and transmission routes responsible for the increase at local, national, and global scales. To derive WGS-based outputs, a series of processes are required, beginning with sample and metadata collection, followed by nucleic acid extraction, library preparation, sequencing, and analysis. Throughout this pathway there are many data-related operations required (informatics) combined with more

Complexity of Genomic Epidemiology of Carbapenem-Resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* Isolates in Colombia

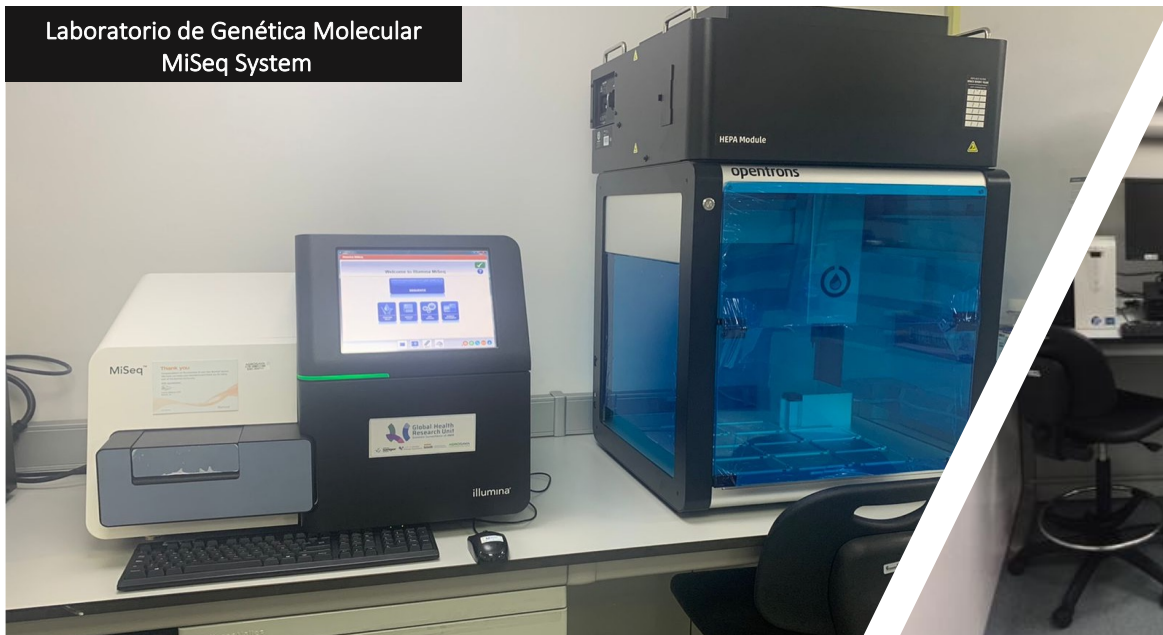
Carbapenamase genes identified in 389 of 425 CRKP isolates

- **bla_{KPC}** in 294 isolates
- **bla_{NDM}** in 63 isolates
- **bla_{VIM}** in 20 isolates
- **co-production of bla_{KPC+NDM}** in 11 isolate
- **co-production of bla_{KPC+VIM}** in 1 isolate



Installed and Validated Capacities

Laboratorio de Genética Molecular
MiSeq System



Laboratorio de Microbiología Pecuaria
Vitek 2 Compact



Laboratorio de Microbiología Pecuaria
MinION Mk1C



Departamento de Tecnologías de Información
Servidor 188 RAM- 44 TB

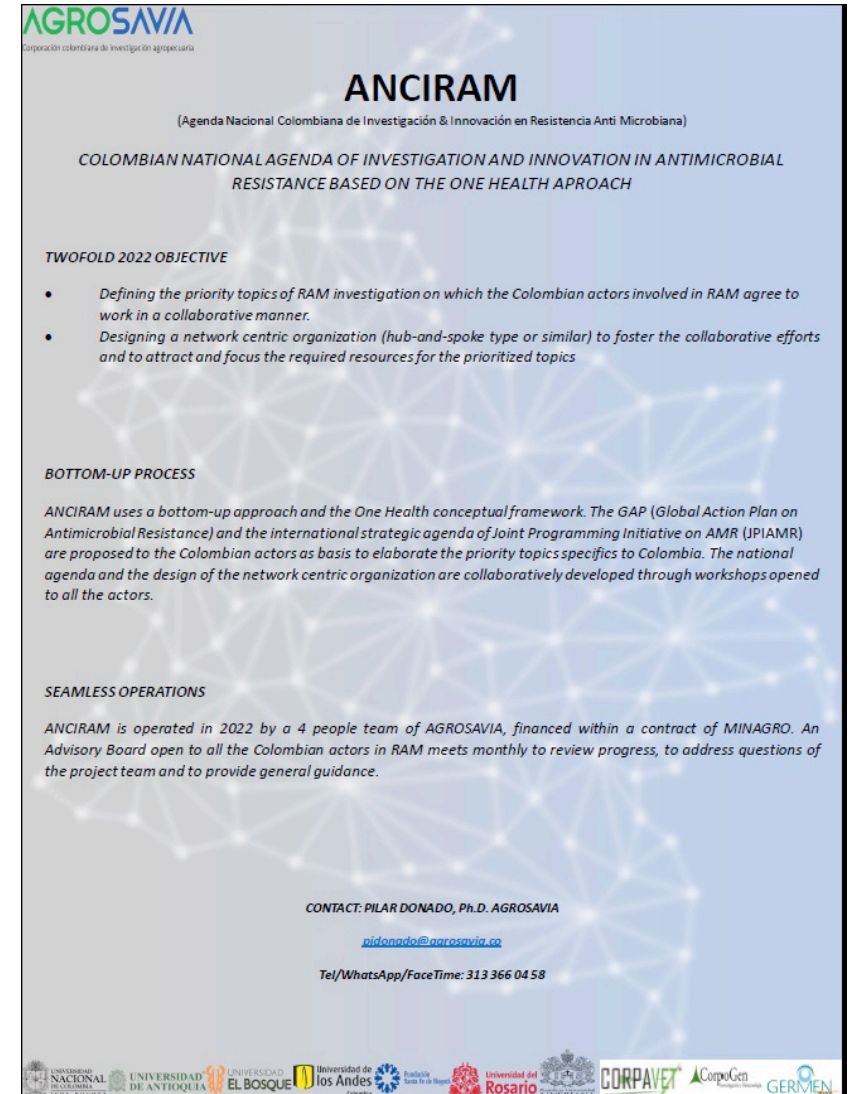


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ANCIRAM Initiative

COLOMBIAN NATIONAL AGENDA OF INVESTIGATION AND INNOVATION IN ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE BASED ON THE ONE HEALTH APPROACH

- **Bottom-up approach**
- **One Health Framework**
- **GAP and Strategic Research Agenda of JPIAMR**
- **Connection with Quadripartite Initiative (WHO/FAO/OIE/UNEP)**
- **Network Centric Organization**



The image shows the cover of the ANCIRAM initiative document. It features the AGROSAVIA logo at the top left and a network diagram background. The title 'ANCIRAM' is prominently displayed in the center, followed by its full name in parentheses. Below this, the document's subtitle is repeated. The text is organized into sections: 'TWO FOLD 2022 OBJECTIVE' with two bullet points, 'BOTTOM-UP PROCESS' with a descriptive paragraph, and 'SEAMLESS OPERATIONS' with another descriptive paragraph. Contact information for Pilar Donado is provided at the bottom, along with logos of various partner institutions.

AGROSAVIA
Corporación colombiana de investigación agropecuaria

ANCIRAM

(Agenda Nacional Colombiana de Investigación & Innovación en Resistencia Anti Microbiana)

COLOMBIAN NATIONAL AGENDA OF INVESTIGATION AND INNOVATION IN ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE BASED ON THE ONE HEALTH APPROACH

TWO FOLD 2022 OBJECTIVE

- Defining the priority topics of RAM investigation on which the Colombian actors involved in RAM agree to work in a collaborative manner.
- Designing a network centric organization (hub-and-spoke type or similar) to foster the collaborative efforts and to attract and focus the required resources for the prioritized topics

BOTTOM-UP PROCESS

ANCIRAM uses a bottom-up approach and the One Health conceptual framework. The GAP (Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance) and the international strategic agenda of Joint Programming Initiative on AMR (JPIAMR) are proposed to the Colombian actors as basis to elaborate the priority topics specific to Colombia. The national agenda and the design of the network centric organization are collaboratively developed through workshops opened to all the actors.

SEAMLESS OPERATIONS

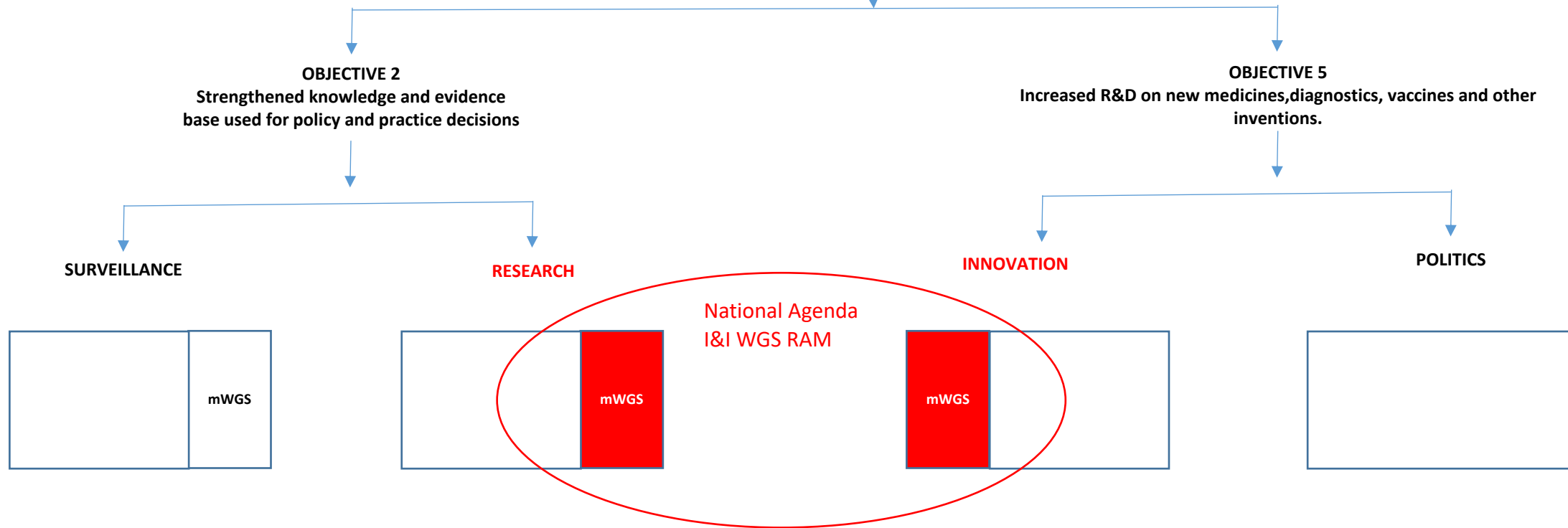
ANCIRAM is operated in 2022 by a 4 people team of AGROSAVIA, financed within a contract of MINAGRO. An Advisory Board open to all the Colombian actors in RAM meets monthly to review progress, to address questions of the project team and to provide general guidance.

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ANCIRAM Initiative

GLOBAL ACTION PLAN AMR 2015 (WHO,FAO, OIE) (5 objectives)



Pre-selected Research Themes

Innovation

- Find new antimicrobials and targets
- Develop alternatives for antimicrobials
- Improve the efficacy of new and existing diagnostic tools to more effectively distinguish between infections, and/or detect antimicrobial susceptibility
- Improve the use of rapid diagnostics in appropriate One Health settings

Research

- Unravel the complex dynamics of selection and transmission of antimicrobial resistance
- Identify factors responsible for the persistence and spread of resistant organisms and resistance elements
- Determine and model the contribution of contamination sources, environmental reservoirs and exposure routes on the emergence and spread of AMR

ANCIRAM Initiative

Challenges

- **Change RAM research specialists into strategic contributors**
- **Foster a collaborative approach between groups who are used to compete for limited resources**
- **Financing of research activities**

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Four Concluding Remarks

Concluding Remark 1:

In Colombia like in others LMICs, exist specific risks for AMR development due to challenges on health systems, informality in agri-food markets and lack of infrastructures

Four Concluding Remarks

Concluding Remark 2:

In Colombia like in others LMICs, the One Health Approach is highly relevant since livestock production systems generate much greater contact between humans, animals and the natural environment than in HICs.

Four Concluding Remarks

Concluding Remark 3:

In Colombia like in others LMICs, genetic approaches for mapping transmission across the One Health continuum are indispensable tools that need to be developed in a coordinated way at national levels and in collaboration with international organizations.

Four Concluding Remarks

Concluding Remark 4:

In Colombia like in others LMICs, AMR development is a complex problem with characteristics of nonlinearity, emergence, positive and negative feedback and adaptation, which requires a customization of One Health research implementation including more bottom-up approach and specific innovation routes.



A bottom-up view of antimicrobial resistance transmission in developing countries

Odion O. Ikhimiukor¹, Erkison Ewomazino Odih^{1,2}, Pilar Donado-Godoy³ and Iruka N. Okeke¹✉

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is tracked most closely in clinical settings and high-income countries. However, resistant organisms thrive globally and are transmitted to and from healthy humans, animals and the environment, particularly in many low- and middle-income settings. The overall public health and clinical significance of these transmission opportunities remain to be completely clarified. There is thus considerable global interest in promoting a One Health view of AMR to enable a more realistic understanding of its ecology. In reality, AMR surveillance outside hospitals remains insufficient and it has been very challenging to convincingly document transmission at the interfaces between clinical specimens and other niches. In this Review, we describe AMR and its transmission in low- and middle-income-country settings, emphasizing high-risk transmission points such as urban settings and food-animal handling. In urban and food production settings, top-down and infrastructure-dependent interventions against AMR that require strong regulatory oversight are less likely to curtail transmission when used alone and should be combined with bottom-up AMR-containment approaches. We observe that the power of genomics to expose transmission channels and hotspots is largely unharnessed, and that existing and upcoming technological innovations need to be exploited towards containing AMR in low- and middle-income settings.

GRACIAS



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