Health workers' education and training on antimicrobial resistance: curricula guide

RESOURCE TYPE (DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCE)	
Website online reading material and other resource	
SOURCE OF RESOURCE	ANTICIPATED DURATION
WHO	Self-paced
FOCUS OF TOPIC/RESOURCE	SETTING OF RESOURCE
Principles/practice of prudent prescribing	Pre-service (University, higher education
AMS principles/practice	institution)
Guidelines/policies/pathways for syndrome management of infections (empirics organ	Service:
or organisms specific)	Hospital
Infection prevention/control	Outpatient clinic
Implementation/behaviour change	Community/general practice
Evaluation/measurement	Long-term care facility/nursing home
	Long-term care racinty/hursing nome
TARGET AUDIENCE	
Doctors; Pharmacists; Nurses/Midwives; Non-medical managers; Public health;	English
Laboratory; Public; Infection prevention practitioners; Other	Lugasa.
Laboratory, rubic, intection prevention practitioners, other	
RELEVANCE/APPLICABILITY	REUSABLE LEARNING/TEACHING
LI, LMIC, HMI, HIC	RESOURCE THAT IS
	DOWNLOADABLE
	Yes
AVAILABLE ACCREDITATION/CERTIFICATION/CREDIT BEARING	ACCESS
Not applicable	Free Free
474 Not applicable	

LI, low-income countries; LMIC, low- and middle-income countries; HMI, high- and middle-income countries; HIC, high-income countries.

Resource web link: https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/329380/9789241516358-eng.pdf (Full classification scheme available at: http://bsac.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Educational-resource-review-classification-scheme.pdf) WHO region and country (World Bank): European Region, Switzerland (HIC)

Peer review commentary

WHO has a crucial global role in collating and making available AMR education and training resources to support educators, decision makers and others to implement effective policies and practice to control the spread of AMR. This curricula guide published in October 2019 is the most recent of the educational resources to support this. This guide compliments the WHO 2018 competency framework for healthcare professionals in AMR to ensure that healthcare workers are equipped with practical competencies to manage antimicrobials according to their roles or allowed scope of practice. The guide is designed to help users adapt their own curricula according to context and needs.

The guide is thorough and modular—foundations that build awareness of AMR, appropriate use of antimicrobial agents, infection prevention and control, diagnostic stewardship, surveillance and ethics, leadership, communication and governance. It is aimed at prescribers and others including non-prescribers, healthcare workers in a supportive role, public health and health service officers/managers. The learning objectives are aligned to key competencies and, refreshingly, the curriculum guide offers a range of suggested assessment methods. The latter is often a challenge in many healthcare systems. Therefore, offering a range of methods depending on local

© The Author(s) 2019. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the British Society for Antimicrobial Chemotherapy. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (http:// creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/), which permits non-commercial re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. For commercial re-use, please contact journals.permissions@oup.com resources, challenges and context is extremely valuable as are the two annexes which provide a stepwise way of undertaking an institutional review of AMR curricula and key strategies to strengthen educators' competencies. The latter, whilst an increasingly accepted way of ensuring good quality educators and faculty is not widely appreciated or undertaken in developing countries. The ambition outlined in the annex is well intentioned but the commitment and resources for doing this are likely to represent a challenge for many, particularly as mandatory continuing professional development is immature or non-existent in a large proportion of countries. Implementation is always a key, and a challenge. Whether accreditation can be a lever for this is not explored. Some kind of assessment with follow-up support of how health facilities are doing is definitely needed here.

The document is not always an easy read, and as expected from something that aims to include a range of professionals/roles there is a lot of repetition. However, for those resourcing, planning, implementing and evaluating healthcare worker education in AMR in their setting this should quickly become their reference point. Well done WHO.