



34th CMAAO General Assembly & 55th Council Meeting

5th-7th September 2019, Hotel Lalit, Goa, India



RESOLUTIONS



Rational use of Antibiotics

Use antibiotics only when they are needed; start with broad-spectrum antibiotics as per standard treatment guidelines and then de-escalate to specific antibiotics after culture and sensitivity report is available; switch from IV to oral antibiotics as early as possible. CMAAO countries should promote antibiotic stewardship programs at all levels.

Professional Autonomy

CMAAO supports professional autonomy to be maintained in all member countries during clinical practice and in all autonomous institutions. CMAAO supports autonomous and democratic regulators.

Non-communicable Diseases

CMAAO member countries resolve to collectively fight the menace of non-communicable diseases in Asia and Oceania by mass awareness on modifiable behavioral risk factors and metabolic risk factors.

Health as a Basic Right

CMAAO member countries resolve that in all member countries one should fight for **health as a basic right of an individual**.

Vaccine Hesitancy

Given the potential for hesitancy to rapidly undermine vaccination coverage in specific settings, it is important that all member countries take steps to understand both the extent and nature of hesitancy at a local level, on a continuing basis. Accordingly, each member country should develop a strategy to increase acceptance and demand for vaccination, which should include ongoing community engagement and trust-building, active hesitancy prevention, regular national assessments of concerns and crisis response planning.

Healthy Asia & Oceania

All CMAAO member countries resolve to work together in making Asia and Oceania a **health-friendly tourist spot of the world**.

Unwarranted and Prophylactic use of Antimicrobials (Systemic or Topical)

Unwarranted and prophylactic use of antimicrobials (systemic or topical) is contributing to antimicrobial pressure and to the emergence of antimicrobial-resistant organisms all over the world. Prophylactic use of suitable broad-spectrum antiseptics like iodophores can help prevent surgical site and wound infections. A healthcare professional should encourage use of antiseptic bath for the patient along with antiseptic mouth and nose rinsing to reduce microbial load in oral and nasal cavities. For gynecological procedures, pre-operative vaginal antiseptics can prevent post-operative infections and complications, especially in hysterectomies and cesarean section deliveries.

Violence against Doctors

CMAAO **condemns any act of violence against doctors** in any member country and requests the respective government to enact stringent laws against the same.

Air, Water and Noise Pollution

CMAAO countries resolve to control the **menace of air, water and noise pollution on priority. Let all CMAAO meetings be pollution-free**. According to the latest air quality database, 97% of cities in low- and middle- income countries with more than 100,000 inhabitants do not meet WHO air quality guidelines. However, in high-income countries, this percentage decreases to 49%.

WHO End TB

The WHO End TB Strategy, adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 2014, is a blueprint for countries to end the TB epidemic by driving down TB deaths, incidence and eliminating catastrophic costs. It outlines global impact targets to reduce TB deaths by 90%, to cut new cases by 80% between 2015 and 2030, and to ensure that no family is burdened with catastrophic costs due to TB. Ending the TB epidemic by 2030 is among the health targets of the newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals. WHO has gone one step further and set a 2035 target of 95% reduction in deaths and a 90% decline in TB incidence – similar to current levels in low TB incidence countries today. Let all CMAAO countries achieve this target at the earliest.