Regional Antimicrobial Resistance Data Sharing and Analysis Virtual Workshop

WHO SUPPORT ON AMR SURVEILLANCE

AFRO, Dr Laetitia Gahimbare/AMR Technical Officer, SEL

RADAAR
29JUNE2021
The Overall guidance to support AFRO Member States build/strengthen National AMR Surveillance Systems is provided by WHO Global AMR Surveillance System (GLASS) launched in March 2016

Requested by WHO Member States (Resolution WHA68.7), GLASS is the first global system to collect official national data on AMR in 8 selected bacterial pathogens that cause common infections in humans

4th GLASS report was launched on 9th June 2021-AFRO Countries and the Regional Office contributed. WHO Support to address AMR
Global AMR Surveillance System

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GLASS enrolment map at the 30 April 2021

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Data Source: WHO, Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS)
Map Production: WHO GIS Centre for Health, DNA/DDI
GLASS environment 2021

**ROUTEINE DATA SURVEILLANCE**
- Antimicrobial Resistance surveillance (GLASS-AMR)
- Antimicrobial Consumption surveillance (GLASS-AMC)

**FOCUSED SURVEILLANCE**
- Emerging Antimicrobial Resistance Reporting (GLASS-EAR)
- Enhanced Gonorrhoeae surveillance (EGASP)
- Candida spp. AMR surveillance (GLASS-Fungi)

**SURVEYS AND STUDIES**
- One Health AMR surveillance (One Health)
- Point Prevalence Survey methodology for antibiotic use in hospital
- GLASS methodology for estimating attributable mortality due to AMR
Percentage of bloodstream infection due to:

1. methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and
2. *Escherichia coli* resistant to 3rd-generation cephalosporin (e.g. ESBL- E. coli)

among patients seeking care and whose blood sample is taken and tested both for species identification and antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST).
Limitations

Data recorded & analysed

Quality microbiological test performed

Patient specimen collected

Infection suspected

Access to health care

Population at risk

GLASS Results

Need for laboratory strengthening

Need for Universal Health Coverage

Diagnostic stewardship

Population at risk

Access to health care

Infection suspected

Patient specimen collected

Quality microbiological test performed

Data recorded & analysed

GLASS Results
Conclusion

Welcome RADAAR initiative for data sharing, analysis and use

More reference materials on WHO Website
THANK YOU

gahimbarel@who.int