National antimicrobial resistance surveillance systems and participation in the Global Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (GLASS)

Core components checklist and questionnaire

WHO/DGO/AMR/2016.5

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Introduction to the checklist and questionnaire

One of the main objectives of GLASS is to encourage and facilitate the establishment of national antimicrobial resistance (AMR) surveillance systems that are capable of monitoring AMR trends and producing reliable and comparable data on a regular basis.

Some countries may already have comprehensive national AMR surveillance systems in place, while others may have just begun the process of planning a national AMR surveillance system. The AMR situation and existing capacities will influence strategic planning and prioritization, which should aim whenever possible to build on existing systems and programmes. WHO has developed this checklist and questionnaire to assist countries in assessing the national AMR surveillance situation and capacities.

The document is intended to be used as a tool, both for collecting data for situational analysis and for planning the national AMR surveillance programmes. The questions aim to be comprehensive – many are relevant only to advanced surveillance systems – so each country should adapt the tool, responding only to those questions which relate to its national context and specific needs.

The tool includes Yes or No questions (the checklist) as well as open or multiple choice questions (the questionnaire) covering ongoing AMR surveillance activities, the core components of the national AMR surveillance system, and gaps and challenges that have been identified that relate specifically to participation in GLASS.

The items included in the checklist and questionnaire are based on the core components of the national AMR surveillance system as proposed by GLASS and described in the WHO documents "*GLASS Manual for Early Implementation*"[1] and the "*National antimicrobial resistance surveillance systems and participation in the Global Antimicrobial Surveillance System (GLASS) – A guide to planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation*" .[2]

[1] Global Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System: Manual for Early Implementation. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2015 at http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/publications/surveillance-system-manual/en/

[2] http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-action-plan/surveillance/supporting-documents-tools/en/

National AMR surveillance and GLASS: core components

CHECKLIST AND QUESTIONNAIRE

Country: .....

Date(s) of assessment: .....

Name and contact details of the assessor: .....

Key person(s) interviewed:

Name	Job title or role	Telephone number	E-mail

Additional information:

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Colour scheme

GLASS core components

Additional information

1. Ongoing AMR surveillance activities

Core assessment element	Y = ☑	Suggested verifier
1. Surveillance of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in humans is ongoing	☐	Surveillance reports

Additional information		Comments
Other types of AMR and related surveillance in humans performed:	☐ Surveillance of the antimicrobial use (AMU) of antimicrobial agents in humans ☐ Point prevalence studies of AMR and AMU ☐ Special studies to provide information not covered by routine surveillance (e.g. surveys to provide supplementary information on AMR burden, effects of interventions, potential drivers etc.)	
Other types of AMR and AMU surveillance in other sectors performed[3]:	☐ Surveillance of AMR in animals (livestock, fish, pets) ☐ Surveillance of AMR in isolates from agricultural products and food ☐ Surveillance of AMR in isolates from the environment (sewage, water) ☐ Surveillance of the consumption of antimicrobial agents in animals ☐ Surveillance of the consumption of antimicrobial agents for use in agriculture	
Ongoing surveillance of AMR in specific pathogens:	☐ *M. tuberculosis* ☐ *N. gonorrhoeae* ☐ Plasmodium sp. ☐ HIV ☐ Influenza virus ☐ Other (specify)	
If the answer to question 1 above is "No", go to the section 2 of this document. If "Yes", provide more details below in relation to antibiotic resistance surveillance in humans		
Geographical levels of data collection:	☐ National/country level ☐ Provincial/state level ☐ District level ☐ Peripheral/local level ☐ Institution based ☐ Other (specify)	

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[3] Staff from other sectors (i.e. animal health, plant health, agriculture, environmental health) should be consulted when completing this section.

Data type:	☐ Sample based ☐ Syndrome based ☐ Disease based
How are AST data collected?	☐ The surveillance system collects quantitative data (MICs, zone sizes etc.) ☐ The surveillance system collects qualitative results (susceptible, intermediate, resistant)
What data accompany the AST data?	☐ Patient age ☐ Patient sex ☐ Geographic location ☐ Patient location (ward/clinic) ☐ Specimen type ☐ Diagnosis ☐ Clinical outcome ☐ Other (specify) ☐ None
Collection methods:	☐ Active (epidemiologically defined sampling framework)

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