



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

## **Core components checklist and questionnaire**



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## Acknowledgements

WHO would like to express its sincere appreciation and gratitude to all those who have supported and contributed to the development of this document.

### **GLASS Collaborative Platform (2015-16)**

Aga Khan University, Karachi, Pakistan (Rumina HASAN), Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, USA (John STELLING), Caribbean Public Health Agency, Trinidad and Tobago (Avery HINDS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, USA (Scott FRIDKIN, Benjamin PARK, Jean PATEL, Rachel SMITH), European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Stockholm, Sweden (Diamantis PLACHOURAS, Liselotte DIAZ HÖGBERG), Institut Pasteur, Paris, France (Arnaud FONTANET), Institute of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, Smolensk State Medical University, Russia (Roman S. KOZLOV), Mahidol University, Thailand (Visanu THAMLIKITKUL), Médecins Sans Frontières, France (Jean-Baptiste RONAT), National Food Institute, Technical University of Denmark (Rene S. HENDRIKSEN), National Institute for Communicable Diseases, South Africa (Olga PEROVIC), National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, Netherlands (Tjalling LEENSTRA, Jos MONEN), National Institute of Health, Thailand (Wantana PAVEENKITTIPORN), National Institute of Public Health, Mexico (Hugo LOPEZ-GATELL), Peking University First Hospital, China (Bo ZHENG), Public Health Agency of Sweden (Olov ASPEVALL, Sonja LÖFMARK, Johan STRUWE), Public Health England (Nandini SHETTY, Neil WOODFORD), The Prince of Wales Hospital, Australia (Monica LAHRA), The University of Hong Kong (Wing Hong SETO), US Naval Medical Research Unit, Cairo, Egypt (Maha TALAAT), WHO African Region (Abayneh DESTA), WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region (Humayun ASGHAR, Ali R MAFI), WHO European Region (Ana Paula COUTINHO REHSE, Danilo LO FO WONG, Saskia NAHRGANG, Hanne Bak PEDERSEN, Susanne PEDERSEN, Jane ROBERTSON, Nienke van de SANDE-BRUIJNSMA), WHO headquarters (Muna ABU SIN, Awa AIDARA-KANE, Benedetta ALLEGRANZI, Tejinder CHOWDHARY, Sergey EREMIN, Jolanta GRISKEVICIENE, Jung-Kyu LEE, Jorge Raul MATHEU ALVAREZ, Francis MOUSSY, Arno MULLER, Christopher OXENFORD, Carmem Lucia PESSOA-SILVA, Marcus SPRENGER, Elizabeth TAYLER, Peter ULLERYD, Teodora Elvira WI, Matteo ZIGNOL), WHO Region of the Americas (Pilar RAMON PARDO), WHO South-East Asia Region (Aparna Singh SHAH, Sirenda VONG), WHO Western Pacific Region (Klara TISOCKI, Takuya YAMAGISHI).

### **Financial Support**

The Governments of Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, the United Kingdom and United States of America.

# 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*”<sup>1</sup> 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*”<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> 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/>

<sup>2</sup> <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 = <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Suggested verifier
1. Surveillance of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in humans is ongoing		<input type="checkbox"/>	Surveillance reports
<p><b>Additional information</b></p> <p>Other types of AMR and related surveillance in humans performed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Surveillance of the antimicrobial use (AMU) of antimicrobial agents in humans</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Point prevalence studies of AMR and AMU</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> 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.)</li> </ul> <hr/> <p>Other types of AMR and AMU surveillance in other sectors performed<sup>3</sup>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Surveillance of AMR in animals (livestock, fish, pets)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Surveillance of AMR in isolates from agricultural products and food</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Surveillance of AMR in isolates from the environment (sewage, water)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Surveillance of the consumption of antimicrobial agents in animals</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Surveillance of the consumption of antimicrobial agents for use in agriculture</li> </ul> <hr/> <p>Ongoing surveillance of AMR in specific pathogens:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <i>M. tuberculosis</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Plasmodium sp. <input type="checkbox"/> HIV <input type="checkbox"/> Influenza virus</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)</li> </ul> <hr/> <p>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</p> <p>Geographical levels of data collection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> National/country level</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Provincial/state level</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> District level</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Peripheral/local level</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Institution based</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)</li> </ul>		<p><b>Comments</b></p>	

Continued on the next page ↓

<sup>3</sup> 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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