



GLASS early implementation protocol for inclusion of *Candida* spp.

Feedback from countries

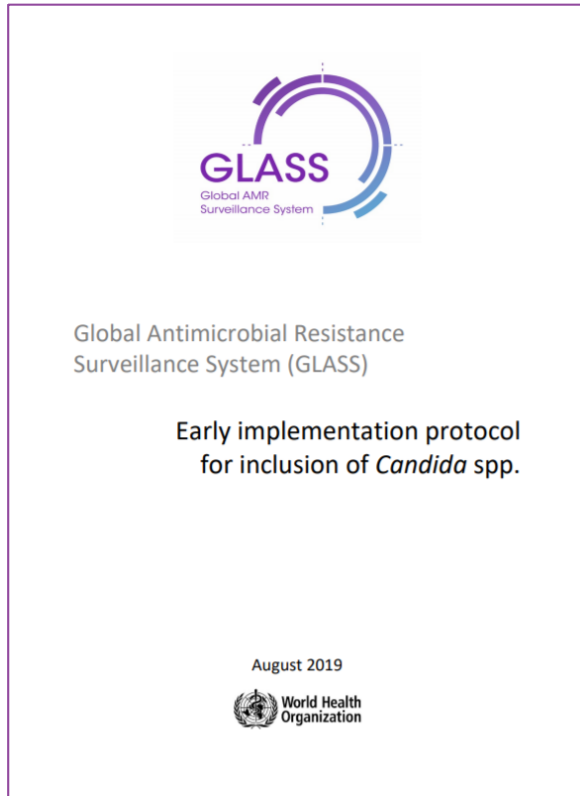
3rd High Level Technical Consultation and Meeting on Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance and Use for Concerted Actions

Sergey EREMIN, MD, PhD

Team Lead, Evidence and Emerging Resistance
Surveillance, Prevention and Control Department, AMR Division
WHO Headquarters, Geneva



GLASS early implementation protocol for inclusion of *Candida* spp.



- Developed to support countries to strengthen or build their national fungal AMR surveillance, and enable incorporation of AMR surveillance for invasive *Candida* into GLASS.
- Describes objectives and methodology and provides details of the proposed approach and defined targets for the surveillance of resistance in *Candida* BSIs.



63 countries responded

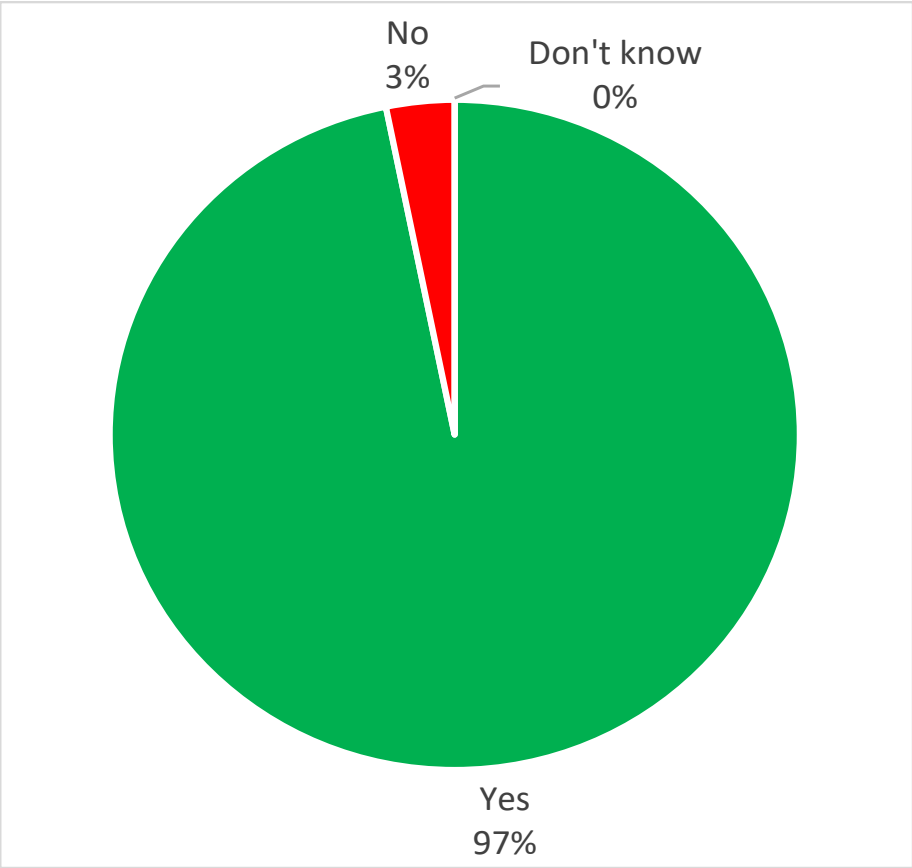
Africa	5 (7.9%)
Americas	19 (30.2%)
Eastern Mediterranean	21 (33.3%)
Europe	9 (14.3%)
South-East Asia	4 (6.3%)
Western Pacific	5 (7.9%)

Low & lower-middle income	20 (31.7%)
Upper-middle income	21 (33.3%)
High income	22 (34.9%)

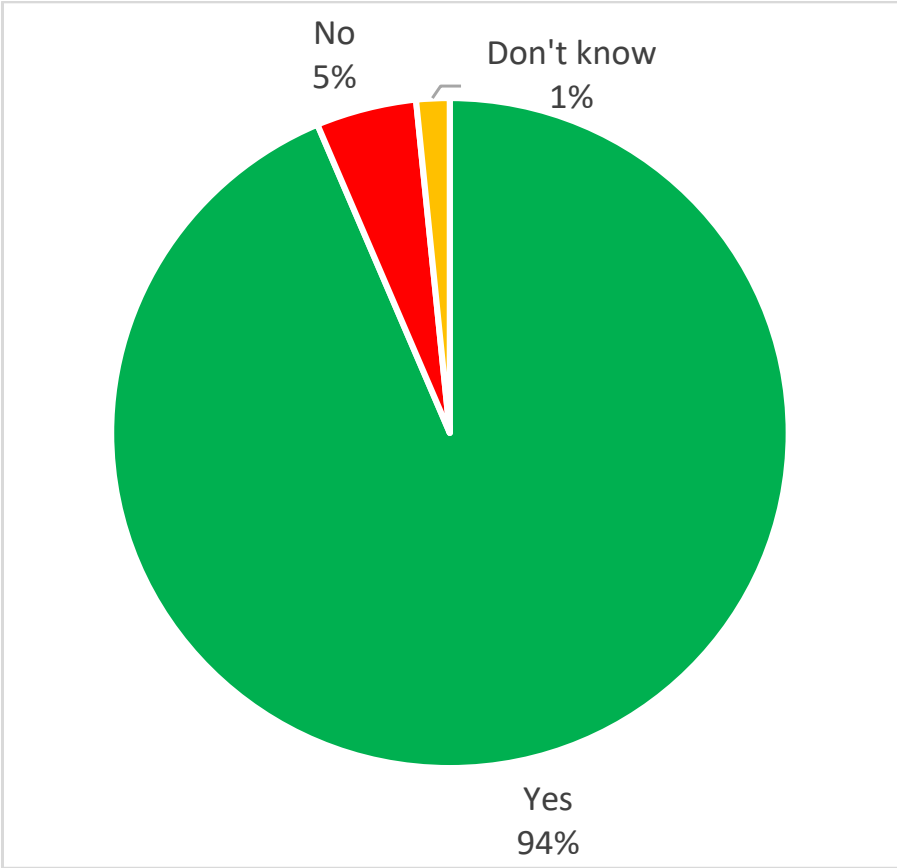
GLASS countries	47 (74.6%)
Non-GLASS countries	16 (25.4%)



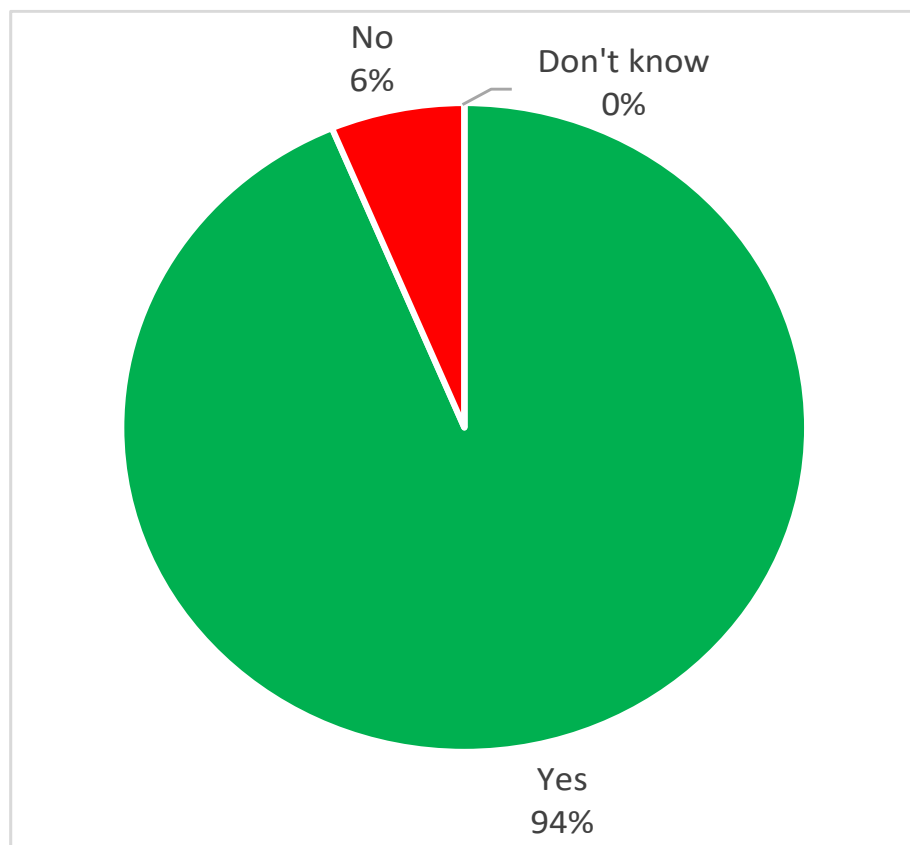
Q1: is the Protocol presented in a clear manner?



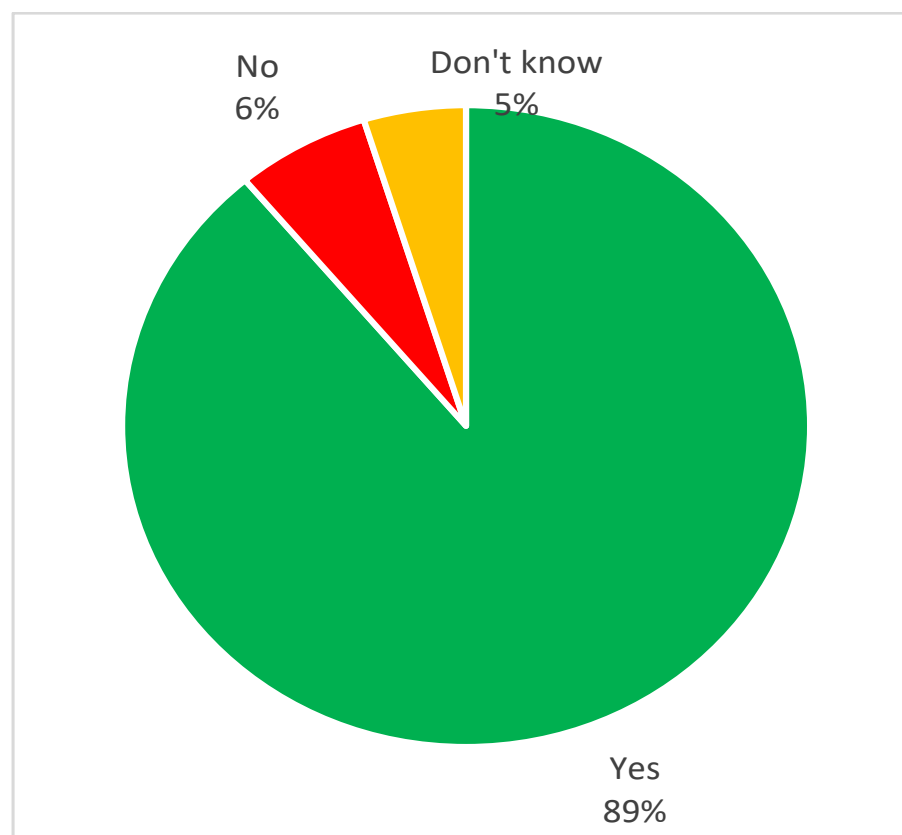
Q2: Does the Protocol provide a clear guidance to support the implementation of the AMR surveillance in *Candida* spp in countries?



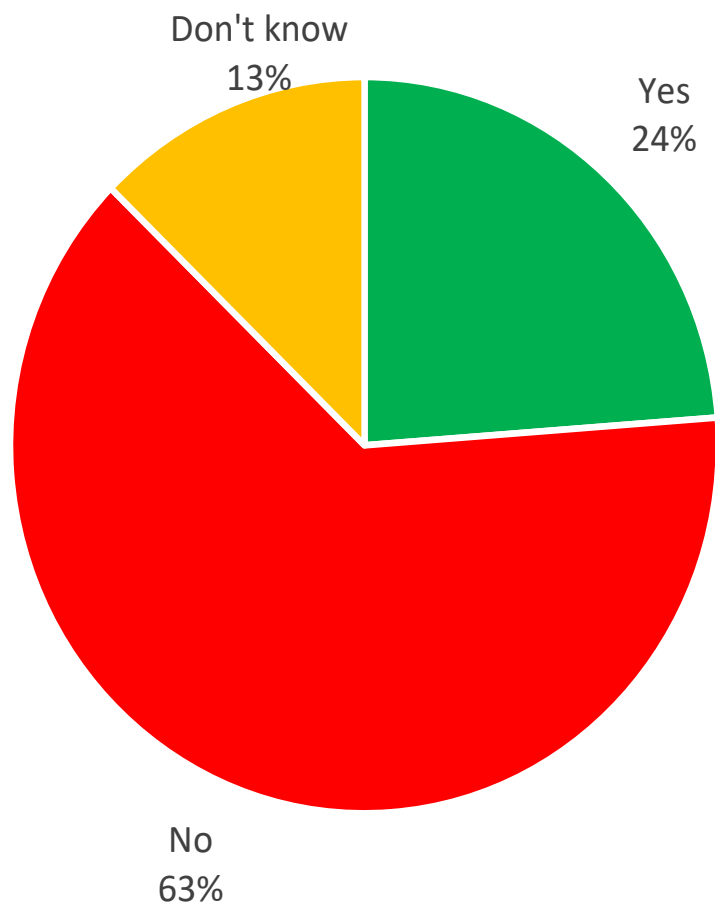
Q3: does the Protocol present clearly
a) requirements and b) definitions for
implementing AMR surveillance in
Candida spp?



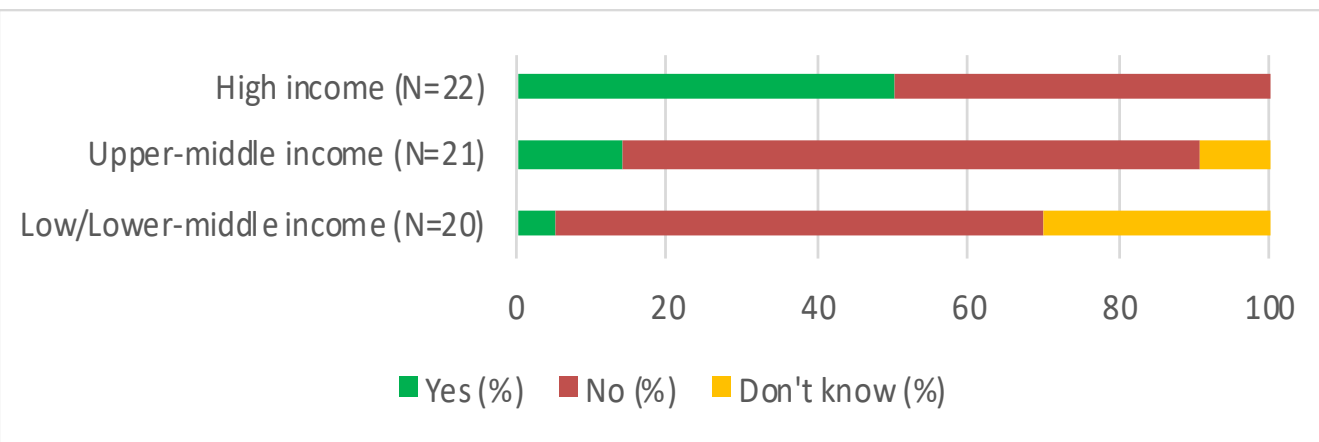
Q4: do you find the Protocol useful for
assisting with enhancing AMR
surveillance system in your country?



Q5: ... are bloodstream infections due to *Candida* spp. systematically monitored in your country?

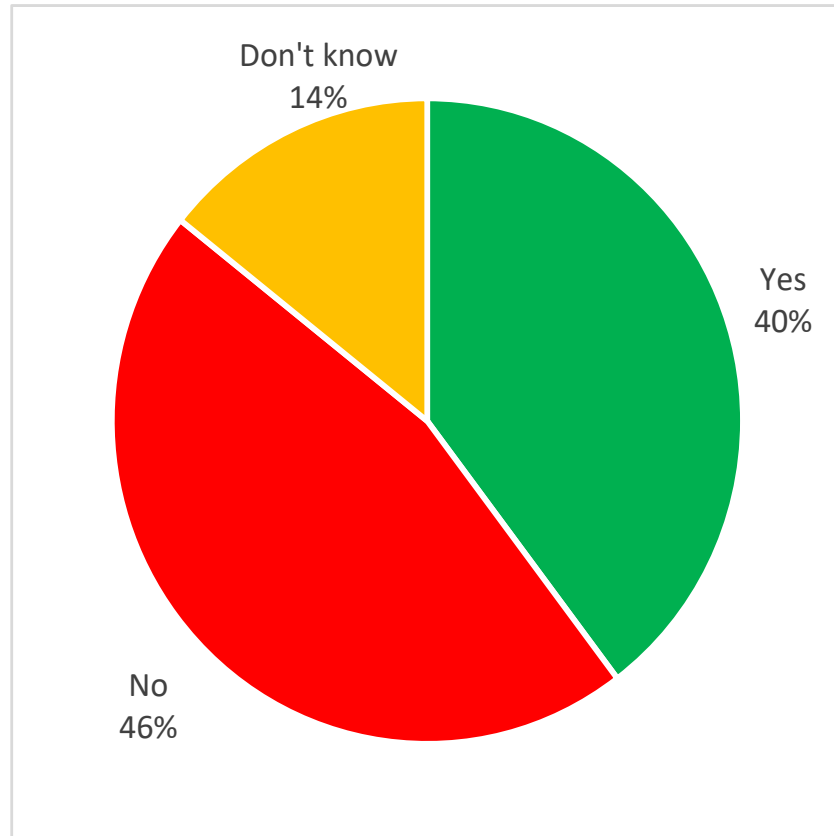


Results by income level





Q6: do you consider that the clinical laboratories participating in the national AMR surveillance system have the capacity and infrastructure required for identification and performing antifungal susceptibility testing (AFST) of *Candida* spp?

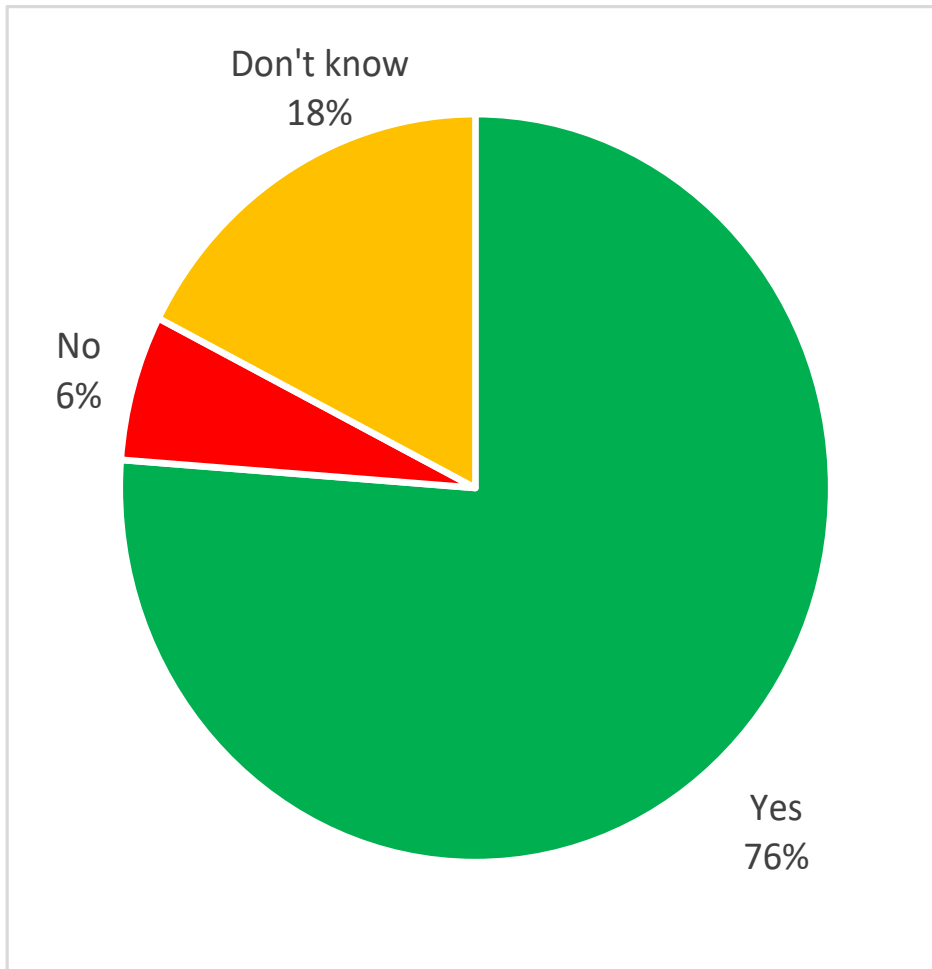


No

- A number of countries described in detail the gaps in the laboratory infrastructure and specific needs
- Several countries noted that, while having the capacities for identification (in many cases not to the species level), they lack the capacities for AFST
- Some more advanced countries noted that even with the existing laboratory capacities standardization across the surveillance system is lacking



Q7: ... would you consider the implementation of the Protocol as part of your AMR national surveillance system?



Yes

- Most responding countries provided their comments on what would be required to implement the Protocol
 - need for advocacy
 - inclusion of the *Candida* surveillance in the national plans
 - commitment of national authorities
 - incorporation of the protocol in the national surveillance system
 - allocation of funds and human resources
- Many countries requested support for establishing coordination mechanisms and laboratory networks, procurement of laboratory equipment and supplies, training, development and implementation of SOPs, establishing referral pathways



Q8: Please share any additional comments you have on the Protocol

- 25 countries used this open question to provide detailed comments, questions, suggestions for improvement of the protocol, and specific requests for support
- Several countries described their current situation with the AMR surveillance in fungi and shared plans
- As some countries are still sending their feedback, a more detailed overview of the feedback will be included in the final report that will be distributed after the consultation meeting In April 2021