



441 Research report

Understanding the Trend and Distribution of Antimicrobial Resistance Using Event Based Surveillance System: EpiWatch

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In **Significant Impact Groups:**

Pathogen management \ None

Species targeted: Other;

Age: Not stated;

Summary:

A lack of comprehensive global AMR surveillance data and an over-reliance on an indicator-based surveillance system has limited the early detection of emerging AMR threats and trends. The EpiWATCH outbreak database has been used to retrieve AMR outbreak reports between August 2016-March 2020 using keywords such as 'resistance', 'resistant', 'superbug', 'bugs', 'MRSA' and 'VRE'. Cases were grouped according to geolocation and time to conduct a descriptive epidemiologic analysis of the outbreak. EpiWATCH identified reported AMR outbreaks quickly compared to an indicator-based surveillance system. It detected outbreaks by pathogens, including some not monitored by the World Health Organization. Also, it identified information on both colonised and infected cases. Thus, open source data from EpiWATCH can complement an indicator-based surveillance system for strengthening AMR surveillance.

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Where to find the original material:

<https://jglobalbiosecurity.com/articles/10.31646/gbio.71/>; 10.31646/gbio.71

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