

ESBL E.coli



WHO model for Integrated Surveillance on AMR

The ESBL Ec Tricycle protocol

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ESBL Ec Tricycle

Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase (ESBL) producing *Escherichia coli* Simple microorganism and resistance mechanism as indicator Simple surveillance across the three sectors To allow comparison between countries and assess effect of interventions







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Figure 1. ESBL Ec Tricycle project.



Pilot countries

Region	Final Selection
AFRO	Ghana, Senegal, Madagascar
EMRO	Pakistan, Jordan
SEARO	Indonesia, India, Nepal
WPRO	Malaysia





Results of implementation



Human and Chicken Data

Country	Human					Food chain (Caeca)			
	Hospital		Community						
	Total E coli isolated	ESBL E coli (% Total E coli/ESBL Ec)	95%CI	Total Samples	ESBL E coli (% Total Samples/ESBL Ec)	95%CI	Total Samples	ESBL E coli (% Samples/ESBL Ec)	95%CI
1	34	26 (76)	0.58-0.89	53	23 (43)	0.2957	120	94 (78)*	0.69-0.85
2	318	69 (22)	0.17-0.26	100	20 (20)	0.12-0.29	240	147 (61)	0.54-0.67
3	2	1 (NC)	0.1-0.98	99	38 (38)	0.28-0.48	60	26 (43)	0.30-0.56
4	157	113 (72)	0.64-0.78	92	12 (12)	0.06-0.21	240	87 (36)	0.30-0.42
5	6	2 (NC)	0.04-0.77	89	6 (7)	0.02-0.14	160	102 (64)	0.55-0.71
*ESBL cor	ofirmation in	nrocess NC:	= Not calculat	ed					

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WP3 Environment results analysis





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Countries joining 2021

Region	Final Selection
AFRO	Zimbabwe, Zambia, Morocco, Nigeria, Burkina Faso
EMRO	Morocco, Iran and Sudan
SEARO	Bhutan





Tricycle offers an unique multisectoral integrated surveillance program for AMR

Three sectors involved: public health, agriculture and environment

A protocol is adopted and this should be stringently followed to generate robust data

There will be an online training module available





