

Management of Multidrug-Resistant Organisms In Healthcare Settings, 2006

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Infectious Diseases Society of America and the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America Guidelines for Developing an Institutional Program to Enhance Antimicrobial Stewardship

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Hospital Infections in Developing Countries

- Hardly on the radar screen
- Need assessments are urgent
- Disease burden likely to be enormous
- An urgent priority underserved area for GF

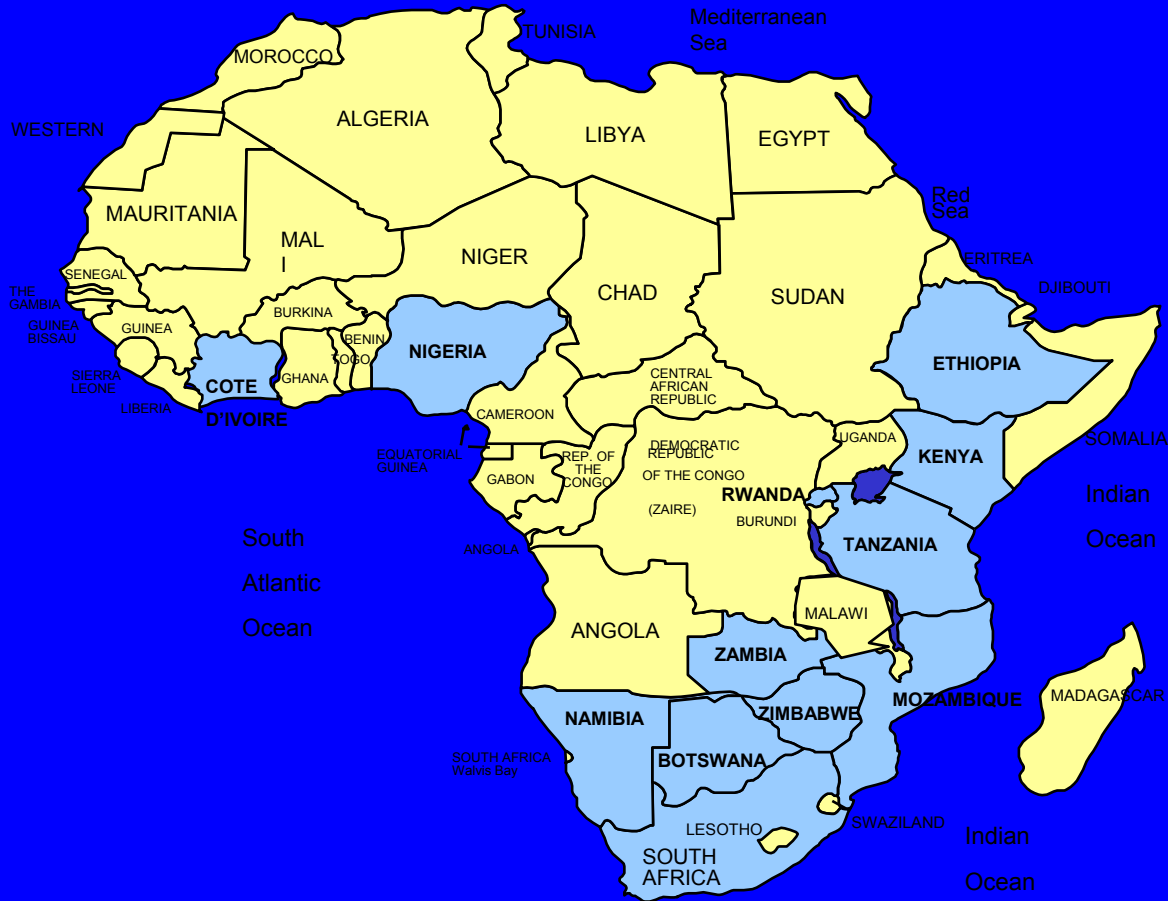
What is the Capacity to Detect Resistance in Developing Countries ?

- Almost nil

The Development of a Global Awareness of the Importance of Laboratory Capacity

- IHR
- GLI
- Pefpar (ASM)
- WHO Lab Capacity Meeting Lyon, 2008
- WHO Antimicrobial Resistance Meetings, Geneva, 2009

ASM Lab Cap Countries



INDIA



CHINA



THAILAND



GUATEMALA



HAITI



Conclusion

- Resistance is biologically inevitable and its magnitude is proportional to the access of the organism to the antimicrobial.
- Increasing access to care will increase resistance.
- Developing countries are at great risk given their lack of capacity to detect resistance and to control its ascent.