



Global Research on Antimicrobial Resistance (GRAM) project

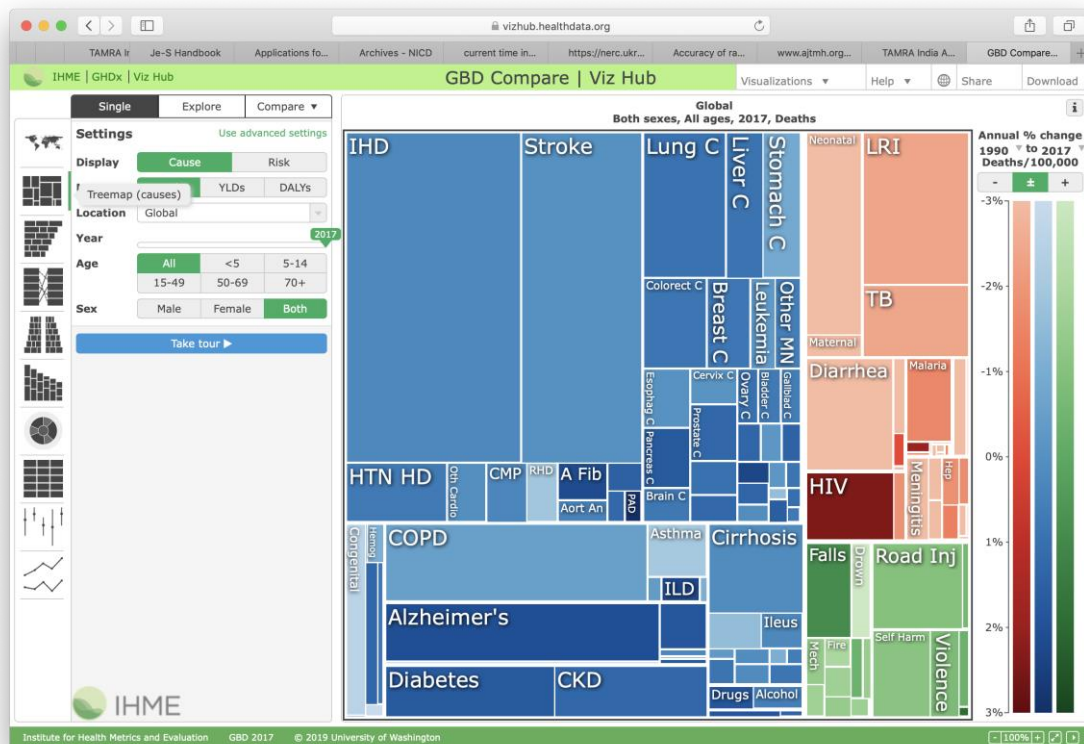
Determining the global burden of antimicrobial resistance

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GRAM project objectives

1. Comprehensive and up-to-date global data synthesis of AMR of (selected) bacterial pathogens
2. Geospatial mapping of the distribution of resistance of selected bug-drug combinations
3. Incorporation of the mortality and morbidity caused by these AMR bacterial pathogens into the Global Burden of Disease Study estimates



Bacteria	Antibacterial drug(s)
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Third-generation cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones
<i>Shigella</i>	Fluoroquinolones
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	Third-generation cephalosporins, carbapenems
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Penicillin
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Methicillin
<i>Salmonella</i> Typhi and Paratyphi	Fluoroquinolones, chloramphenicol
Non-typhoidal <i>Salmonellae</i>	Fluoroquinolones
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	Third-generation cephalosporins
<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	First-line – isoniazid, rifampicin, second-line – fluoroquinolones, amikacin, capreomycin, kanamycin

The Challenge

To estimate the global burden of AMR, we are seeking:

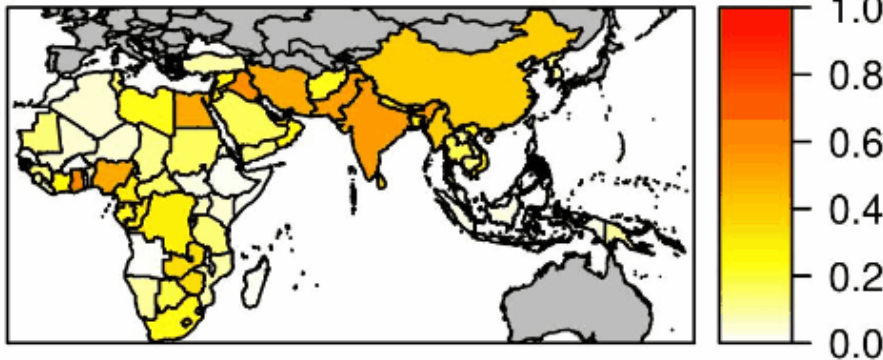




Preliminary results – *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi

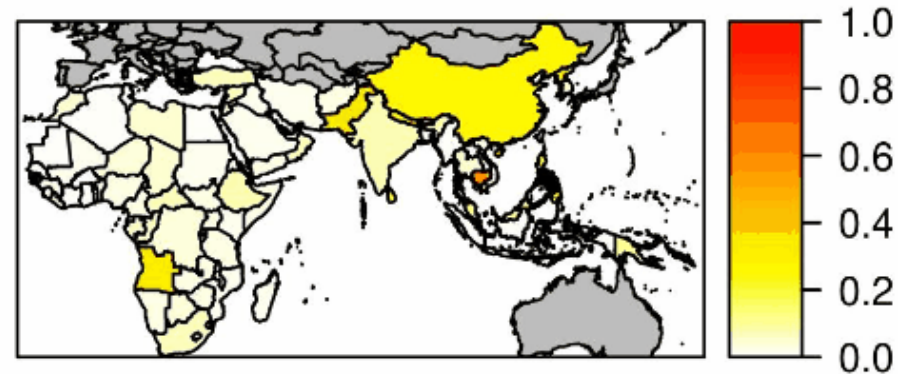
Proportion of MDR Typhi

1990



Proportion of FQNS Typhi

1990



Conclusions

- GRAM aims to produce an estimate that is as accurate as possible
- The data and the modelling assumptions are central
- We are learning where data is available and where the gaps exist
- In collaboration with researchers we are able to understand their data and their needs
- Global surveillance systems need to be built up in more countries
- Identification of knowledge and skills gaps will be a key output
- We seek to provide a framework for collaboration and drive support for strategies to fight AMR

Thank you

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The GBD-AMR team

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