

# Chapter V

## Methodological recommendations for surveillance of bacterial resistance

To be actively involved in antimicrobial resistance surveillance at the local [1,2], national [3,4] or European level [5,6], microbiologists have to share common definitions and use a widely accepted methodology [1,3]. Therefore, the Scientific Board of ONERBA has issued in 2000 recommendations on methodological issues on surveillance of bacterial resistance to antimicrobials [7] aimed in helping microbiologists working in private practice, in hospitals, or in veterinary settings to participate to surveillance activities. These recommendations have been used for the preparation of the European recommendations for antimicrobial resistance surveillance [8].

ONERBA's recommendations relate especially to non-microbiological aspects of surveillance because precise recommendations on technical aspects of antimicrobial susceptibility testing (susceptibility tests, interpretation criteria,...) have been established since many years in France (CA-SFM) [9]. The main topics developed in ONERBA's recommendations are:

- the different types of information, data collection, interpretation criteria, cross-resistance or co-resistance;
- definitions and thesaurus to be adopted in human or veterinary medicine with regards to the population under surveillance (identity and characteristics), dates, types of samples, bacteria, antimicrobials;
- duplicates : definitions and practical use;
- data stratification : indicators of medical activity, definition of hospital- or community-acquired infection in the hospital setting, specific indicators for multidrug-resistant bacteria, indicators for the veterinary medicine;
- external and internal quality controls, controls of likelihood.

The recommendations are available in French on onerba's website, <http://www.onerba.org>. The Scientific Board of ONERBA does not plan to update these recommendations because of the recent publication of European guidelines by the European Society for Chemotherapy, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (ESCMID) in 2004 [8].

### References

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