

American Society for Microbiology and PAHO





Perspective of ASM on implementation of new technologies

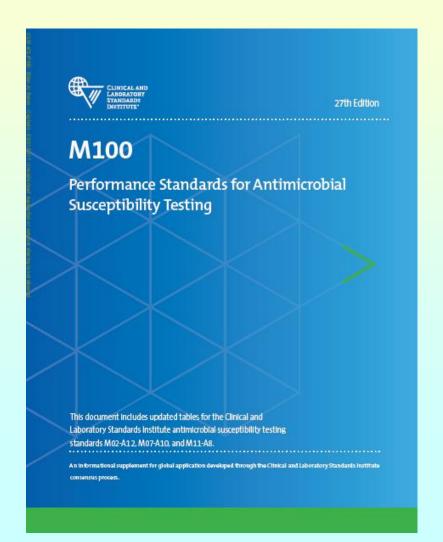
ASM does not have any perspective on implementation of new technologies



Ellen Jo Baron, Ph.D., D(ABMM), F(AAM), F(IDSA) Professor Emerita, Pathology Stanford Univ. Med. School



Microbiologists in USA primarily follow CLSI guidelines on AST

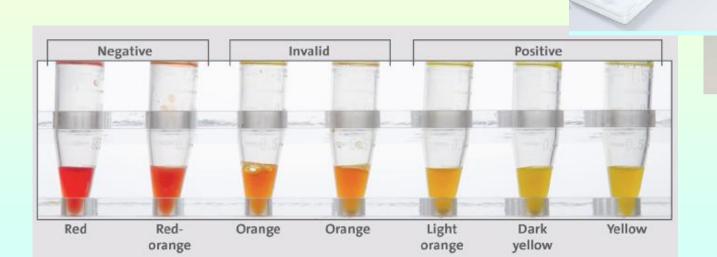


CLSI moving closer to EUCAST. Now includes epidemiological cutoffs.

Recent CLSI recommendations for emerging resistance detection

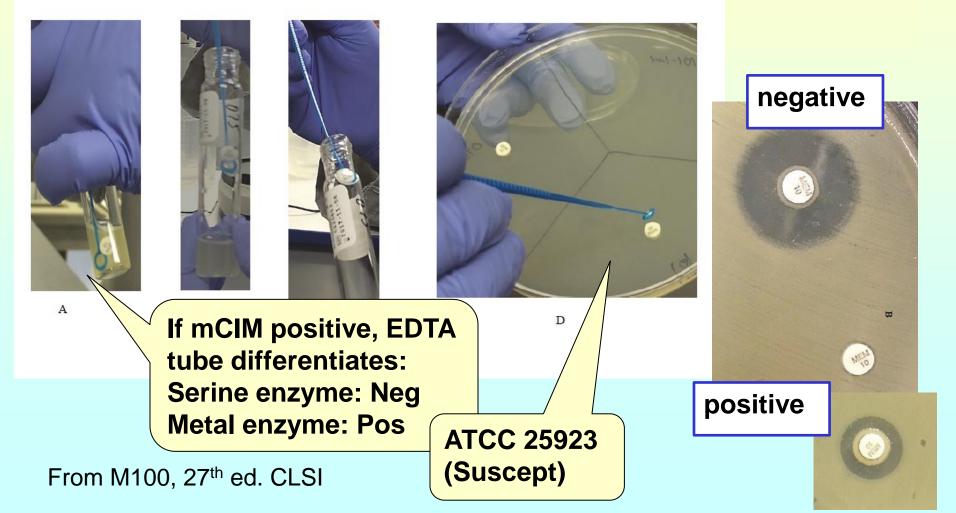
1. Carba NP method

RAPIDEC Carba-NP (BioMerieux)



If negative, report results based on MIC

2. Modified carbapenem inactivation method (mCIM) for Enterobacteriaceae (KPC, NDM, VIM, IMP, IMI, SPN, SME, OXA)



Molecular methods (FDA-cleared)







Luminex Verigene®







GeneXpert®







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Goal of ASM/PAHO relationship: Aimed at strengthening professional development, engagement, and knowledge sharing in Latin America and the Caribbean

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Achievements in 2017

- 1. Appointment of Dr. Paul Brown, Jamaica, to the ASM Council on Microbial Sciences (COMS) and Dr. Patricio Acosta, Argentina, to the ASM Board of Directors (BOD), expanding regional representation in ASM's governance.
- 2. Implementation of the ASM Art of Science Communication and ASM Scientific Writing and Publishing Workshops in Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Spanish subtitles added to the Art of Science Communication Workshop by the ASM Young Ambassador to Paraguay.

Achievements in 2017

- 3. New appointments of ASM Young Ambassadors in Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, and Paraguay to facilitate in-country activities and engage early career scientists.
- 4. Online live streaming of the Vector Borne Diseases Symposium during the XI Paraguayan Infectious Diseases meeting to classrooms in Argentina and Panama, reaching an audience of over 400.
- 5. Free ASM membership and access to all online ASM journals was provided to 5 members in Cuba, 57 members in Haiti, and 117 members in Venezuela through the Global Outreach Program, engaging scientists from resource constrained and politically isolated countries.

Achievements in 2017

6. Initial assessment of the feasibility of a limited surveillance study for the presence of carbapenem resistant Enterobacteriaceae among a convenience sample of patients whose stool is sent for other studies in El Salvador, Paraguay, and Panama, conducted by Young Ambassadors, with support from Cepheid (providing molecular test reagents) and University of Bogota, Colombia, providing genetic sequencing of isolates where possible.

If successful, the study could be extended to include additional countries.



Tatiana Ascencio. MD

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EL SALVADOR-CENTRO AMÉRICA



Gilberto Eskildsen, YA Panama



Viviana de Egea, YA Paraguay



Cesar Arias, Prof. Univ. Bosque (Colombia) and U. Texas Baylor

300 samples

- 10 random stools
- 10 unique institutions (geographically diverse, small)

Any positive by phenotypic screen but not GeneXpert Carba-R will be sequenced in Colombia.

Cepheid 904 Caribbean Drive Surreyvale, CA USA Capheid

Cepheid will donate cartridges and loaner instrument

Collect a swab from stool
Store swabs at 15-28°C for up to 6 hours and thereafter at 2-28°C for up to seven days.

Using aseptic techniques, place a 10 µg meropenem disk into 10 mL T-soy broth

Place swab in T-soy broth containing meropenem disk and vortex for ~10 seconds.

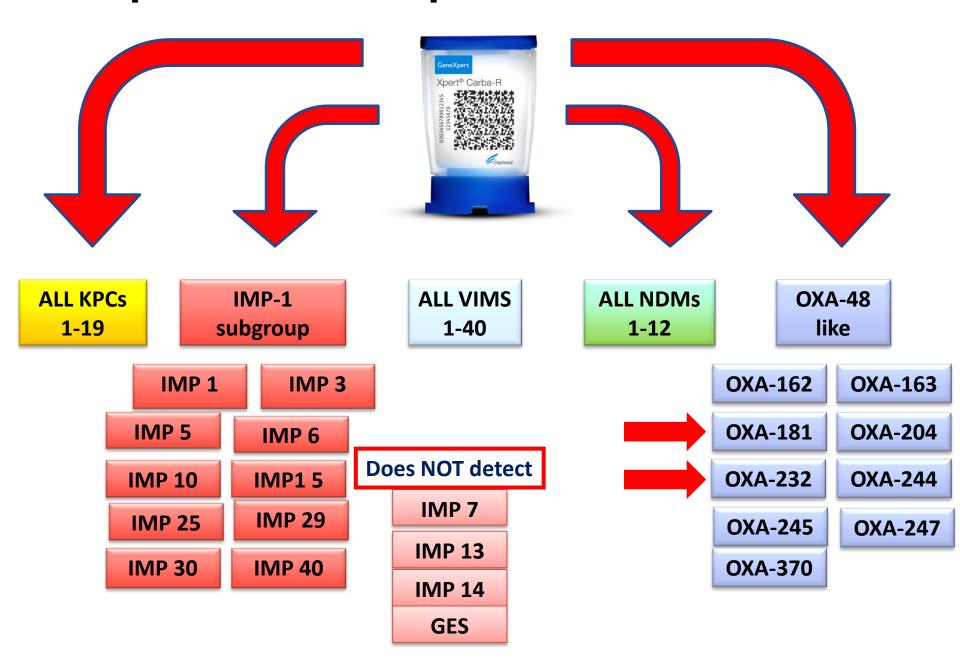
Loosen cap and incubate broth for 20-24 hours at 35 °C

Subculture broth to MacConkey plate with a 10 µg meropenem disk, incubate overnight

Identify any resistant Enterobacteriaceae

Use another swab to send resistant colonies to reference lab for Xpert testing

Xpert Carba-R Spectrum of Detection



Requirements El Salvador

Dr. Oliva, appointee of the National Institute of Health (INS), stated the following:

- 1- Submit the protocol to INS. At least one month delay to send their observations.
- 2 After INS's endorsement, present the protocol to the National Committee for Health Research Ethics (CNEIS). About 1-2 months delay to send their observations.
- 3- After the approval of the 2 previous institutions, deliver the protocol to the Minister of Health, who will prepare a document called "Oficio", which is required to go ahead with the proposal.