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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The worldwide spread of antimicrobial resistance is now recognised as a global public health threat. Owing to the geographical heterogeneity, complexity and continuously evolving dynamics of resistant organisms and genes, surveillance is a key tool for understanding, measuring and informing actions in the fight against this problem. To date there is no harmonisation of key indicators or of methodologies used to obtain them.

Methods and analysis: The main objective of this project is to systematically review and analyse the current publicly available surveillance activities on antimicrobial resistance and healthcare-associated infections in Europe. Eligible activities are those endorsed by regional, national or transnational health organisations and scientific societies providing data on a periodic basis. Grey and peer-reviewed literature will be searched with no language restrictions. Three independent reviewers will perform a two-step selection process using a previously piloted, tailored electronic data extraction form. Descriptive summaries and tables of all relevant findings will be performed and reported according to PRISMA guidelines.

Ethics and dissemination: We did not seek ethical approval for this study because the data to be collected are not linked to individuals. Data will be presented at international conferences and published in peer-reviewed journals.

Trial registration number: CRD42016033867.

INTRODUCTION

The worldwide spread of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is now recognised as a global public health threat.1 2 Owing to the geographical heterogeneity, complexity and continuously evolving dynamics of resistant organisms and genes, surveillance is a key tool for understanding, measuring and informing actions in the fight against this problem. Indeed, surveillance systems for AMR have been developed by most national health systems and transnational organisations.3–5 Adequate characterisation of the burden of disease caused by resistant pathogens, their impact on patient outcomes and the areas and patient populations with the highest incidences are critical for identifying medical needs, establishing treatment protocols and efficiency of design for randomised controlled trials. The situation with healthcare-associated infections (HAI), which are often closely associated with AMR, is similar.
An important problem for the surveillance of AMR and HAI is the heterogeneity of the scope, focus, objectives, methodology, resources and reporting across different regions and countries, despite the efforts of institutions such as the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) or the WHO. The ECDC conducted a comprehensive review of the current situation and implications of HAI s across Europe; these authors highlighted that while some progress has been achieved in recent years, there are still substantial inter-country and intracountry differences in surveillance methods and concluded that greater emphasis be placed on harmonisation.

The objectives of SUSPIRE are to systematically review and analyse the surveillance activities endorsed by national or transnational health organisations and scientific societies that are performed in the European Union and European Economic Area (EU/EAA) and to provide regular data on AMR and HAI. The final objective of this effort is to provide recommendations that can be used for the harmonisation of surveillance systems.

METHODS
Eligibility criteria
SUSPIRE targets surveillance systems endorsed by regional, national or transnational health organisations or scientific societies in EU/EAA countries that are in place for the purpose of providing regular data on AMR and/or HAI.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria
The documents retrieved will be assessed for their content and the inclusion and exclusion criteria shown in box 1 applied for those documents to be finally included in the review.

No language restrictions will apply; local experts, identified by the European Committee on Infection Control (EUCIC) of the European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, will be consulted.

Data management, selection process and data extraction
The literature search results will be uploaded to EndNote X7 software. Two independent reviewers will perform a two-step selection process. Titles and abstracts (if available) of the retrieved documents will be initially assessed and non-relevant documents excluded. The full text of potentially eligible documents will then be obtained and assessed for relevance or duplication against predefined selection criteria.

Data will be extracted independently by two reviewers, using a tailored electronic data extraction form to be piloted beforehand on a representative sample. The

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion criteria</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European surveillance systems, or including European data</td>
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<tr>
<td>Epidemiological surveillance studies collecting data for at least five consecutive years from three or more sites, and with at least one data collection year within the last 10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoted or endorsed by national or transnational health organisations and scientific societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing, or with the intention to provide, data on a periodic basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing data on at least one of the following: objective, scope (eg, hospital and healthcare-associated infections/pathogens), design and methodological issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Published scientific and ‘grey’ literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No age/language restriction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Exclusion criteria</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal, environmental or food data only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epidemiological studies or reports whose main objective is different from that of providing surveillance data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epidemiological studies or surveillance data promoted by private companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outbreak reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systems that are ‘inactive’ (not providing any information) for the last 10 years</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
same core data will be extracted from systems and studies including specific details about the following elements: programme, population, microbiology, methodology, quality indicators and data. A detailed list of variables is presented in Table 1.

Disagreements between reviewers will be resolved by consultation with a third reviewer.

### Quality assessment

There are several generic guidelines for evaluating human public health surveillance, and these typically include assessing a series of attributes, such as flexibility, acceptability and timeliness, using a combination of quantitative and qualitative techniques. The quality of the surveillance systems included in our review will be assessed on the basis of the attributes recommended in the Centres for Disease Prevention and Control guidelines for evaluating public health surveillance systems.6

The protocol was developed following the recently released PRISMA-P guidelines, and the review will be reported in accordance with the PRISMA statement.7

### Data synthesis and descriptive analysis

The data synthesis phase will involve collating and summarising the results in the form of a table that indicates the core characteristics of the systems and studies: type of activity, isolate source, population, phenotypes and mechanisms of resistance, definitions of acquisition, indicators and quality assessments. Frequency distributions expressed as percentages (%) will be calculated for each variable and displayed graphically. Analysis will be stratified by country, surveillance type (system/study) and activity (HAI/AMR).

### Dissemination

Data will be presented at international conferences and published in peer-reviewed journals.

### DISCUSSION

Following the original SENIC studies in the 1970s, surveillance has been recognised as a key component of quality assurance in general and of infection control in particular.8 Since then, surveillance procedures and systems have evolved in accordance with increased awareness of the complexity and importance of HAIs as a patient safety concern9 and the rise of AMR. Most countries started surveillance systems for HAIs during the 1980s and 1990s. A series of articles published in 2001 showed how heterogeneous the surveillance activities performed in European countries at that time were.10

Over recent decades, the ECDC has been extraordinarily active in working towards the homogenisation of definitions, procedures and systems developed.3 6 In 2008, the ECDC conducted a review highlighting that there were still significant limitations to surveillance systems across European countries.11 The aim of SUSPIRE is to provide an update of the situation, with the additional purpose of specifically evaluating particular aspects of the

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**Table 1  Summary list of variables collected**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core element</th>
<th>Variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>System name &amp; acronym*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Title &amp; author/s name†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location and magnitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Status: Active/inactive* &amp; completed/ongoing†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinating organization and resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Focus: Type of activity (HAI, AMR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Link: System website/journal article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Update year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Demographics of population covered (age, gender)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comorbidities and risk factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inclusion/exclusion criteria†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type and details of healthcare facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microbiology</td>
<td>Specimen type and carriers tested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Duplicates policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical value of the sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pathogens, sources and acquisition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Microbiological methods for the identification and characterization of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mechanisms of resistanceAntibiotics tested and resistance mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodology and indicators used</td>
<td>Clinical criteria and microbiological definitions used, Structure, process and outcome indicators reported, Measurement frequency of relevant indicators, Reporting of source data (volunteer/compulsory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data analysis, reporting and dissemination</td>
<td>Source of data and data collection systems, Quality assessments*, Stratification of reported data, Reporting type and frequency, Dissemination of data*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Surveillance systems. †Epidemiological studies.
definitions, methods and quality assessment, as well as the infections and microorganisms/resistances.

AMR surveillance has traditionally focused on either the percentage of particular pathogens that are resistant to certain antimicrobial agents and/or rates of isolation of relevant resistant bacteria. However, some potentially important aspects, such as the specific populations or patients in which these infections occur, types of infection and their outcomes have not usually been considered because of the additional complexity and resources needed. Nevertheless, these are key aspects for informing management decisions about the prioritisation and provision of resources required to address the problem and determining the most urgent areas for research. Furthermore, the way that national surveillance systems are conceptually set up at present may be too slow to provide useful information for immediate global action in situations of the emergence of new resistant pathogens or the further spread of previously known ones, as is shown by the recent spread of carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae in many European countries and across borders.12 Therefore, specific evaluation of AMR surveillance systems and the gaps that exist is required in order to detect areas for improvement.

The objectives of the COMBACTE-MAGNET consortium, funded by the European Union and, in kind, by the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries Association (EFPIA) through the Innovative Medicines Initiative, include building a European network by associating European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA) through the Innovative Medicines Initiative, funded by the European Union and, in kind, by European Development Regional Fund ‘A way to achieve Europe’ ERDF, Spanish Network for the Research in Infectious Diseases (REIPI RD12/0015). The SUSPIRE project will work to achieve this objective.

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Contributors JR-B conceived the study, led the development of the protocol, provided supervision and mentorship to MN-N who wrote the first draft, coordinated and integrated comments from coauthors and together with JR-B is the guarantor of the manuscript. MDN contributed with the selection of variables, and NBR contributed with the development of search strategy. MS and MBdT provided specific expertise on paediatric and surgical site infections variables, respectively. AV contributed with the selection of variables, and FS contributed with development of the protocol and variables selection. ET and PG also provided specific expertise on epidemiology and contributed to the development of search strategy. All authors critically reviewed successive drafts of the manuscript, provided important intellectual input and approved the final version for publication.

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Competing interests FS is an employee of AstraZeneca/Medimmune, an EFPIA (European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Association) member company in the IMI JU. Costs related to research contributions by FS are borne by AstraZeneca/Medimmune and considered in-kind contribution under the IMI JU scheme. Rest of authors has declared no conflict of interest related to this paper.

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REFERENCES

Surveillance Systems from Public Health Institutions and Scientific Societies for Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare-Associated Infections in Europe (SUSPIRE): protocol for a systematic review

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