

# National Microbiology Reference Laboratory

Combating Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) through  
AMR Detection and Confirmation of local infections  
& epidemics at National Microbiology reference  
laboratory (NMRL)

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# ROLES OF NMRL

- The National Microbiology Reference laboratory (NMRL) is a public health facility established with the mandate to offer reference testing and to oversee quality assurance programs in microbiology.
- **Key functions that are being implemented**
  - ✓ Laboratory based surveillance of diseases and AMR
  - ✓ The laboratory is currently the hub for anti-microbial resistance (AMR) where it is involved in quality control for antimicrobial susceptibility testing
  - ✓ Training and mentorship of peripheral laboratories in microbiology techniques
  - ✓ Assist in responding to disease outbreaks
  - ✓ Support supervision
  - ✓ Quality assurance including confirmation of clinical pathogens
  - ✓ Disease outbreak investigations
  - ✓ Specialized diagnostic testing
  - ✓ Inter laboratory networking

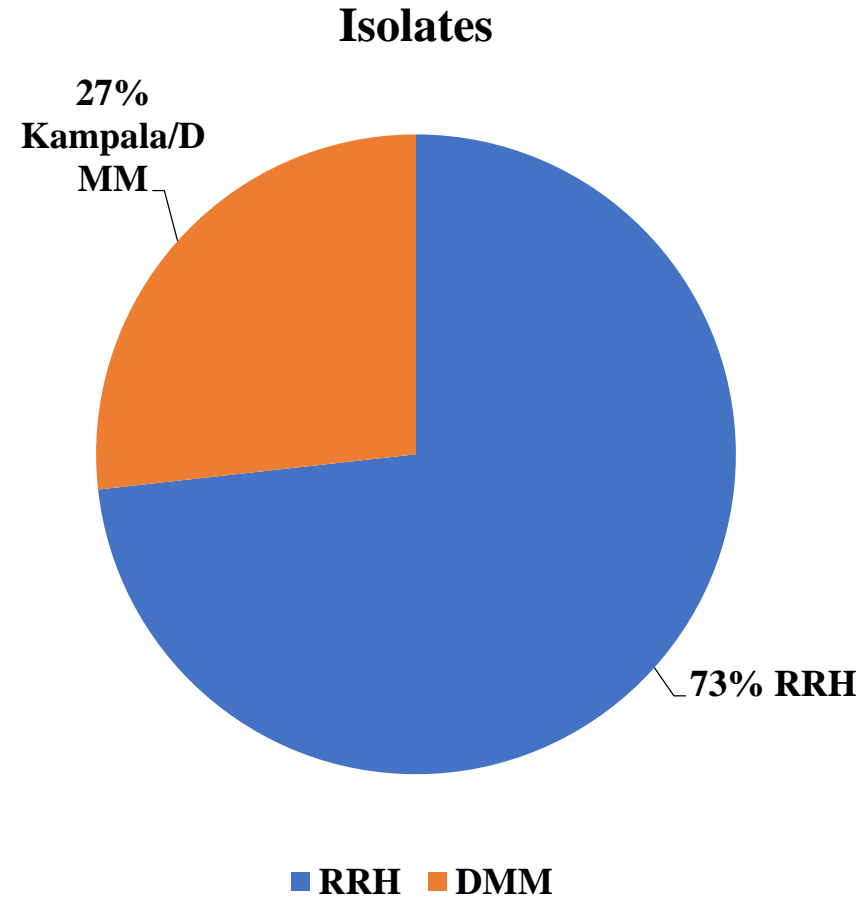
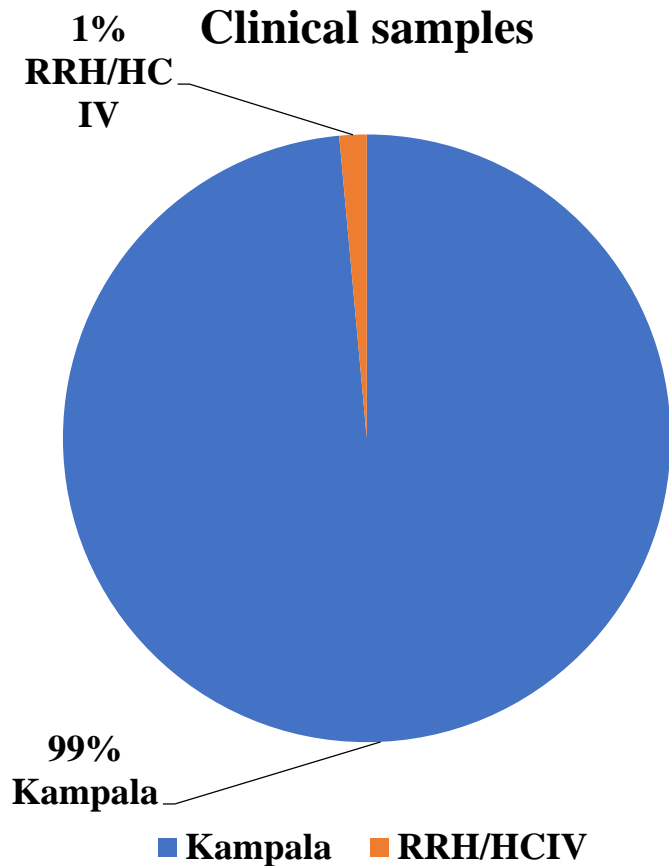


# AMR Surveillance in Uganda

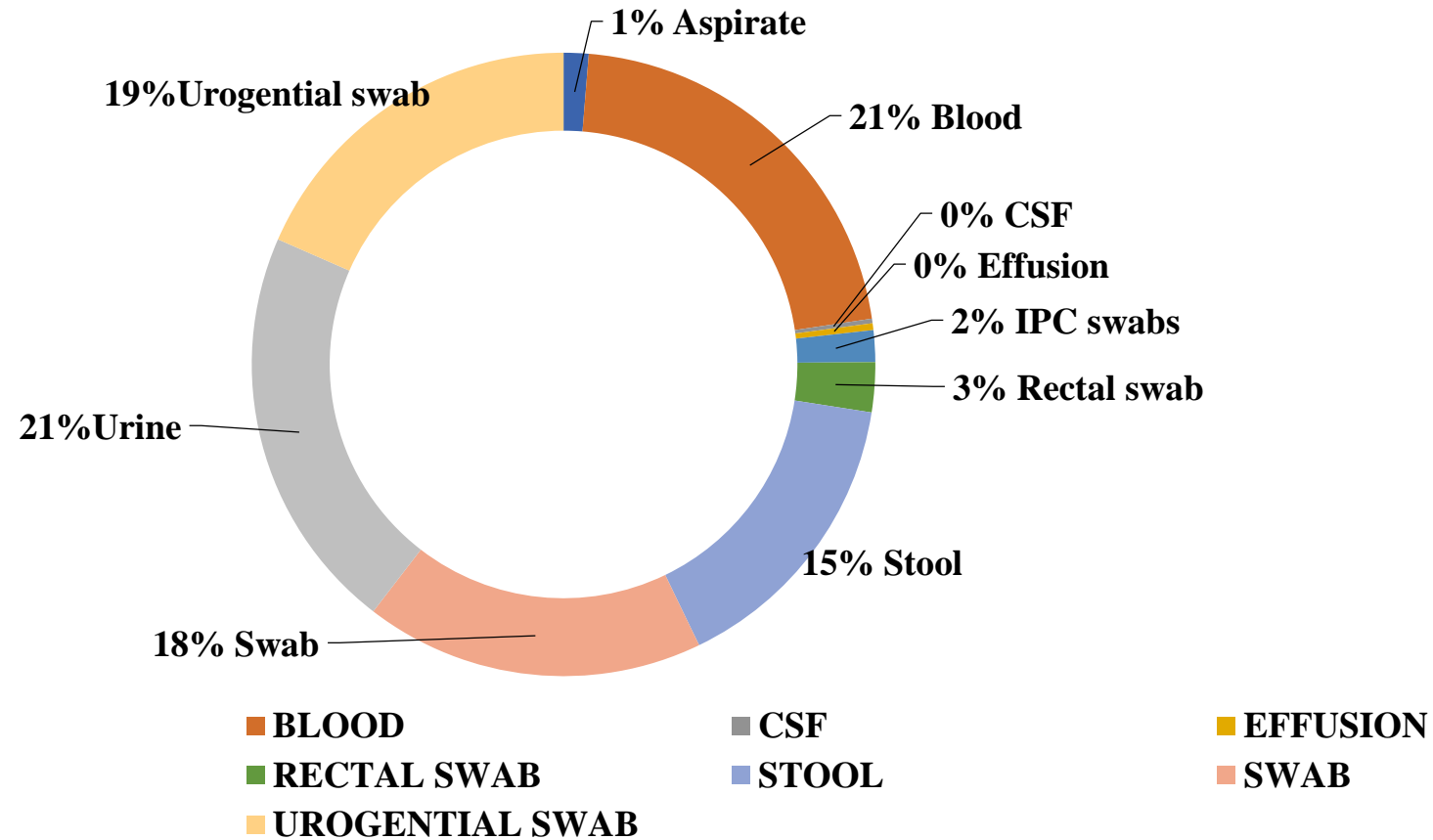
- To give an understanding into the extent of AMR in the Ugandan communities, a presentation of a summary of laboratory data collected at the National microbiology reference laboratory (NMRL) in the year 2018 from three specific sources is as follows:
- Clinical specimens from selected health facilities in Kampala
- Isolates from regional referral hospitals (RRH) and Kampala sites
- Samples received during disease outbreaks.



# Sources of non outbreak (Clinical)samples

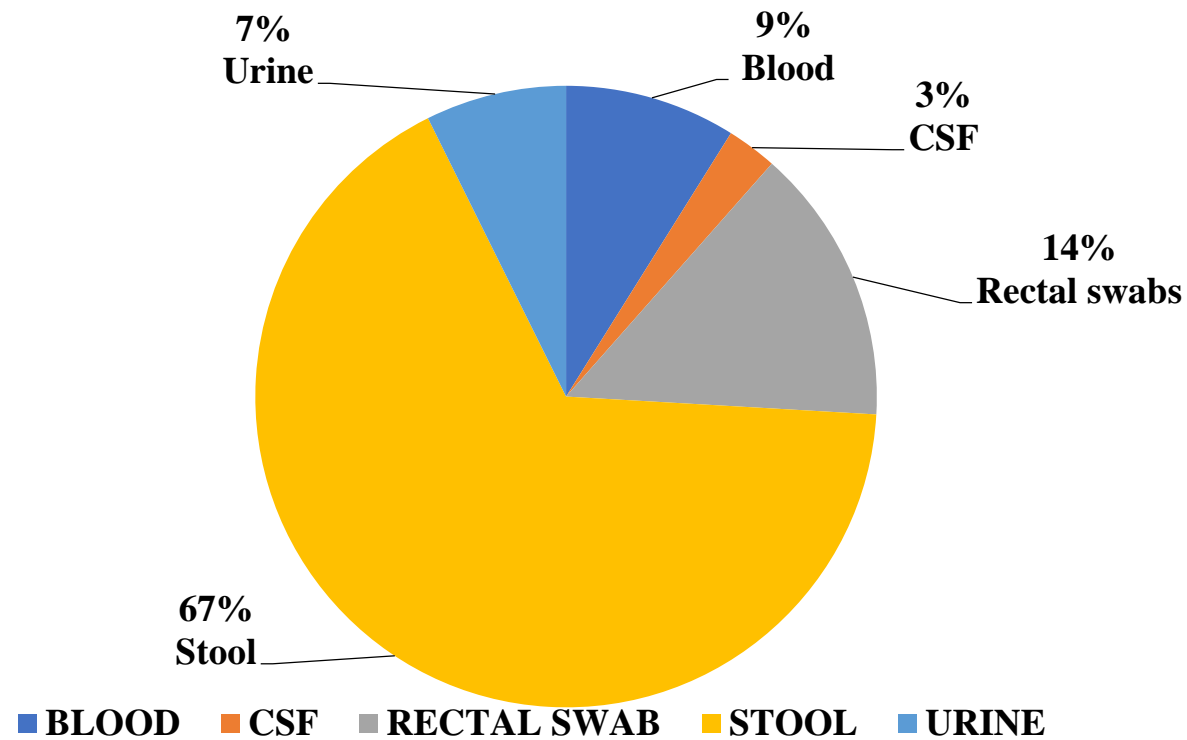


# Non outbreak(Clinical) sample volumes

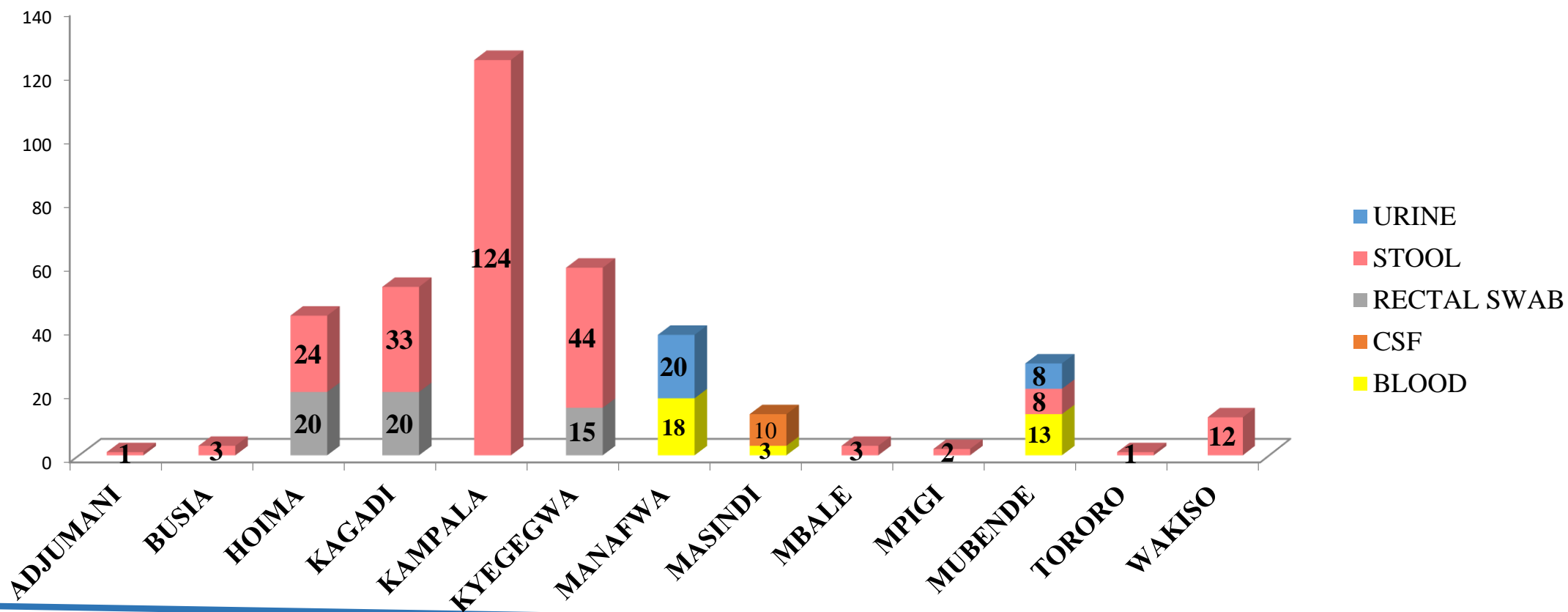


# Outbreak samples

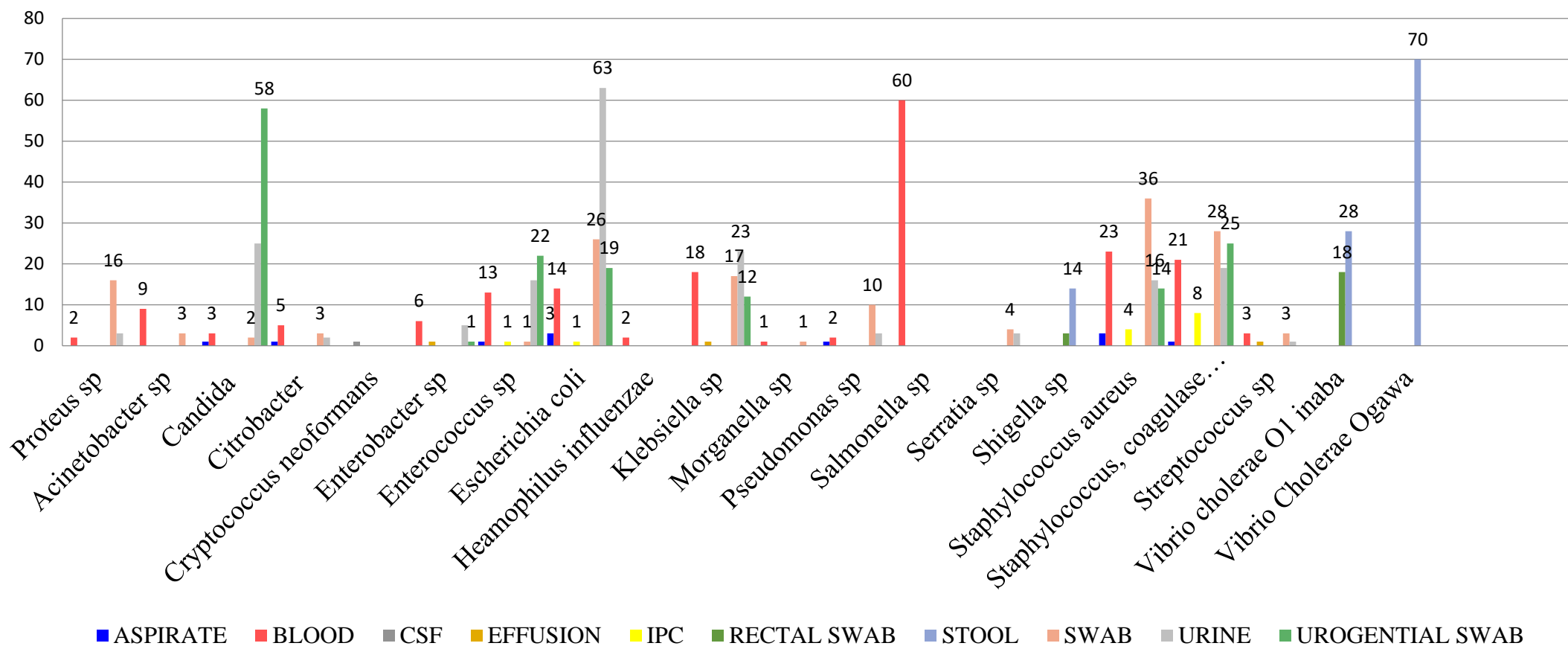
## Outbreak sample types



# Out break sample types per district

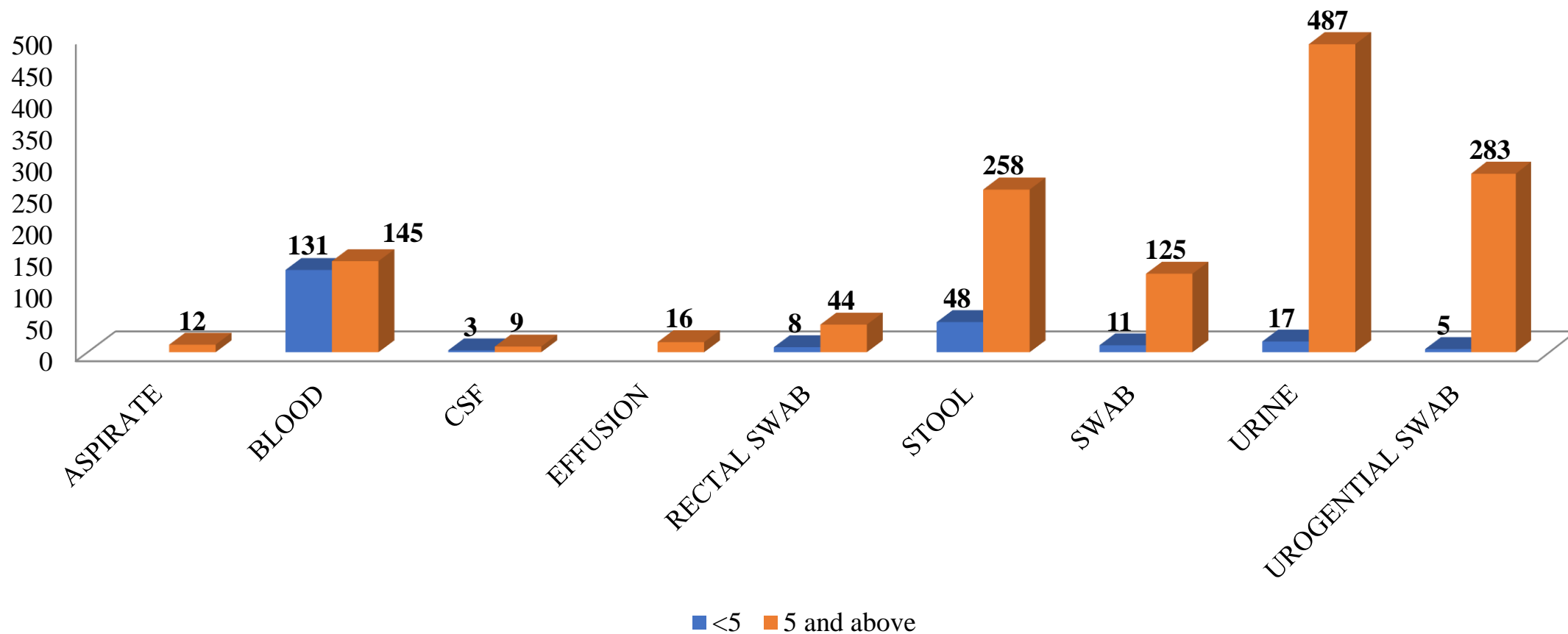


# Organisms by sample type

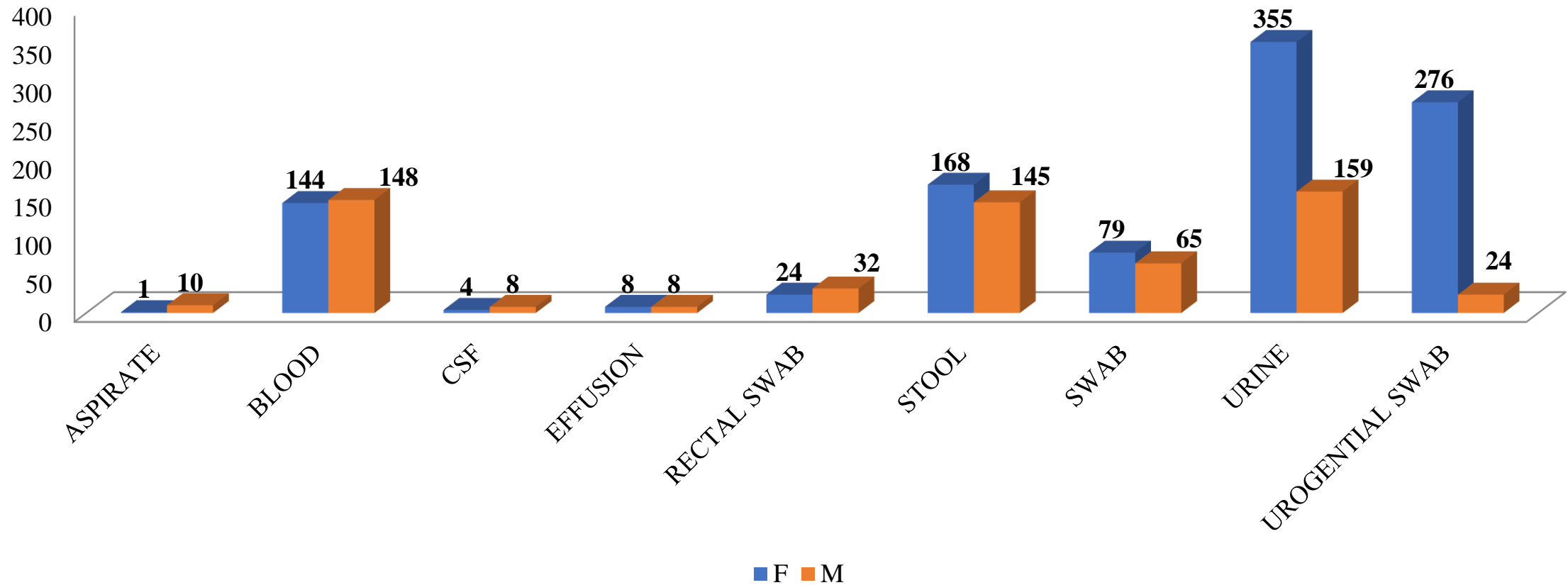




# Organisms by age

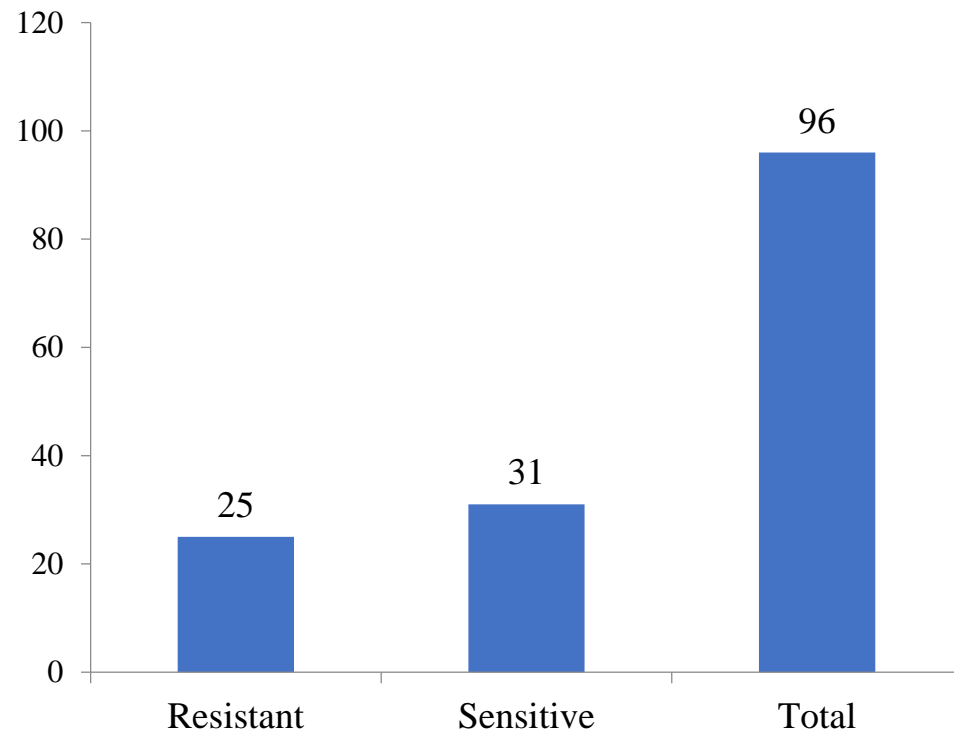


# Organism Source by Gender



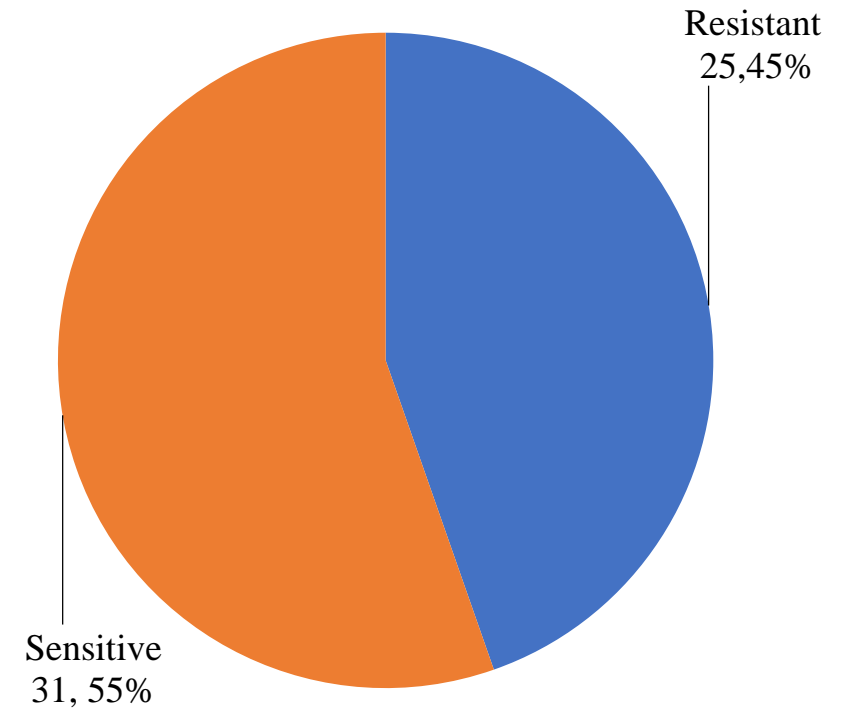
# *Staph. aureus Antibiotic Susceptibility*

**Staphylococcus aureus**

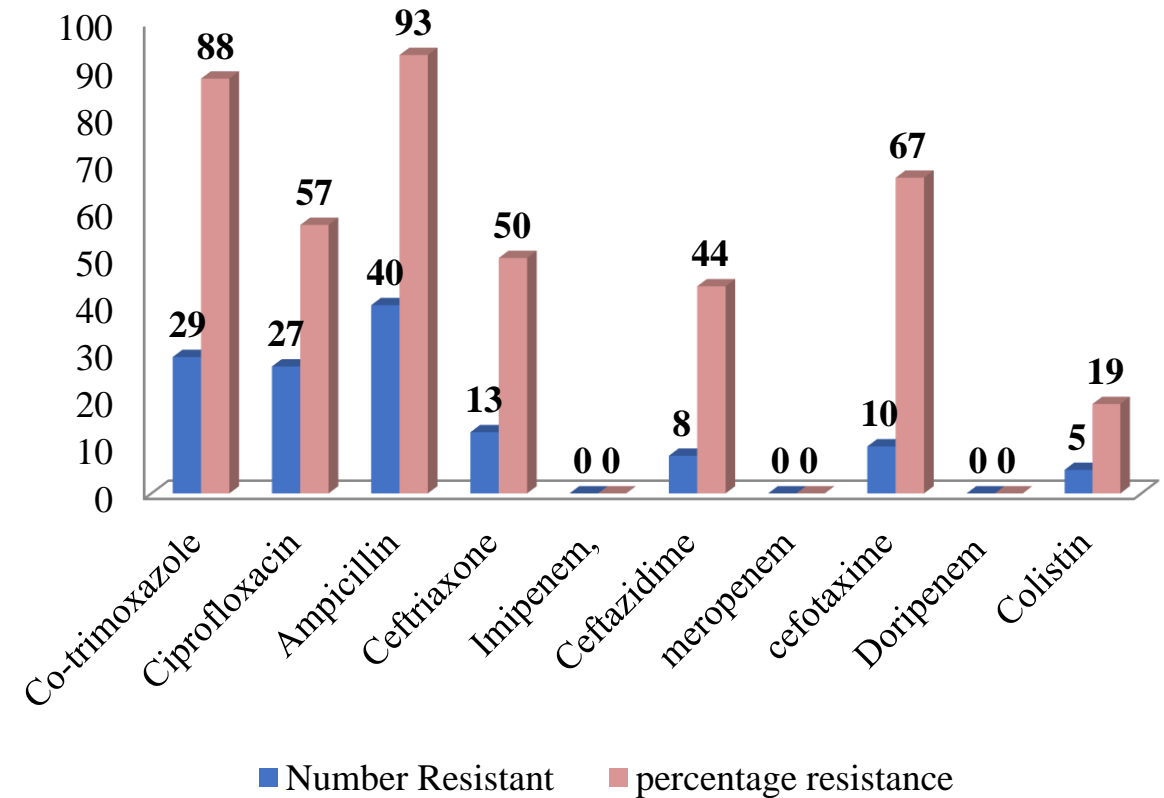
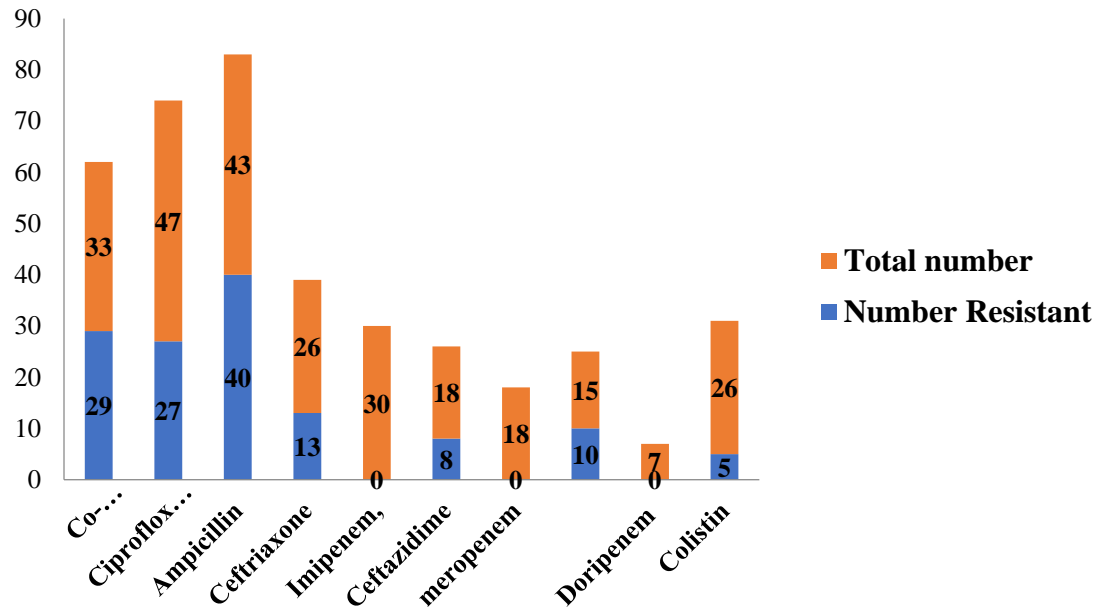


■ Staphylococcus aureus

**Staphylococcus aureus Oxacillin  
resistance patterns**



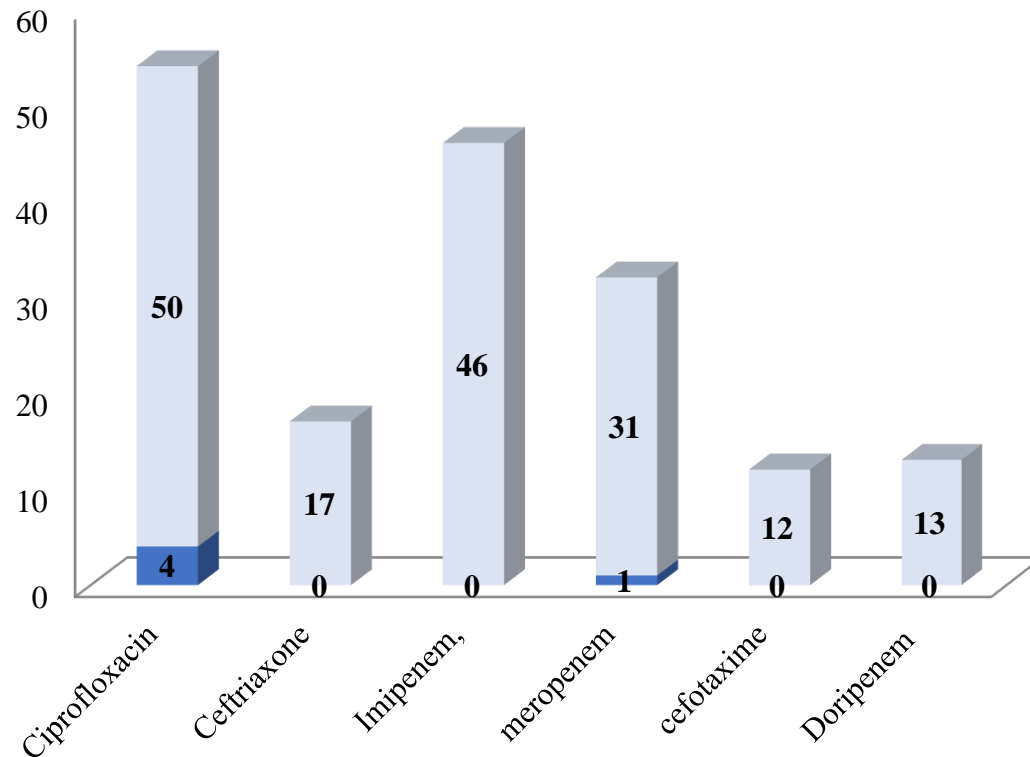
# No. and Percentage resistance of *Escherichia coli* isolated from urine



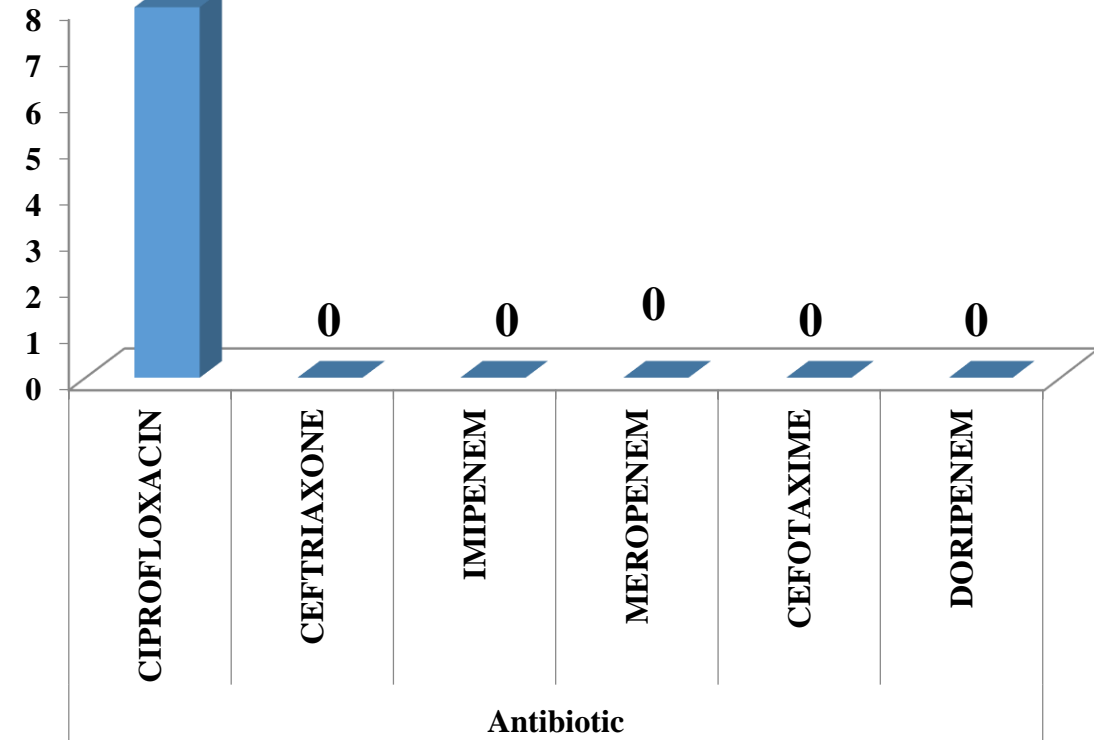
# Resistance of *Salmonella* isolates from blood

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*Salmonella* resistance in blood



■ Number Resistant ■ Total number



■ Percentage resistant

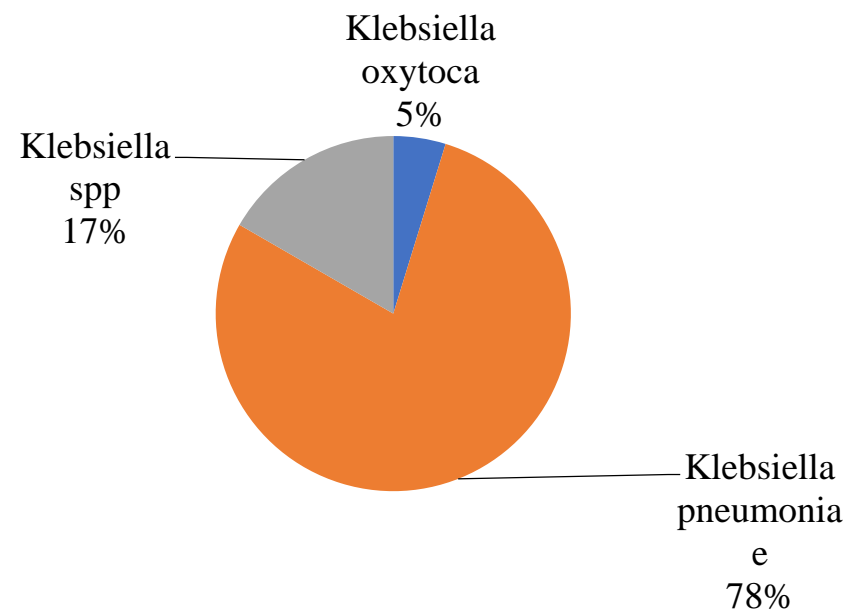
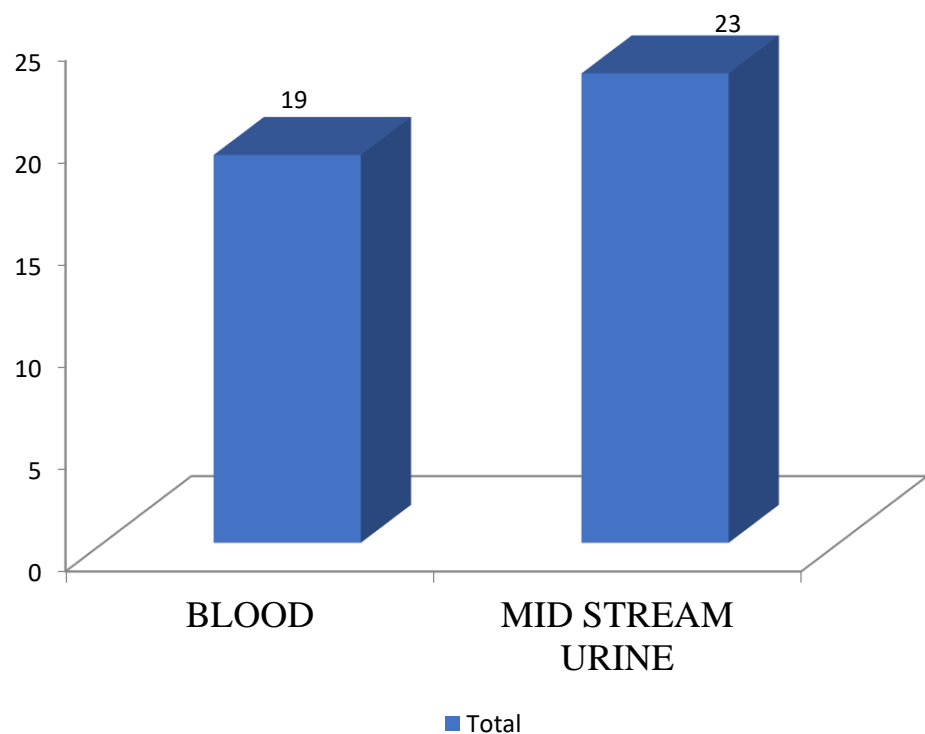


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of The Republic of Uganda  
**MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

# Klebsiella from urine and blood

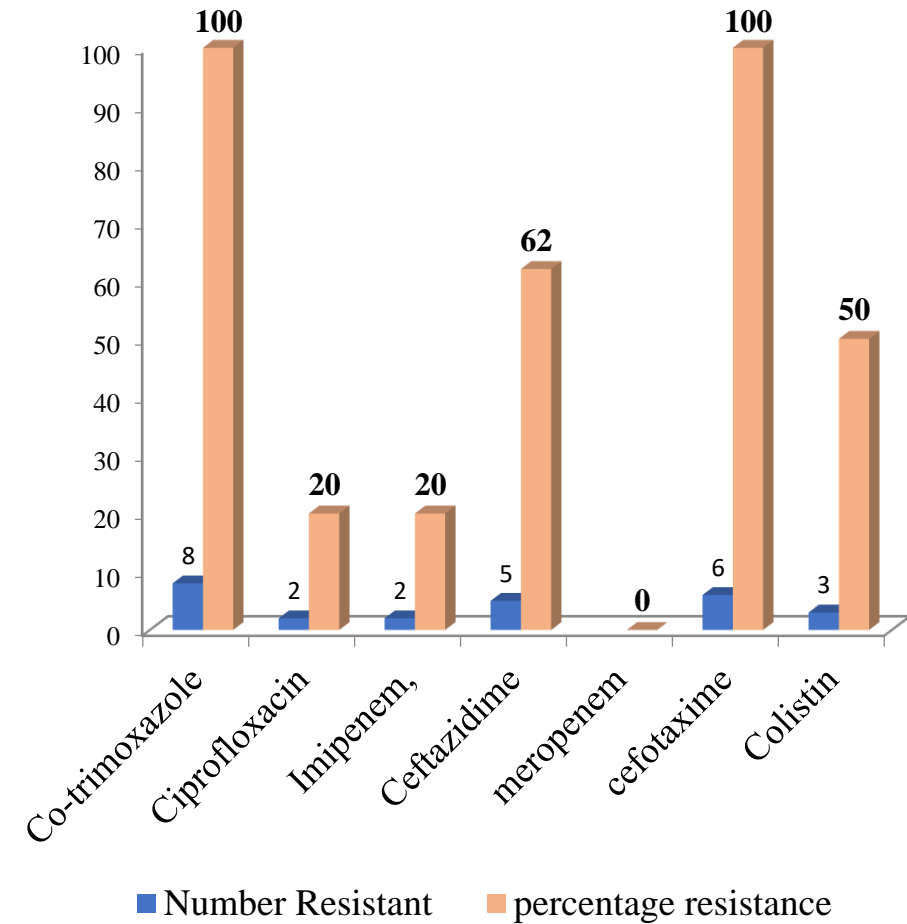
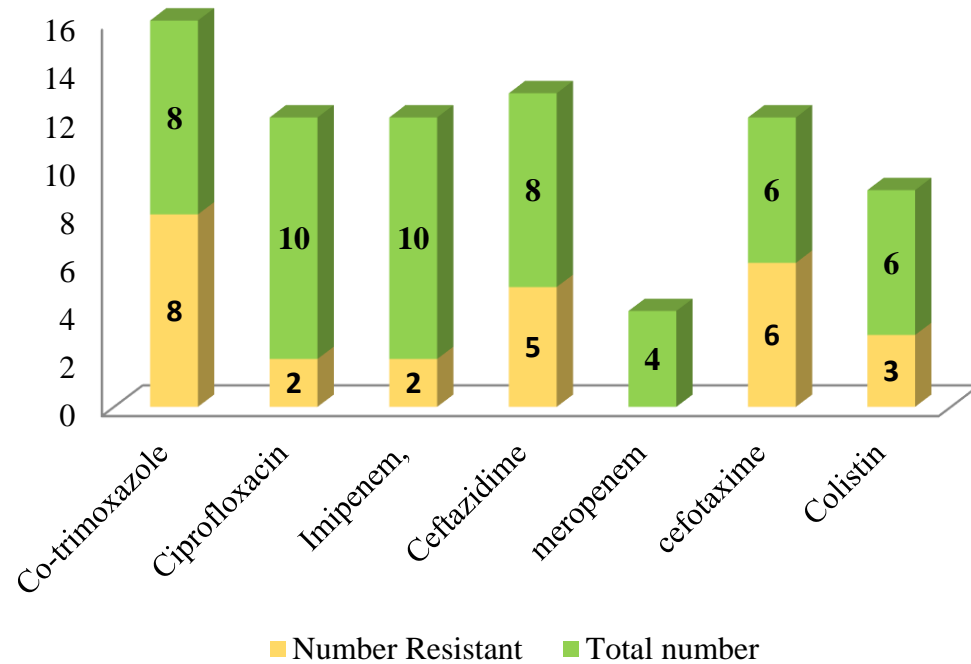
Klebsiella species

Klebsiella sample type



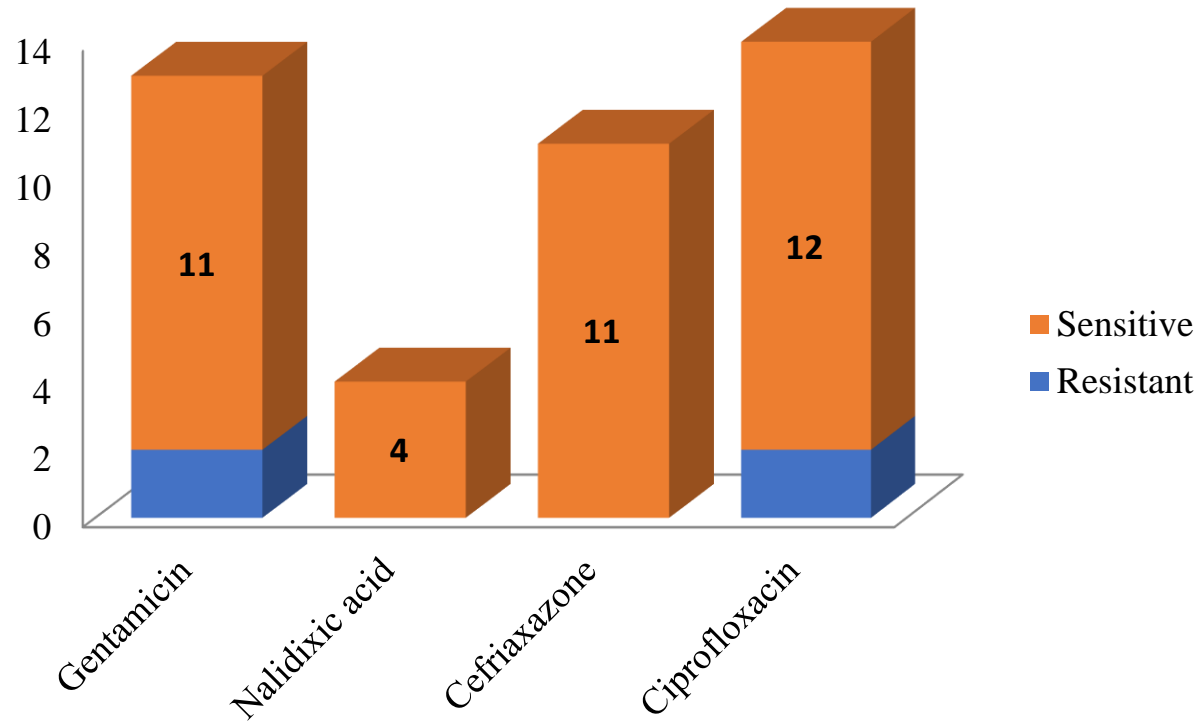
# Percentage Resistance of the *Klebsiellae*

Sensitivity patterns of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolated from blood

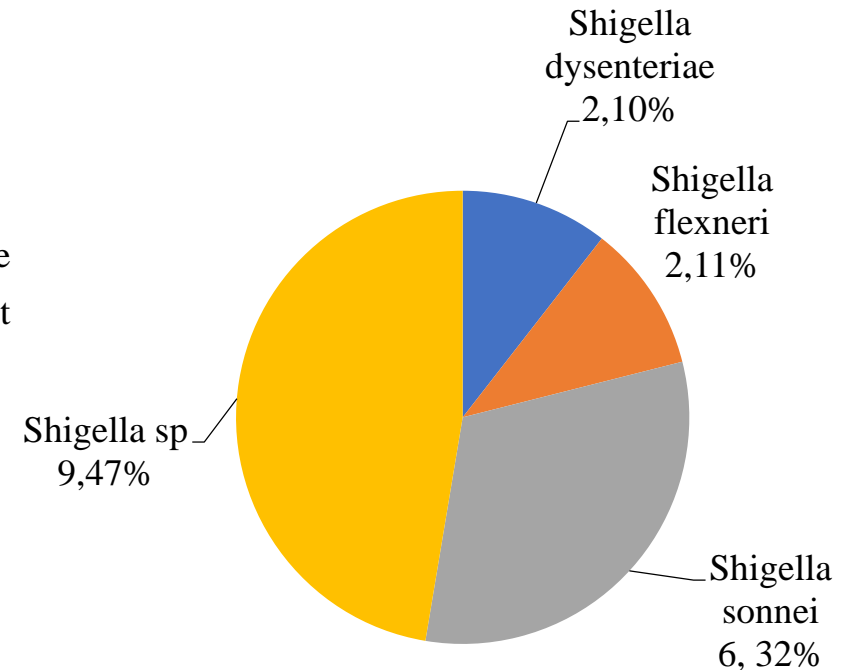


# Susceptibility of Shigella Isolates

## *Shigella* species sensitivity



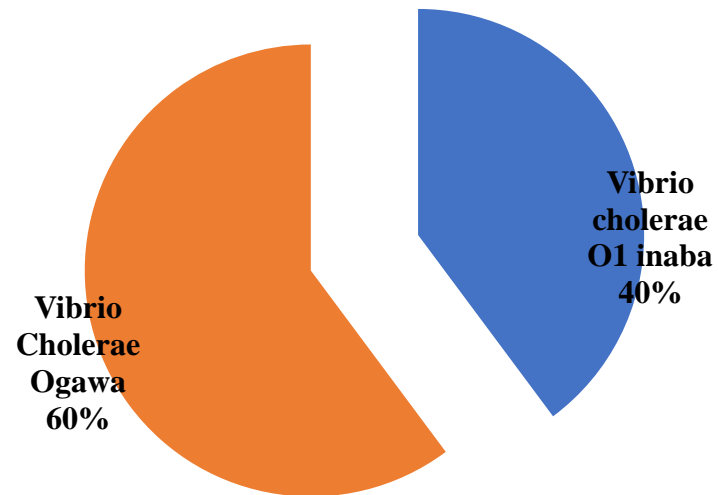
## *Shigella* species



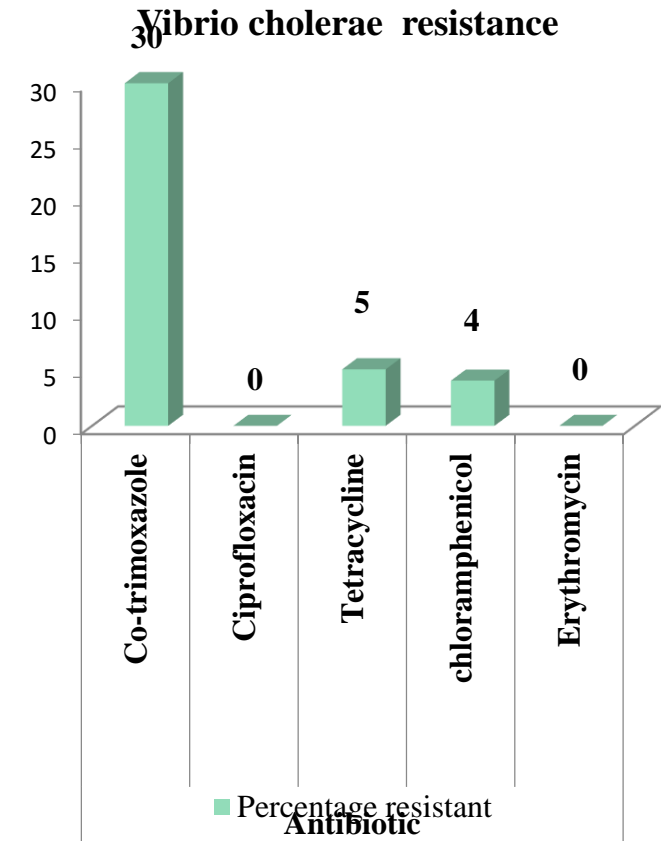
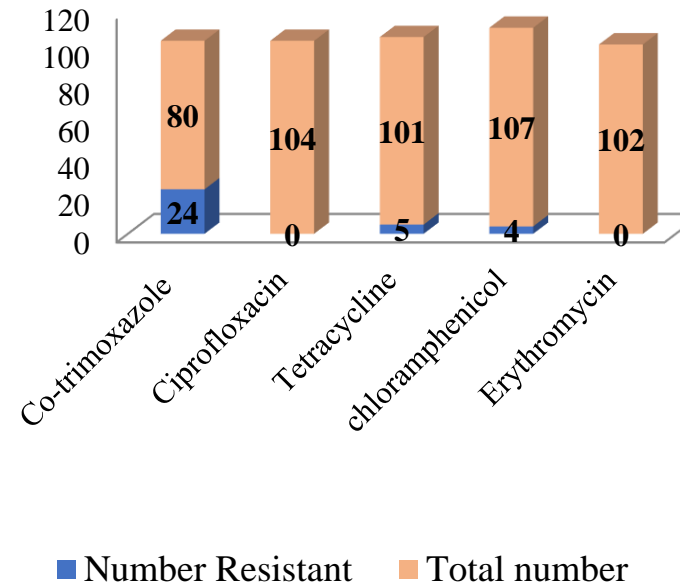


# Resistance of *Vibrio cholerae* Isolates

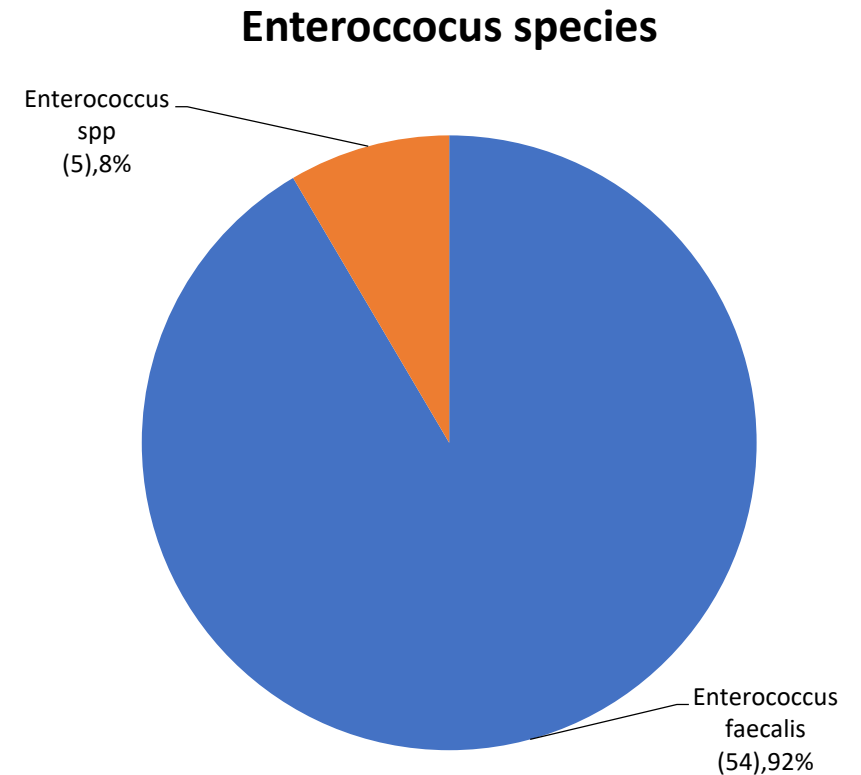
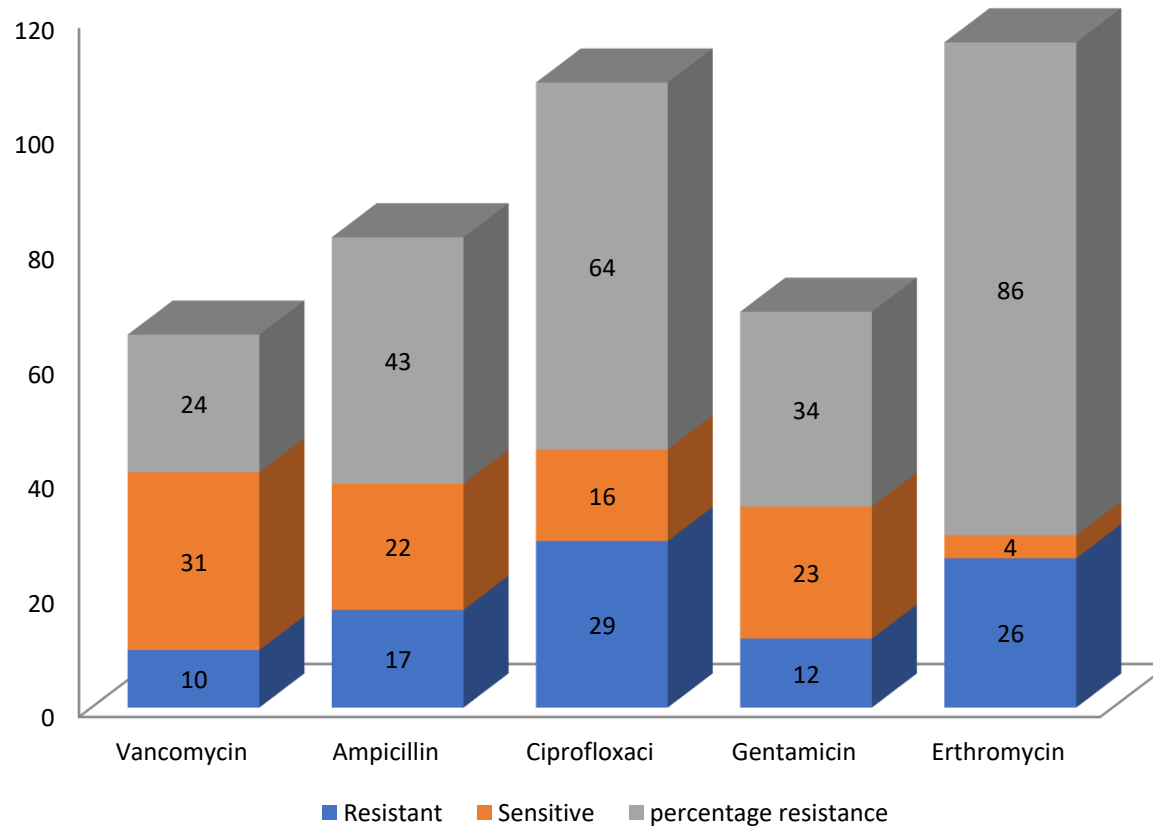
## *Vibrio Cholerae* serotypes



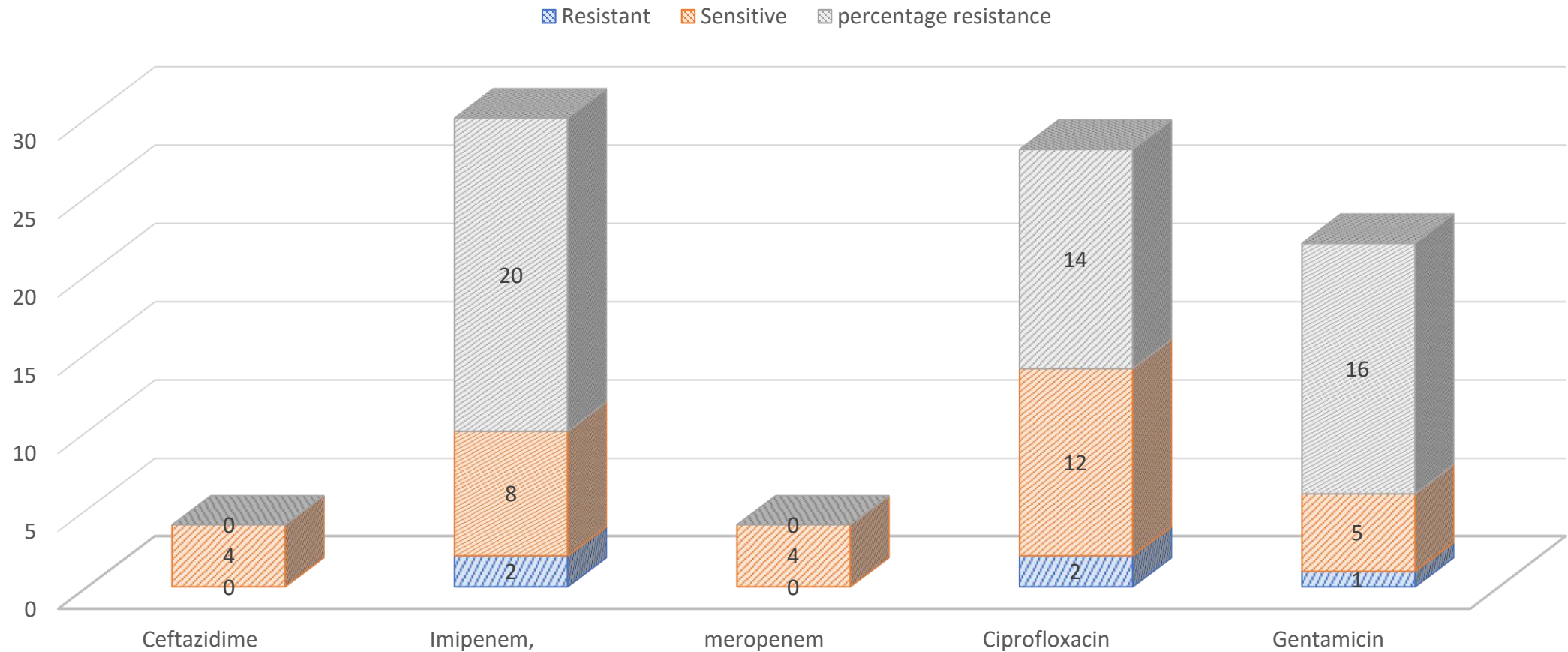
## Total number & Resistance of *Vibrio cholerae* isolates from stool



# Percentage resistance of *Enterococcus faecalis*



# *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* sensitivity patterns



# Acknowledgement

- NMRL staff
- UNHLS Management Team
- GHSP Management Team
- CDC Team



THANK YOU