American Society for Quality (www.asq.org) – Washington DC and Maryland Metro, Section 509 (www.asq509.org)

Biomed/Biotech Special Interest Group (SIG) Meeting (http://www.asq509.org/ht/d/sp/i/31557/pid/31557)

"The US National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System – Achievements and Challenges"

To be presented by

Patrick F. McDermott, PhD
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Director, National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS)
Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM), US FDA
Thursday, April 21, 2016

6:00 – 6:20 PM – Networking; Pizza/drink

6:20 – 8:45 PM – Program

8:45 – 9:00 PM – Door-prizes drawing; Networking

Online Registration site: http://www.asq509.org/ht/d/DoSurvey/i/35817
Open to Public –

$5: non-ASQ members to cover pizza/drink cost;

Free: ASQ members, veterans, senior citizens, past speakers, US PHS Commissioned Corp officers, teachers, students, interns, residents, postdocs, FDA Commissioner's Fellows, MJ-DC members, NTUAADC members, CAPA members, CKUAADC members, CCACC volunteers/employees, FAPAC members, CBA members, AAGEN members, NCARSQA members, OCA-DC members, and current job-seekers

Location: Kelly's Deli Conference Center, 7529 Standish Place, Rockville (Derwood, for GPS users), MD 20855
Registration Deadline: Please register by *Thursday noon, April 21, 2016.*
Question: Please contact Dr. C.J. George Chang, Chair of Biomed/Biotech SIG, ASQ509; gchang2008@yahoo.com or 240-793-8425 (cell).

Driving directions: **By Cars:** From **I-270** (N or S bound): Take Exit 9A and exit from the FIRST right exit; turn left (east) onto Shady Grove Dr.; turn right (south) onto Rockville Pike (**Route 355**); turn left (east) onto East Gude Dr.; turn left (north) immediately onto Crabb's Branch Dr.; turn left (west) immediately onto Standish Place. The first building on your right side is 7519 Standish Place; open parking). The venue is on the first floor of 7529 Building with its external entrance opposite to the left side of 7519 building main entrance. **By Metro trains:** Off from Red Line **Shady Grove Station**, and take RideOn **Route 59 TOWARD ROCKVILLE** and get off from "**Calhoun Place**" stop. Standish Place is next to the Bus stop. Our venue is within 2 min of walking distance from the stop.

Summary The National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS) was established in 1996. NARMS is a collaborative project of state and local public health departments, the FDA, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA). This national public health surveillance system tracks changes in the antimicrobial susceptibility of enteric (intestinal) bacteria found in ill people (CDC), retail meats (FDA), and food animals (USDA) in the United States. The NARMS program helps promote and protect public health by providing information about emerging bacterial resistance, how resistant infections differ from susceptible infections, and the impact of interventions designed to limit the spread of resistance. NARMS data are used by FDA to make regulatory decisions designed to preserve the effectiveness of antibiotics for humans and animals.

Integrated surveillance of antimicrobial resistance has many challenges. Gathering accurate information and collecting samples is expensive and laborious. Burden of illness and food consumption data are needed for design and prioritization of pathogens and commodities. A sound sampling scheme along the food chain is critical for valid trend analysis. Cooperation, collaboration, good communication and data sharing between all stakeholders in agricultural, industrial and public health sectors and among microbiologists & epidemiologists within and across sectors requires transparency and a willingness to share information. Political and financial support requires recognition of the public health issues as a priority among many. For any surveillance program, it is important to establish a process for review and enhancement, and to remain flexible in order to stay current with changing technologies. Presenting very complex findings to different audiences in a timely manner and communicating the public health implications of the data is an important challenge. Furthermore, it is necessary to use surveillance data to formulate sound public health policy while also recognizing the limitations of the data. Lastly, there are unique challenges associated with the need for international harmonization and cooperation to address antibiotic resistance in all fields of infection control.

Speaker' Bio: Patrick F. McDermott, PhD

Dr. Patrick McDermott is in the FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine's Office of Research in Laurel, MD. He currently serves **as Director** of the National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS), position he has held since 2008. He is past **director** of the Division of Animal and Food Microbiology and past **Deputy Director** of the Office of Research at CVM. He is a **Microbiologist** by training who has studied antimicrobial resistance for 25 years. He represents FDA as a **member** of the WHO Advisory Group on Integrated Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance (AGISAR) and on the steering Committee of the WHO Global Foodborne Infections Network (GFN). He is a **member** of the External Advisory Board of the EFFORT program, a multinational EU project to study the ecology of antimicrobial resistance in the food chain. And he is a **member** of the Interagency and Transatlantic Task Forces on Antimicrobial Resistance.