

Gonococcal Resistance Surveillance Programme (GRSP) in China

-Update and Prospect

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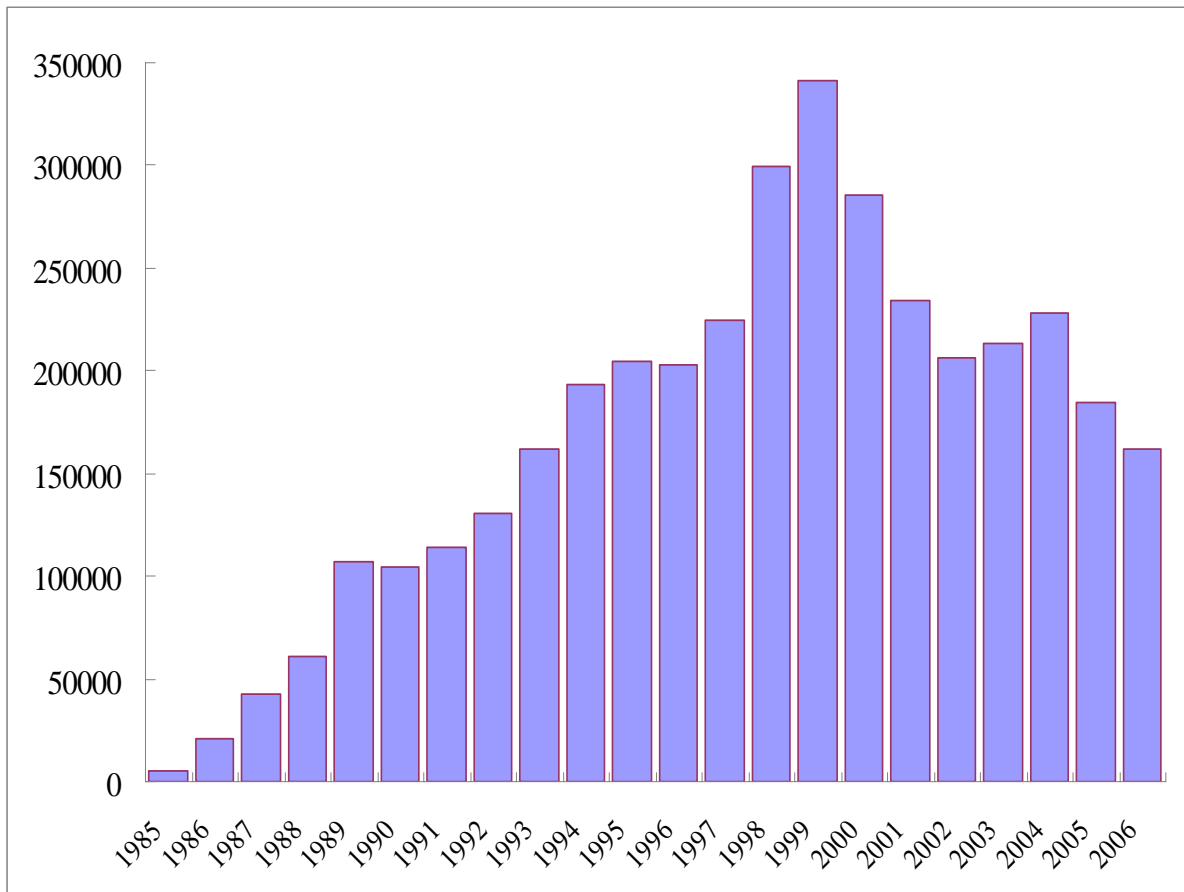
National Center for STD Control, China CDC

Outlines

- **Situation of Gonorrhoea epidemics in China**
- **Update of GRSP in China**
- **Prospect**



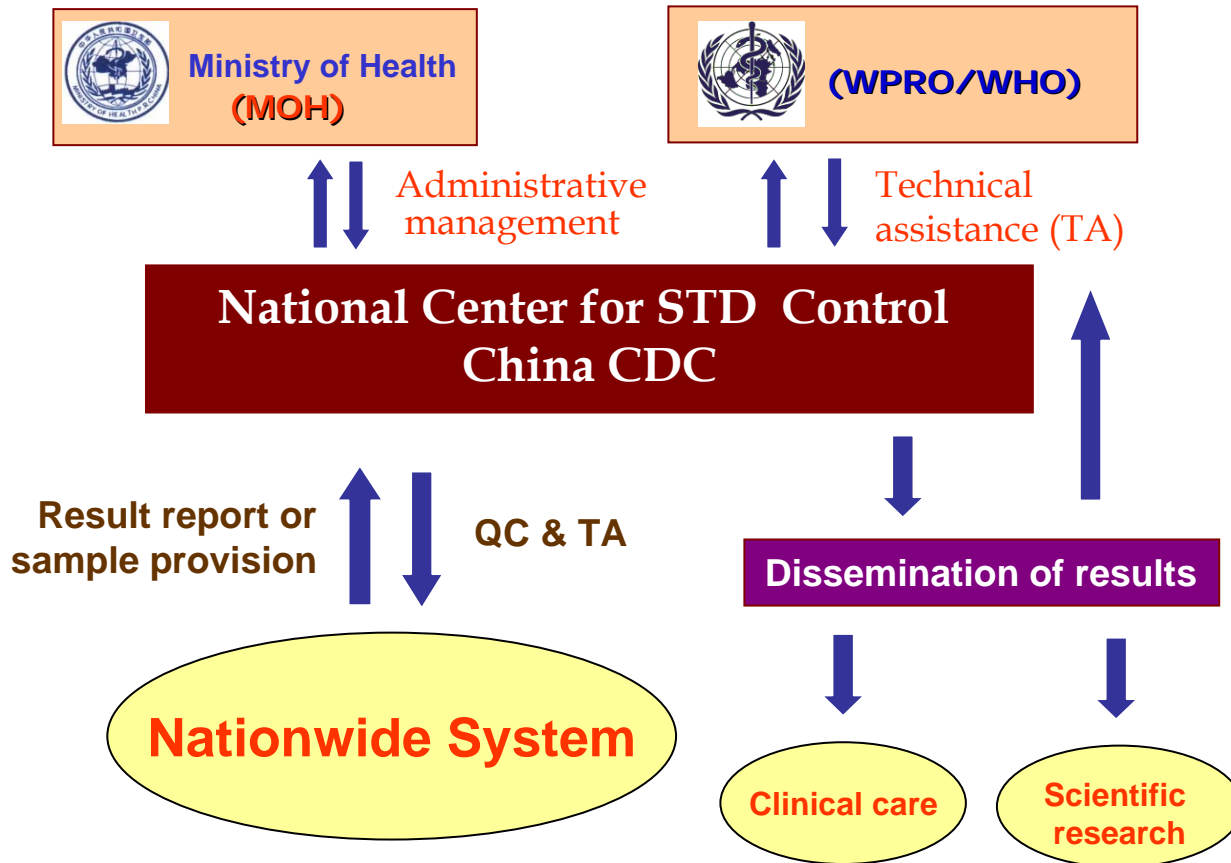
Gonorrhoea is Prevalent in China



- Gonorrhoea is one of notifiable infectious diseases by law and it is one of the most prevalent STDs
- However, a decreasing trend was found in recent years probably because of:
 - *Effective interventions;*
 - *Health care-seeking behaviors of patients (e.g. more cases go to pharmacies or private sectors)*
 - ...



GRSP Programme in China



- The GRSP was set up by MOH and operated by NCSTD in 1987;
- The GRSP was integrated into WHO GASP in 1992;
- The GRSP has been expanded to include more sites in the country;
- The GRSP has provided a useful information to guide clinical management and scientific research of gonorrhoea.



Expansion of GRSP Sites in China



5 sites initiated in 1987
14 sites during 1992-2006
25 sites since 2007



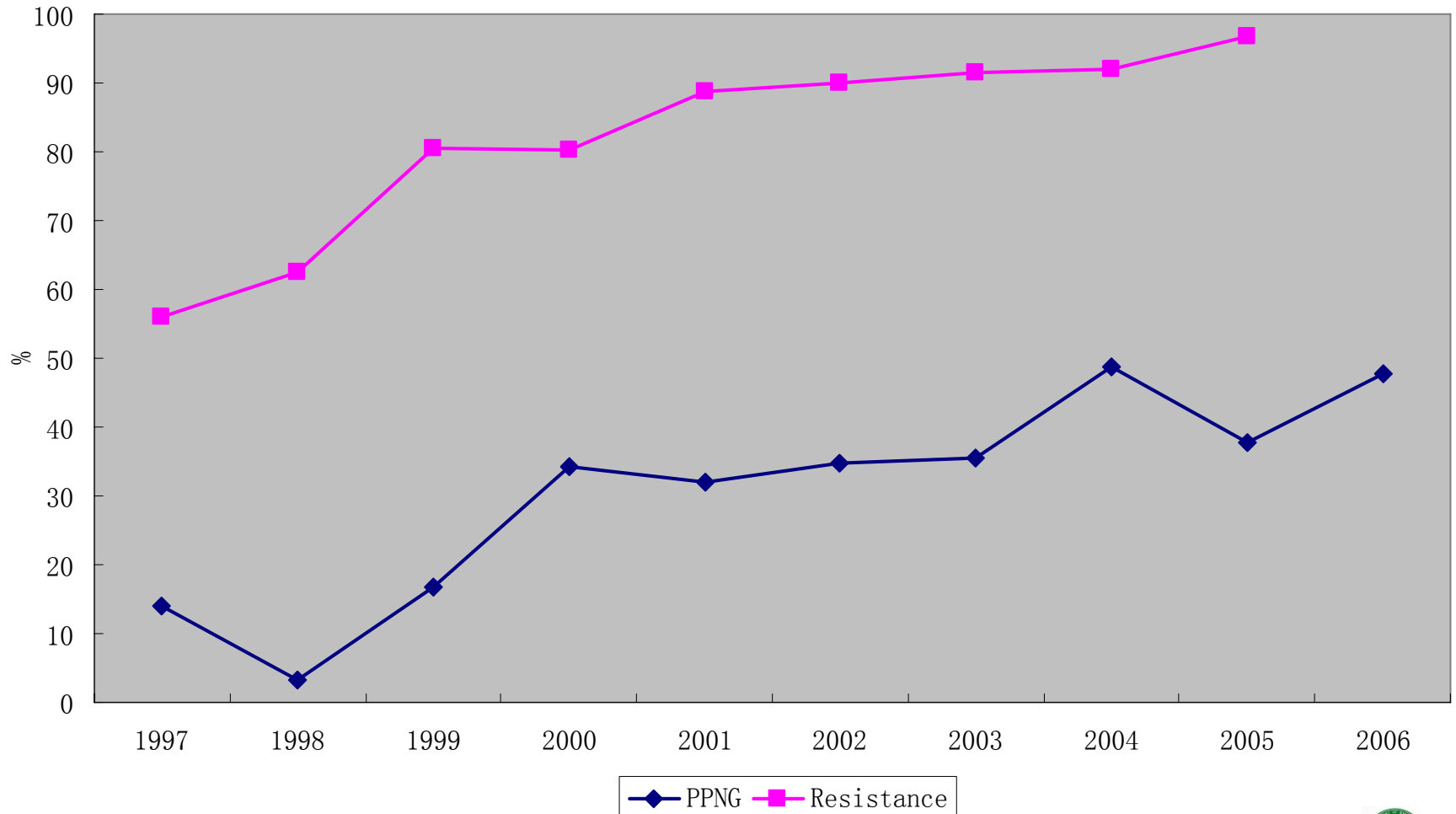
Quality Insurance & Control

The following measures have been used to ensure the GRSP quality:

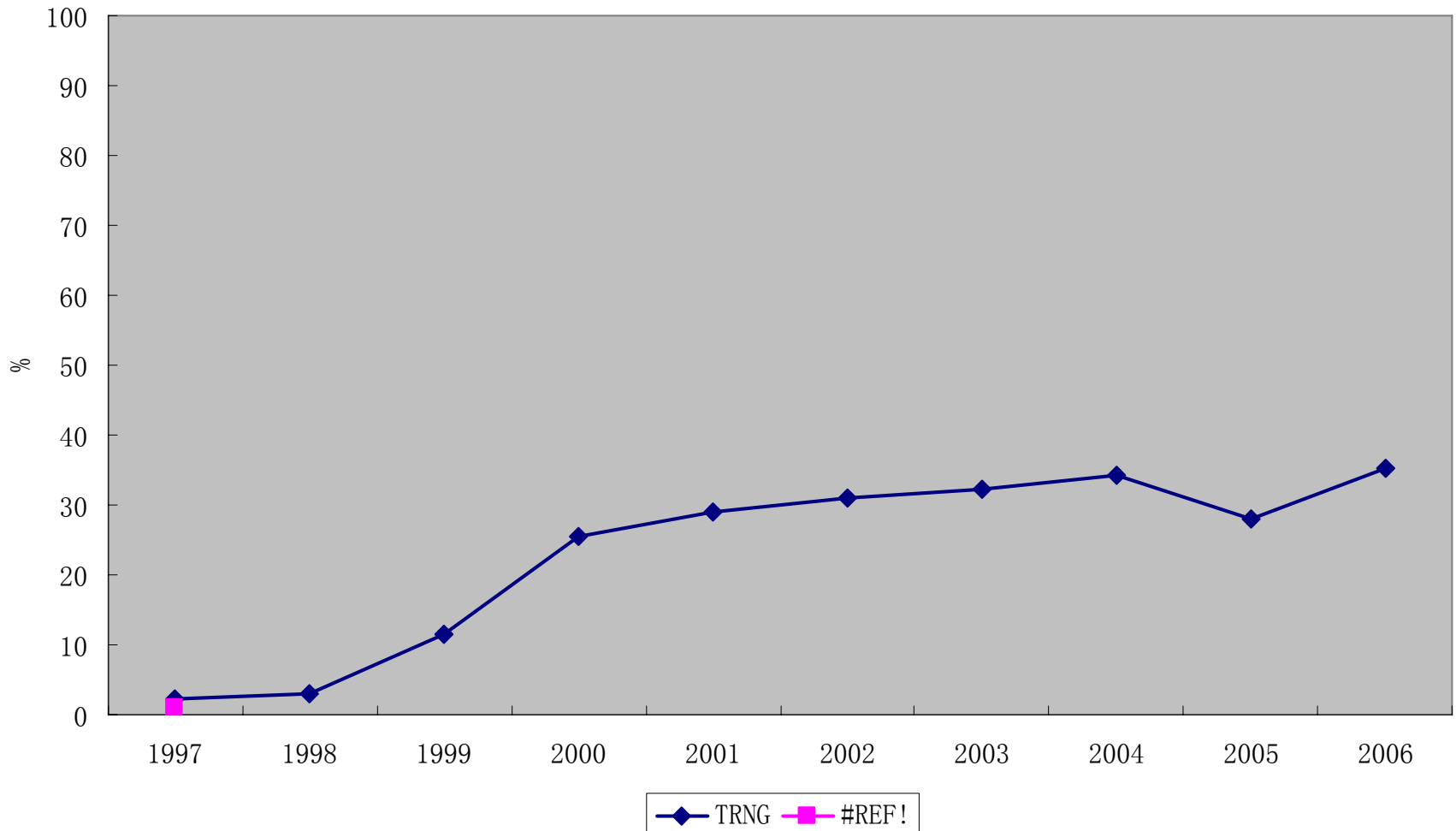
- Training (workshop, training courses & fellowship)
- Guidelines, protocols and SOPs (handbooks)
- QC – internal & external (network, WPRO, ...)
- Monitoring and evaluation (via Lab team)
- Annual meeting (working mtg and technical mtg)



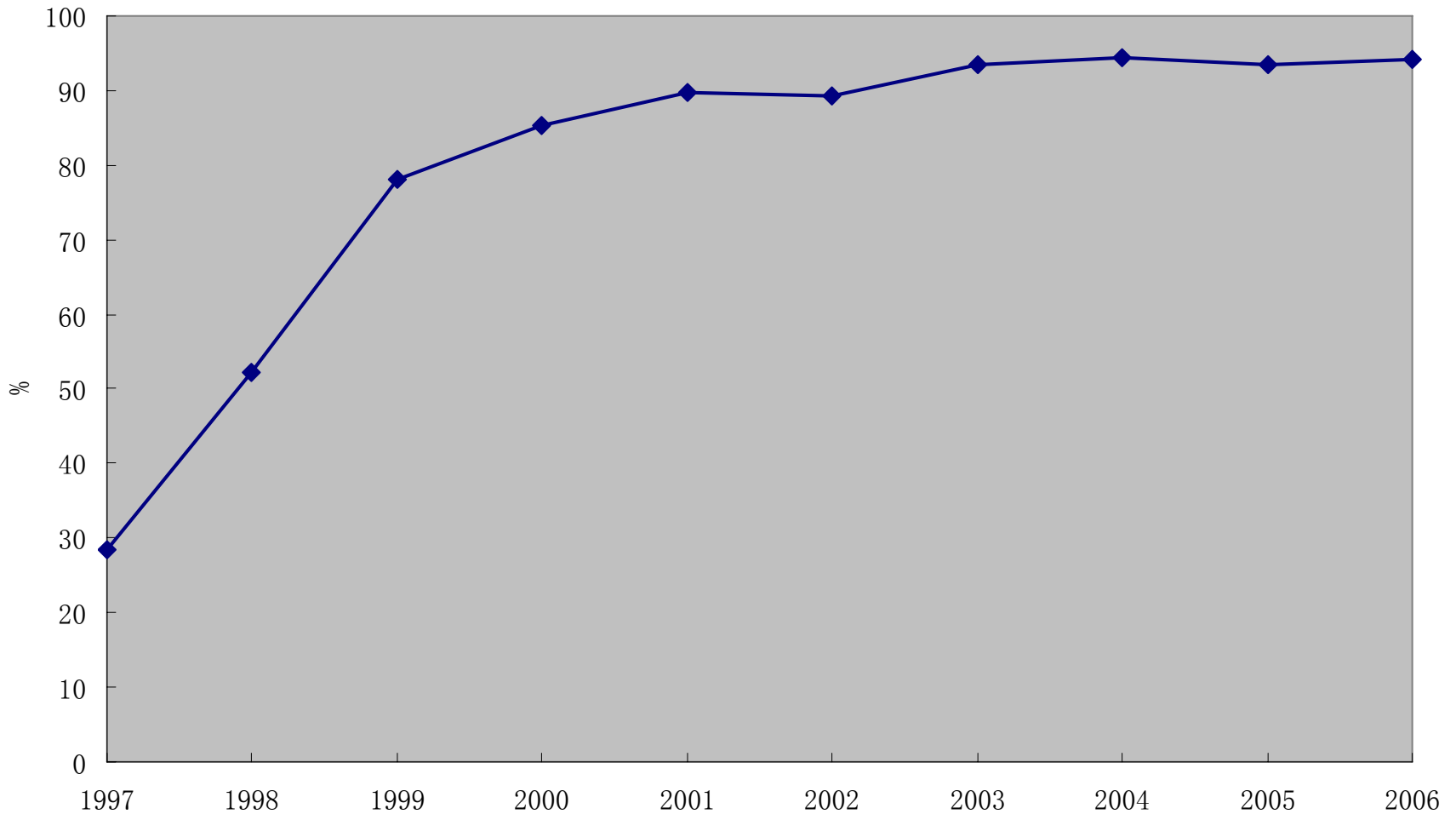
Resistance to Penicillin



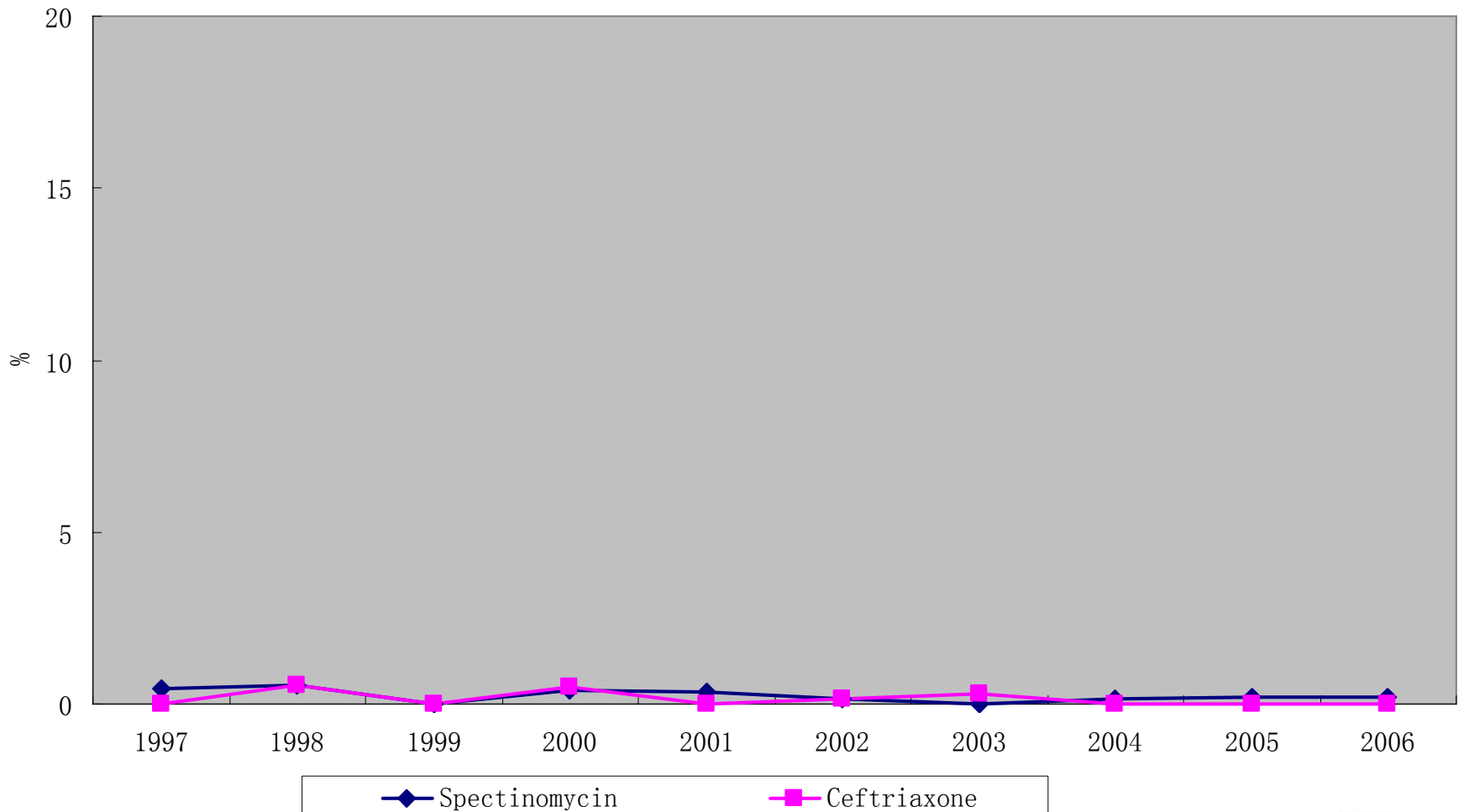
Resistance to Tetracycline



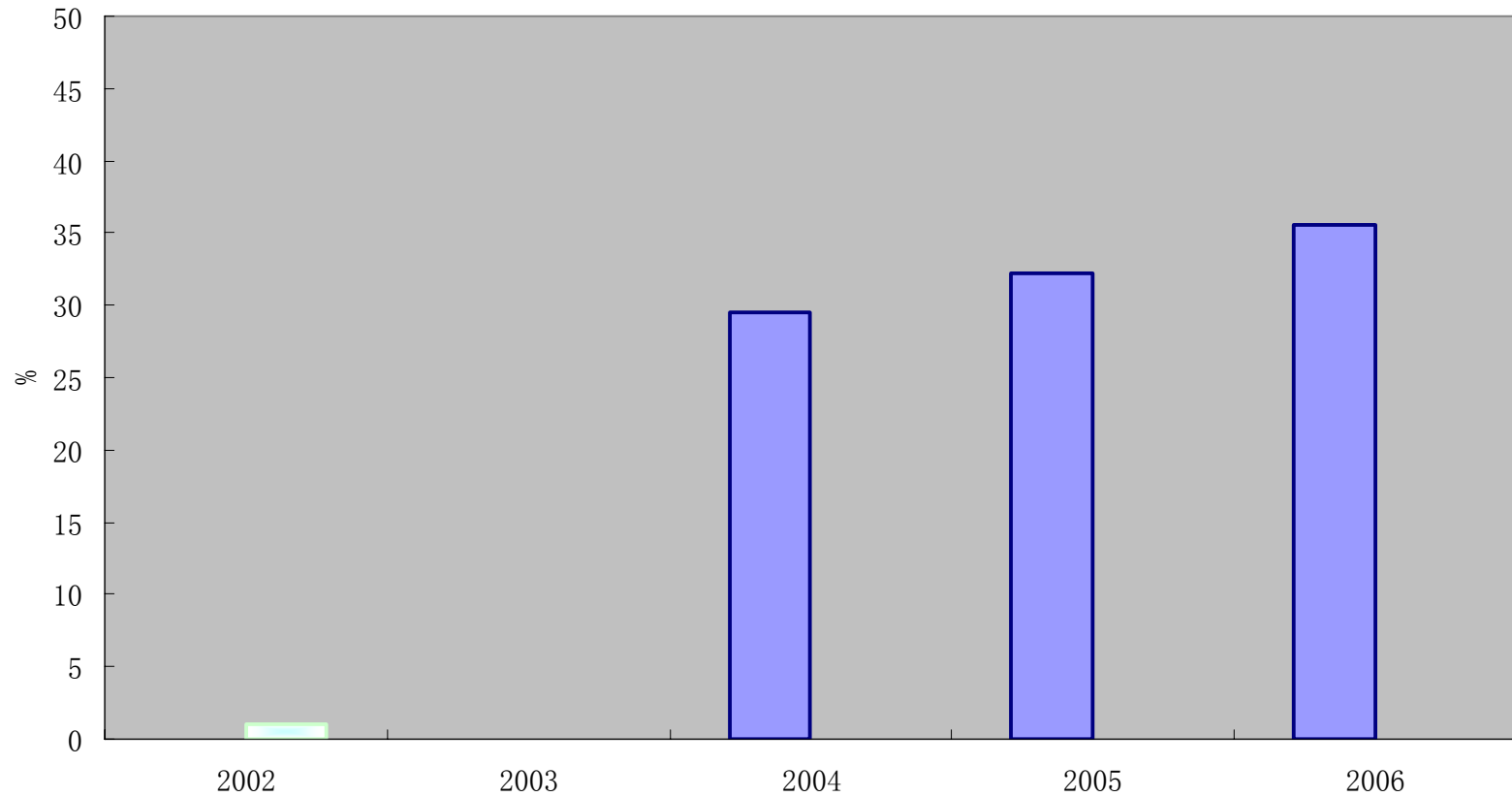
Resistance to Ciprofloxacin



Resistance to Spectinomycin & Ceftriaxone



LS to Ceftriaxone



Updates in GRSP Results

- Resistance rates of gonococcal isolates to:
 - penicillin, tetracycline and ciprofloxacin have been much higher than 5%;
 - spectinomycin and ceftriaxone have not been over 0.3%.
- However, the rates of mediate susceptibility to ceftriaxon have been:
 - at a high level, increasing from 0 % in 2003 to 35.5% in 2006;
 - showing a significant geographic diversion.



Prospects of GRSP in China

- To efficiently integrate the GRSP into the comprehensive STD Surveillance Programme;
- To strengthen the capacity building at local labs and clinics to ensure the quality;
- To develop innovative methodologies on laboratory testing and data analysis;
- To include new antibiotics into the Programme to be oriented to clinical services;
- To carry out operational studies and research (e.g. sub-typing, molecular epi., mechanism, ...);
- To face many new challenges in the future.



Acknowledgments



Thanks!

