Countries reporting resistance to selected antibiotics in Neisseria gonorrhoeae

[Link](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/topics/who-gonococcal-amr-surveillance-programme-who-gasp)
Extended spectrum cephalosporins
Countries with reported decreased susceptibility to extended spectrum cephalosporim in gonorrhoea, GASP 2014

51/77 (66%) countries reported decreased susceptibility to cefixime/ceftriaxone

Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Boundaries shown do not imply endorsement or acceptance by WHO.
Countries with reported decreased susceptibility/resistance (DS/R) to ceftriaxone in *N. gonorrhoeae*, WHO GASP 2015-2016

15/63 (30%) countries - DS/R to ceftriaxone; 8 (15%) countries ≥ 5%; 8(15%) countries ≤ 5%

Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Boundaries shown do not imply endorsement or acceptance by WHO.
Countries with reported decreased susceptibility/resistance (DS/R) to ceftriaxone in *N. gonorrhoeae*, WHO GASP 2017-2018

Percentage (%) of isolates with decreased susceptibility or resistance (‘Resistance’) to cefixime reported to WHO Global GASP/GLASS in 2017. For Chile, Kenya, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines and Uruguay, the data are from 2018 (no data reported in 2017). Due to the low number of isolates in several countries (Table S1), interpretations of AMR levels in these countries should be done with great caution. Not applicable: disputed territories (Western Sahara, Jammu and Kashmir) and no data were available from these regions.

**Disclaimer:** The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Boundaries shown do not imply endorsement or acceptance by WHO.

21/68 (31%) countries - DS/R to ceftriaxone; 6 (9%) countries ≥ 5%; 15 (22%) countries ≤ 5%
Countries with reported decreased susceptibility/resistance (DS/R) to cefixime in *N. gonorrhoeae*, WHO GASP 2015-2016

18/42 (43%) countries - DS/R to cefixime; 8 (19%) countries ≥ 5%; 10 (24%) countries ≤ 5%

Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Boundaries shown do not imply endorsement or acceptance by WHO.
Countries with reported decreased susceptibility/resistance (DS/R) to cefixime in *N. gonorrhoeae*, WHO GASP 2017-2018

Percentage (%) of isolates with decreased susceptibility or resistance (‘Resistance’) to cefixime reported to WHO Global GASP/GLASS in 2017. For Chile, Kenya, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines and Uruguay, the data are from 2018 (no data reported in 2017). Due to the low number of isolates in several countries (Table S1), interpretations of AMR levels in these countries should be done with great caution. Not applicable: disputed territories (Western Sahara, Jammu and Kashmir) and no data were available from these regions. Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Boundaries shown do not imply endorsement or acceptance by WHO.
Azithromycin
Countries with reported resistance to azithromycin in *N. gonorrhoeae*, WHO GASP 2014

36 (84%) countries - resistant to azithromycin; 15 (35%) countries ≥ 5%; 21 (49%) countries ≤ 5%

Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Boundaries shown do not imply endorsement or acceptance by WHO.
Countries with reported resistance to azithromycin in *N. gonorrhoeae*, WHO GASP 2015-2016

45/56 (81%) countries - resistant to azithromycin; 25(45%) countries ≥ 5%; 20(36%) countries ≤ 5%

Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Boundaries shown do not imply endorsement or acceptance by WHO.
Countries with reported resistance to azithromycin in *N. gonorrhoeae*, WHO GASP 2017-2018

51/61 (83%) countries - resistant to azithromycin; 44(72%) countries ≥ 5%; 7 (11%) countries ≤ 5%

Percentage (%) of isolates with resistance to azithromycin reported to WHO Global GASP/GLASS in 2017. For Chile, Ecuador, Kenya and Uruguay, the data are from 2018 (no data reported in 2017). Due to the low number of isolates in several countries (Table S1), interpretations of AMR levels in these countries should be done with great caution. Not applicable: disputed territories (Western Sahara, Jammu and Kashmir) and no data were available from these regions. **Disclaimer:** The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Boundaries shown do not imply endorsement or acceptance by WHO.
Ciprofloxacin
Countries with reported resistance to ciprofloxacin in *N. gonorrhoeae*, WHO GASP 2014

49/49 (100%) countries - resistant to ciprofloxacin; 10 (20%) countries ≥ 90%; 49 (100%) countries ≥ 5%

Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Boundaries shown do not imply endorsement or acceptance by WHO.
Countries with reported resistance to ciprofloxacin in *N. gonorrhoeae*, WHO GASP 2015-2016

Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Boundaries shown do not imply endorsement or acceptance by WHO.
Countries with reported resistance to ciprofloxacin in *N. gonorrhoeae*, WHO GASP 2017-2018

Percentage (%) of isolates with resistance to ciprofloxacin reported to WHO Global GASP/GLASS in 2017. For Chile, Fiji, Kenya, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay, the data are from 2018 (no data reported in 2017). Due to the low number of isolates in several countries (Table S1), interpretations of AMR levels in these countries should be done with great caution. Not applicable: disputed territories (Western Sahara, Jammu and Kashmir) and no data were available from these regions.

Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Boundaries shown do not imply endorsement or acceptance by WHO.