

② As the current G-20 president, India has a key role ensuring that Anti-Microbial resistance remains high on the global health agenda. Discuss (200 words).

① While the world emerging from the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic, the very harmful but invisible pandemic, the very pandemic of Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is unfortunately here to stay.

② Microbial resistance to ~~an~~ anti-biotics has made it harder to treat infections such as pneumonia, tuberculosis (TB), blood poisoning and several food-borne diseases.

③ ~~Antimicrobial~~ Microbial Resistance also imposes a huge health care cost on the patient and also led to major surgery and treatments, like chemotherapy

④ In 2019, Antimicrobial Resistance ~~was~~ was affected with an estimated 4.95 million human deaths. And 2018 organisation



for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) warned of a phenomenal increase, by 2020.

⑤ An Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) study 2022 showed that the resistance level increases from 5% to 10% every year.

Initiatives :-

① India's commitment to the cause was evident at the Third Global High-level Ministerial Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance held in Muscat, where over 30 countries adopted the Muscat manifesto on Antimicrobial Resistance.

② World Health Organisation has increasingly expressed concern about the dangerously high levels of Antibiotic resistance among patients across the countries. Example :- Ciprofloxacin for urinary infection.

Way Forward :-

① The National Action Plan on Anti-Microbial Resistance (2017-21) such as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Kayakalp.

② The Government also attempted to increase Community awareness.