

16 Feb 2023

GS-2 - Health

2. As the current G-20 president, India has a key role in ensuring that Antimicrobial resistance remains high on global health agenda. Discuss.

Antimicrobial resistance is when bacteria, fungi, virus etc. thrive over time, resistant to drugs, → makes treatment harder, increase risk of disease spread, severe illness ultimately cause 'deaths' according to World Health Organisation.

Threats of Antimicrobial resistance:

1. 2018 report of Organisation of Economic Co-operation & Development (OECD) ⇒ by 2030 → there will increase resistance to backup medications (2nd & 3rd line drug)

2. Increase use of medication & overuse in animals & human.

Global epidemic Tuberculosis report → Multidrug resistance → to increase chance of recovery by less than 60%.

Effect on humans → Increase hospitalization cost, Hardly treatment, delayed treatment etc.

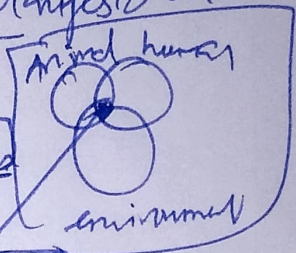
Effect on nation - burden overall health care system

Role of India

On Global stage

1. Global high level ministerial conference on Antimicrobial resistance - in Muscat - > 30 countries including India - adopted Muscat Ministerial conference manifesto on Antimicrobial resistance → Focus on

One Health plan



2. India to strengthen private sector - report data to world health org.

one Health.

Global Antimicrobial resistance, use & Surveillance system (GLASS)

3. Rugal → reduce usage to less than 60% by 2030
→ eliminate use of life saving medications
→ use minimum 60% of antibiotics from world health org assistance → access group by 2030

On national stage

1. National Action plan on Antimicrobial resistance (2017-21) - hand hygiene & sanitation through Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Way forward

Global best practice - of Netherlands reduced usage of medications by 50%. India being G20 president - can push the initiative further, by keeping it alive in global health space