

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2676
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17TH MARCH, 2020**

DATABASE ON ANTIBIOTICS RESISTANCE CASES

2676. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government maintains data of cases where a high level of resistance to antibiotics is found, if so, the details thereof, if not, reasons therefor;
- (b) whether Government has expanded the surveillance network under the 'National Action Plan on Anti-Microbial Resistance (NAP-AMR)', if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has taken out any complementary/supplementary scheme/plan to help the States in battling a high level of resistance to antibiotics and the details thereof?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)**

(a) & (b): National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) is coordinating the “National Programme on Antimicrobial Resistance Containment” initiated during the 12th five year plan. Under the programme, a network of state medical college laboratories across the country are being strengthened in a phased manner for generating quality Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) surveillance data in order to understand the AMR trends in various geographical regions through a sentinel surveillance platform. Currently under this network AMR surveillance for following seven high priority pathogens and identified emerging AMR alerts are to be reported to the national AMR surveillance coordinating center at NCDC :-

1. *Staphylococcus aureus*
2. *Enterococcus* species
3. *Escherichia coli*
4. *Klebsiella* species
5. *Pseudomonas* species
6. *Acinetobacter* species
7. *Salmonella enterica* serotype Typhi and Paratyphi

As on 31st March 2019, the National AMR surveillance network included 20 medical college laboratories located in 18 states. In the year 2018 (01 January 2018 to 31 December 2018), laboratories from 16 sentinel sites located in 14 states reported 50,724 priority pathogen isolates from unique patients and their antimicrobial sensitivity data. The data was validated and analyzed at NCDC for preparation of the AMR annual report for 2018. The AMR Annual Reports for the year 2017 and 2018 are available at NCDC website <https://ncdc.gov.in>.

The number of labs for AMR surveillance is being expanded in a phased manner. Presently, AMR surveillance is conducted by NCDC through a network of 25 state medical college laboratories in 23 States.

(c): Central Government supports State Governments to develop State Action Plans along the lines of National Action Plan on Anti-Microbial Resistance (NAP-AMR). Three states namely Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi have launched their State Action Plans.

State level AMR surveillance networks have also been initiated in the State of Maharashtra, Kerala and Delhi. State medical colleges included in the National Programme on AMR Containment coordinate these networks, using the programme Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs), data software and quality control parameters.