

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1555
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.02.2023**

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

1555. SHRIMATI SANGEETA AZAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government takes cognizance of the increasing issue of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) which can be one of the public health crises in coming years and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the initiatives planned to prevent the increasing risk of AMR;
- (c) whether the Government is planning to expand and diversify the AMR National Action Plans (NAPs) and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether robust surveillance systems are being followed in the hospitals to facilitate early detection of AMR; and
- (e) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

(a) to (e):

Government is aware about the challenges posed by anti-microbial resistance (AMR) in India. It is a multifaceted problem with significant consequences for individuals as well as Health Care Systems. To capture the trends and pattern of AMR in India, ICMR has established an AMR surveillance and research network (AMRSN) to monitor data on the trends and patterns of antimicrobial resistance of clinically important bacteria and fungi limited to human health from 30 tertiary hospitals.

MoH&FW has taken several steps to address the issue of AMR. Some of the steps are:

- i. AMR surveillance network has been strengthened by establishing labs in State Medical Colleges. 38 sites in 30 States/UTs have been included in this network so far.
- ii. **National action plan on containment of Antimicrobial Resistance (NAP-AMR)** focusing on One Health approach was launched in April 2017 with the aim of involving various stakeholder ministries/departments. Delhi Declaration on AMR– an inter-ministerial consensus was signed by the ministers of the concerned ministries pledging their support in AMR containment.
- iii. **AMR Surveillance Network:** ICMR has established AMR surveillance and research network (AMRSN) comprising 30 tertiary care hospitals, both private and government to generate evidence and capture trends and patterns of drug resistant infections in the country.
- iv. **AMR Research & International Collaboration:** ICMR has taken initiatives to develop new drugs /medicines through international collaborations in order to strengthen medical research in AMR.

Further, to create awareness IEC materials including audios, videos, social media messages and Outdoor Media has developed and is also shared with states for further dissemination. MoHFW has released National Guidelines for Infection Prevention and Control in Healthcare Facilities in Jan 2020. <https://ncdc.gov.in/showfile.php?lid=431> National Center for Disease Control under MoHFW is conducting several stakeholder consultations to monitor the implementation of existing National action plan on AMR by various department and ministries. The consultations are also to guide the development of a more practical and implementable National action plan on AMR 2.0.

Under the National Programme on AMR Containment, 38 state medical colleges/large Government hospitals in 30 states/UTs have been strengthened to do AMR surveillance on 7 priority pathogens (**placed at Annexure I & II respectively**). These sites have robust surveillance systems to facilitate early detection on AMR. AMR emerging alerts are also confirmed at the National Reference Laboratory.

Annexure I

S. No.	Name of the site Included under AMR surveillance network
1.	LHMC, Delhi
2.	VMMC and Safdarjung, Delhi
3.	MMCRI, Mysuru
4.	GMCH, Chandigarh
5.	BJMC, Ahmedabad
6.	BJMC, Pune
7.	SMS Medical College, Jaipur
8.	GSVM Medical College, Kanpur
9.	GMC, Assam
10.	KAPV GMC, Trichy
11.	NEIGRIHMS, Shillong
12.	GMC, Thiruvananthapuram
13.	MGM MC, Indore
14.	IGMC, Shimla
15.	GMC, Aurangabad
16.	OMC, Osmania
17.	GMCH, Jammu
18.	AGMC, Agartala
19.	GMC, Guntur
20.	SCB MC& H, Cuttack
21.	Pt. JNMMC Raipur, Chattisgarh
22.	RIMS Ranchi
23.	PGIMS Rohtak, Haryana
24.	IGIMS Patna, Bihar
25.	Govt. Medical College, Haldwani, Uttarakhand
26.	Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal
27.	STM, Calcutta
28.	LLRM, Meerut
29.	GMERS, Valsad
30.	Coimbatore Medical College and Hospital, Tamil Nadu
31.	KIMS Hubli, Karnataka
32.	Goa Medical College, Bambolim, Goa
33.	IGMC & RI, Puducherry
34.	NAMO MERI, Silvassa, Dadar and Nagar Haveli
35.	MAMC, Delhi
36.	SPMC, Bikaner
37.	STNM Sikkim
38.	ZMC Mizoram

Annexure II

S. No.	Pathogens under AMR surveillance, by specimen type Organism	Type of Clinical Specimen
1	Enterococcus species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood • Urine • Pus aspirate • Other sterile body fluid
2	Staphylococcus aureus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood • Pus aspirate • Other sterile body fluid
3	Escherichia coli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood • Urine • Pus aspirate • Other sterile body fluid
4	Klebsiella species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood • Urine • Pus aspirate • Other sterile body fluid
5	Acinetobacter species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood • Urine • Pus aspirate • Other sterile body fluid
6	Pseudomonas species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood • Urine • Pus aspirate • Other sterile body fluid
7	Salmonella enterica serotypes Typhi and Paratyphi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood • Stool