

22 Regulatory reforms have to be swiftly implemented by GOI to
3 curb the menace of AMR. Explain

The Indian Council of Medical Research
expressed concern about the resurgence of
Indian patients to carbapenem a potent
antibiotic used to cure pneumonia. The Sirsa
river in Haryana Pradesh has been polluted
by antibiotics.

Causes - overuse of antibiotics, improper disposal
of medical devices, growth stimulants in
poultry, agriculture and aquaculture.

Now increase due to release of
untreated water by pharma manufacturers and
drug companies.

Existing measures

The National Action Plan on Anti-microbial
resistance was instrumental in banning the
usage of Colistin in poultry and streptomycin
and tetracycline in agriculture

The Chennai declaration was adopted by doctors and ~~the~~ healthcare institutions to fight against microbial resistance.

Regulatory Reforms needed

India could lose 5% of GDP by 2050

due to antimicrobial resistance. So robust regulatory measures such as:

① Concentration of antibiotics in the residues of discharges from bulk drug manufacturers needs to be standardised.

② State drug regulators must be reformed from getting approvals to antibiotics and central drug standards central organisation's approval must be mandatory.

③ Arresting the over the counter sale of antibiotics will reduce microbial resistance.

The development of super bugs impact economy and health badly. Regulatory reforms are paramount to attain SDG-3 Good health and well being