

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2944

ANSWERED ON:30.03.2012

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE SURVEILLANCE

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

- (a) the mechanism put in place/proposed by the Government for antibiotic resistance surveillance at the national and the State level in the country;
- (b) whether a number of people are reportedly carrying killer bacteria such as Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) and New Delhi mettalobeta- lactamase-1 (NDM-1) which are resistant to almost all common antibiotics in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to tackle such drug resistance bacteria like MRSA and NDM-1 in the country; and
- (e) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to curb indiscriminate use of antibiotics, regulate their sale and develop new antibiotics/antimicrobials in the country?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD)

(a)to(e): There is no regular system of surveillance of Anti Microbial Resistance (AMR) in the country. Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) and New Delhi mettalobeta- lactamase-I (NDM-I) are mainly associated with hospital infection. Rational use of antibiotics and good infection control practices can contain development of antimicrobial resistance including MRSA and NDML. There is no country-wide systematic information on MRSA and NDM-I in India.

A comprehensive policy addressing issues like indiscriminate use of antimicrobials, regulation of sale of antibiotics, awareness about anti-microbial resistance etc. for contaminants of Antimicrobial Resistance in India has been developed and circulated and is also available on Ministry's website.