



ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Monika Jaggi

1. **Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) occurs when.....**
 - a. Bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites stop responding to antimicrobial medicines
 - b. The human body develops resistance to antibiotics
 - c. Antibiotics become stronger over time
 - d. Bacteria evolve to produce their own antibiotics
2. **Which organisation launched the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), which focuses on key objectives such as awareness, surveillance, infection prevention, responsible antimicrobial use, and sustainable investment in new treatments and diagnostics?**
 - a. World Health Organization
 - b. United Nations Security Council
 - c. International Red Cross
 - d. World Bank
3. **What is the One Health approach to combating antimicrobial resistance?**
 - a. A strategy focusing only on human health
 - b. A collaborative approach addressing human, animal, and environmental health together
 - c. A plan to eliminate antibiotics entirely
 - d. A policy that restricts medical research on antibiotics
4. **Which of the following organisations are part of the Quadripartite collaboration, which coordinates the One Health global response to Antimicrobial Resistance?**
 - a. WHO, FAO, UNEP, and WOAAH
 - b. WHO, WTO, IMF, and FAO
 - c. WHO, UNESCO, UNEP, and WOAAH
 - d. WHO, World Bank, FAO, and UNEP
5. **When is World AMR Awareness Week (WAAW) observed annually?**
 - a. 1-7 April
 - b. 5-11 June
 - c. 18-24 November
 - d. 10-16 December
6. **What is the purpose of the WHO AWaRe (Access, Watch, Reserve) classification of antibiotics?**
 - a. To categorise antibiotics based on their effectiveness in killing viruses
 - b. To improve access to appropriate treatment and reduce inappropriate antibiotic use
 - c. To ban certain antibiotics from global use
 - d. To classify antibiotics based on their chemical composition only
7. **What is the primary objective of India's "Medicines with the Red Line" initiative?**
 - a. To promote the over-the-counter sale of antibiotics
 - b. To help consumers easily identify life-saving medicines
 - c. To prevent the misuse and overuse of prescription antibiotics by marking them with a red line
 - d. To indicate medicines that are manufactured in India