

Forecasting Antimicrobial Resistance:

Machine Learning Approaches for E. Coli Resistance to Ciprofloxacin in India

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Abstract

Background: Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) poses a significant threat to global

particularly in developing countries with high antimicrobial consumption of resistance trends is crucial for effective antibiotic stewardship and

Methods: We analyzed time series data for antimicrobial resistance patterns using advanced machine learning algorithms including Facebook's Prophet, autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA), and long short-term memory (LSTM) neural networks.

Results: Our ensemble forecasting approach demonstrated robust predictive performance. The LSTM model achieved the highest accuracy (lowest RMSE and MAPE) for resistance predictions, while Prophet excelled in capturing seasonal patterns.

Conclusions: This study provides a comprehensive framework for AMR trend analysis that can inform evidence-based policy decisions and antibiotic stewardship. The integrated approach combining multiple machine learning algorithms offers improved predictive accuracy compared to traditional statistical methods.

Keywords: antimicrobial resistance, machine learning, forecasting, Prophet, ARIMA

Introduction

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) represents one of the most significant challenges to healthcare systems worldwide, with the World Health Organization (WHO) projecting that by 2050, AMR could cause 10 million deaths annually unless immediate action is taken. Bacteria such as E. Coli have shown remarkable adaptability to antibiotic pressure, developing resistance to drugs like Ciprofloxacin at alarming rates. In India, where antibiotic consumption is substantial, understanding and forecasting these resistance patterns is critical for effective antimicrobial management. Traditional surveillance approaches provide retrospective insights but lack the capabilities necessary for proactive intervention. Time series forecasting using machine learning algorithms offers a promising solution to anticipate resistance trends and inform policy decisions.

This study aims to develop and validate an ensemble forecasting framework using state-of-the-art machine learning techniques for predicting AMR trends, with a specific focus on E. Coli resistance to Ciprofloxacin in India.

Materials and Methods