

ACCESSIBILITY

OF ANTI-MICROBIAL RESISTANCE DIAGNOSIS IN INDIA

A Landscape Study



KALAM INSTITUTE OF HEALTH TECHNOLOGY



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ABBREVIATIONS

| AMR | Antimicrobial Resistance |
|--------------|---|
| MRSA | Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus |
| ECDC | European Centre For Disease Prevention And Control |
| HAI | Hospital Acquired Infection |
| EU | European Union |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| MDRO | Multidrug-Resistant Organisms |
| ICMR | Indian Council Of Medical Research |
| AIIMS | All India Institute Of Medical Sciences |
| HCAI | Health Care Associated Infection |
| (VRE | Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococci |
| NAATs | Nucleic Acid Amplification Tests |
| MALDI-TOF MS | Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption Ionisation Time-Of-Flight Mass Spectrometry |
| FISH · | Fluorescence In Situ HVybridisation |
| POCT | Point-Of-Care Tests |
| NCBI | National Centre For Biotechnology Information |
| NIH | National Institute Of Health |
| EIA | Enzyme Immunoassays: Enzyme Immunoassay |
| υτι | Diagnosis Of Urinary Tract Infection |
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