

AMRSense: A People-Centric, AI-Enabled Scorecard for Antimicrobial Resistance Stewardship and Surveillance in Karnataka, India

Tavpritesh Sethi¹, Tikesh Bisen², Jasmine Kaur¹, Nachiket Gudi², Nikhil Doegar³, Gaurav Agarwal³, Harpreet Singh⁴, Chandramohan KN⁵

¹ Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology Delhi (IIIT-Delhi), New Delhi, India, ² Center for Health Research and Innovation - PATH, India, ³ Tata 1MG, India,

⁴ Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR), ⁵ Department of Health and Family Welfare Services, Government of Karnataka, India

Background

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) poses a growing threat to the resilience of health systems, particularly in LMICs. However, most empirical evidence on AMR in LMICs is derived from hospital-based surveillance networks, offering limited insight into transmission dynamics and antimicrobial use in the community.

Critical gap. The absence of systematic, community-level AMR data constraints effective policymaking and weakens the impact of antimicrobial stewardship and surveillance programmes.

Our Solution: **AMRSense**, a socio-technological scorecard and a multi-sectoral partnership that generates granular, locality-specific evidence on AMR trends, promotes AMR-preventive behaviours, and enables data-driven policy action.

Unique Partnership: Govt. of Karnataka, Academic lead, Implementation lead, Apex Medical Research Organization, & India's largest online pharmacy.

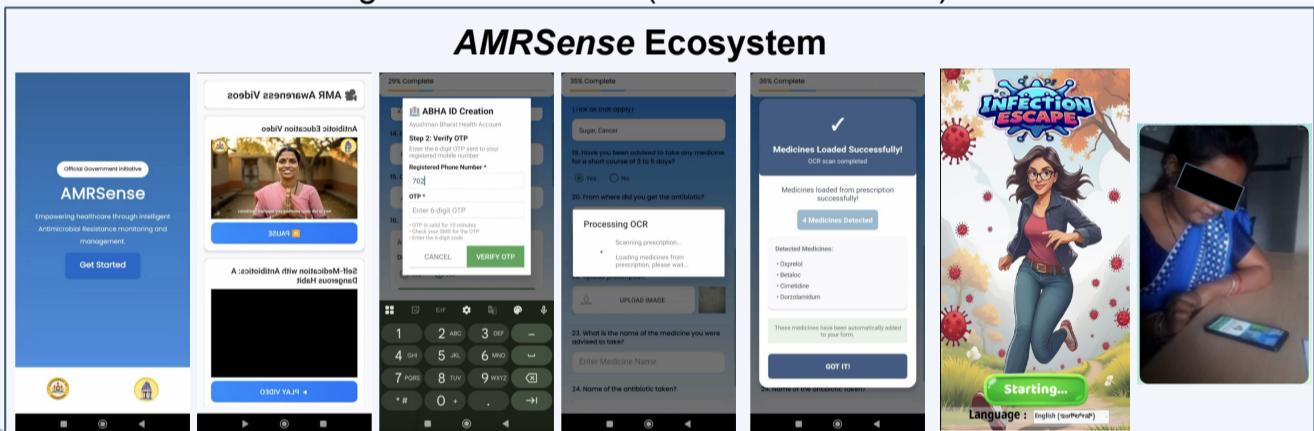
Objectives

To,

- Improve data quality and longitudinal fidelity** while reducing the drudgery of community-level data collection through the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) IDs.
- Sense and triangulate local AMR trends** by integrating data on community awareness and behaviours, microbiology laboratory results, antibiotic sales, and hospital surveillance.
- Translate evidence into actionable policy insights** using advanced modeling, interactive visualizations, and decision-support dashboards tailored for multiple stakeholders.
- Catalyze empowered community health networks** by introducing social recognition badges that reward community health workers for championing AMR evidence generation, rational antibiotic use, and infection prevention and control behaviours in community settings.

Methodology – Pillar 1: Community-Level Data

- Co-development of a **Delphi validated, gamified, culturally adapted data collection tools** that integrate ABHA ID, computer vision and AI to capture illness episodes, care-seeking, and antibiotic use in low-literacy populations, generating community-level AMR signals.
- Innovative use of AI and social badges to improve data quality and reduce drudgery.
- Scalable via integration with ABHA (National Health ID).

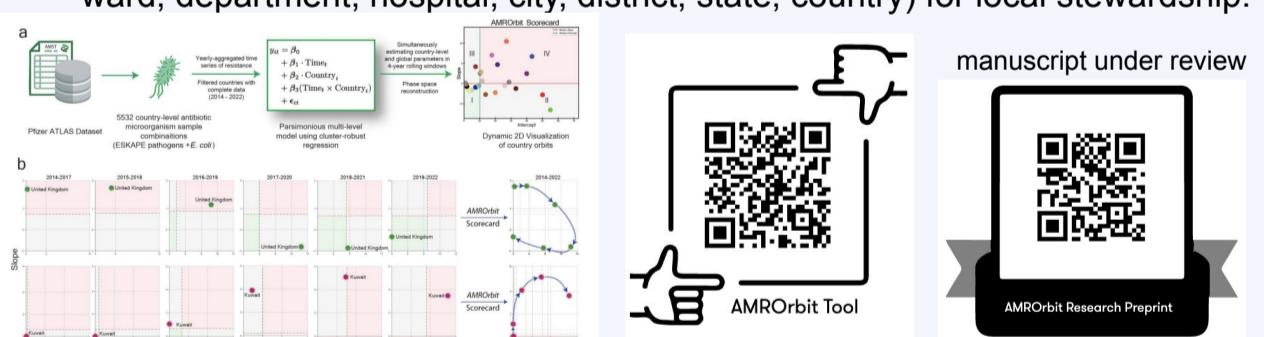


Methodology – Pillars 2 & 3: Awareness and Antibiotic Consumption

- World Antimicrobial Awareness Week, 2024** - Co-development, and pilot testing of *InfectionEscape* serious game in collaboration with CHRI-PATH and Greater Bengaluru Municipal Corporation.
- World Antimicrobial Awareness Week, 2025**
 - Co-development, and pilot testing of expert-validated, AI-generated videos to reinforce knowledge, attitudes, and practices for ASHA training in collaboration with CHRI-PATH and Greater Bengaluru Municipal Corporation.
 - AMR Reel Challenge inviting young changemakers (age group 18-28) across India to use their creativity for raising awareness through short, powerful reels.
- Ongoing development of a KAP survey and design of a pre-post intervention trial in collaboration with ICMR and CHRI-PATH.
- Unique partnership with Tata 1mg provides near-real-time, pincode-level aggregated resistance trends, prescription patterns and sales analytics for antibiotics.

Methodology – Pillar 4: Microbiology & a Novel Scorecard

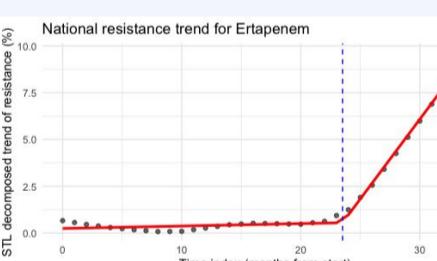
- AMRObit** - a novel scorecard designed to work with hospital and surveillance data was implemented.
- Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (AMST)** data from Tata 1mg diagnostics are integrated into the AMRObit scorecard, linking prescribing patterns to resistance through dynamic trajectories and quadrant-based benchmarking.
- Cluster robust estimation to incorporate bespoke level of granularity (e.g. ward, department, hospital, city, district, state, country) for local stewardship.



Major Findings

National Trends and Associations

- Community level trends of resistance are largely concordant with hospital based trends published by ICMR.
- Trends and inflection points in Carbapenem resistance are more pronounced, strengthening the validity of the approach.



Monthly aggregated time-series were decomposed to obtain linear trends, seasonality followed by a changepoint analysis showing clear inflection point in increase in Ertapenem resistance in early 2025.

Global Trends and Scorecards

Pilot analyses spanning more than 80 countries show that over 60% of antibiotic-pathogen combinations display upward resistance trajectories in the AMRObit Scorecard analysis.

Conclusion & Policy Recommendations

- AMRSense demonstrates that community-level AMR surveillance is both feasible and policy-relevant when enabled by multi-sectoral partnerships, co-design principles and expert-in-the-loop AI tools.
- The concordance between community-derived signals and hospital-based trends, alongside early detection of resistance inflection points, underscores the value of integrating non-traditional data sources into national and state action plans.
- Intuitive visualizations such as AMRObit scorecards enable evidence based antimicrobial stewardship in tertiary care hospitals as well as microbiology labs.

Policy actions recommended:

- Institutionalize community-level AMR surveillance as a formal complement to hospital networks within national and state action plans for containment of AMR.
- Leverage digital public infrastructure (e.g. ABHA IDs) to improve continuity, attribution, and longitudinal monitoring of antimicrobial use and resistance.
- Integrate consumption, microbiology, and behavioural data streams to enable early warning systems and geographically targeted stewardship interventions.
- Embed AI-driven analytics, scorecards, and dashboards into routine decision-making for state and national health authorities to support timely, evidence-based responses.

Scalability, Recognition & Contact

Design for Scale

- Grassroot innovation and social recognition mechanisms to sustain motivation and performance of community health workers.
- Seamless linkage with ABHA for national roll-out and cross-state comparability.
- Fail-fast, co-design principles, human centric and expert-in-the-loop use of AI to reduce data collection burden.
- Accelerated insights through value partnerships (government, academia, industry, health research to enable lab research to community action).
- Globally transferable, multi-layered approach for strengthening AMR surveillance and stewardship. Extensible to include One Health layers.

Recognition: Joint Second Prize Winner in *The Trinity Challenge*, 2024; Vivli Innovation Award, 2024; Used as a case study in the World Economic Forum's AMR report; Featured on the Principal Scientific Advisor's (Govt. of India) Website

Contact: tavpriteshsethi@iitd.ac.in