antibiotics, poor sanitation, and other pharmaceutical waste contributes to the entry of resistant microorganisms into the soil and water systems, where they multiply outside the clinical facilities. All these drivers demonstrate that AMR is not only a medical problem but a challenging ecological and social problem that needs systemic solutions. The AMR involves concerted efforts of various sectors. Some interventions have proven to be effective, and these include the enactment of laws and regulations limiting the prescription of inappropriate antibiotics, antimicrobial stewardship, increasing the prevention and control of infection, and the development of new antimicrobial agents. Education on responsible use of antibiotics should also be provided to all individuals, since behavioral change in both healthcare agents and patients may lead to a significant reduction of selective pressures to resistance. Moreover, it will require global cooperation since any resistance pathogen can be easily relocated to another country and spread rapidly because of international transportation and businesses (Afifi, 2025). Policies Multisectoral policies with human health, animal health, and environmental stewardship - on the lines of the One Health approach - are required to address the rising threat of AMR. In conclusion, antimicrobial resistance is a growing global challenge whose health, economic, and social impacts are vast. Its increase rate is very high due to misuse of antimicrobials and contamination of the environment, and this endangers the management of infections, as well as routine medical activities that cause a high burden of deaths in the world. The remedy of this crisis is not simple, but multilateral, which involves the policymakers, health service providers, agricultural industries, and societies worldwide. Without urgent and sustainable interventions, AMR will continue to reverse decades of medical progress and pose a menace to worldwide health and safety.

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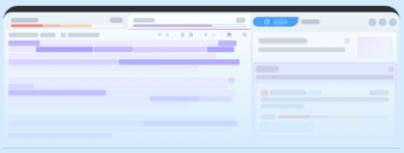

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Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has turned into one of the hottest issues in the health of the global community, and it is a threat to the principles of modern medicine. The development of antimicrobial drug-resistant survivability mechanisms in microorganisms, including bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites, in response to antimicrobial drugs is called AMR and makes the treatments less effective. This procedure compromises the ability to cure common infections, making the disease easier to manage, and has a detrimental impact on standard medical care, such as surgery and chemotherapy. The transmission of resistant infections also contributes to the increased healthcare expenses by exposing health systems to enormous financial burdens globally. The development of AMR occurs because of the abuse and overuse of antimicrobials in human beings, animals, and the environment, which triggers a complex problem that crosses national borders. The essay will argue that the issue of antimicrobial resistance is one of the significant dangers to the health of the planet, since it grows in its severity and has a multifaceted character, and demands a cross-border response. The AMR infectious load is acute and rapidly increasing on a global scale. It has been estimated that in 2019, nearly 4.95 million deaths globally were associated with antimicrobial-resistant infections, nearly 1.27 million of which might be directly attributed to resistant infections (WHO, 2023). These kinds of numbers demonstrate that AMR is not a regional or peripheral issue but a health epidemic with fatal mortality rates. It has been estimated that by 2050, millions of lives can be lost every year if such trends are left unchanged and drug-resistant infections persist, potentially outnumbering the deaths of such prominent diseases as cancer (Nazir et al., 2025). It is also worth mentioning that AMR is an issue that is of high and low-to middle-income countries, and this point makes it global. This disproportionate distribution of

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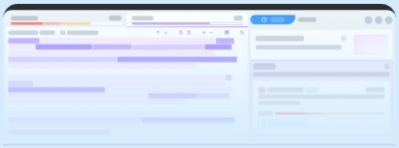

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