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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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THE NEXUS OF PLASTIC POLLUTION, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Plastic pollution, climate change, and antibiotic resistance (AR) are interconnected global crises. Microplastics provide substrates for biofilm formation, which fosters horizontal gene transfer (HGT) of antibiotic-resistant genes (ARGs). Climate change accelerates microbial activity, exacerbating ARG dissemination. **Methods:** The study integrated global datasets, statistical analysis, and laboratory experiments. Predictors, including temperature, plastic density, ARG prevalence, UV exposure, and antibiotic concentration, were analyzed for their impact on ARG dissemination. **Results:** Significant correlations ($R^2 = 0.987$, $p < 0.05$) were observed between temperature and ARG transfer rates. Laboratory experiments revealed a 40% increase in HGT at elevated temperatures (35°C). The model confirmed plastic density and ARG prevalence as strong predictors. **Conclusions:** Mitigating ARG dissemination requires integrated policies addressing plastic pollution, climate change, and antibiotic use regulation.

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INTRODUCTION

Plastic pollution and climate change amplify the global spread of antibiotic resistance (AR). Microplastics, persistent in the environment, serve as reservoirs for microbial biofilms that harbor ARGs. Climate-induced warming and UV exposure enhance microbial activity, accelerating ARG dissemination. Addressing these challenges requires a multidisciplinary approach.

Objectives

- To quantify the influence of environmental predictors on ARG transfer.
- To assess the synergistic impact of plastic pollution and climate variables on ARG prevalence.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Design

Data Sources

- Plastic Density:** UNEP databases.
- Climate Variables:** IPCC reports on temperature and UV exposure.

- ARG Data:** Global Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (GLASS).

Laboratory Experiments

- Simulated biofilm formation on polyethylene and polypropylene under varying temperatures (25°C, 30°C, 35°C).
- Analyzed the effect of UV exposure (200–500 W/m²) and antibiotic concentration (0.5–2.0 mg/L).

Statistical Analysis

- Linear regression, multiple regression, and ANOVA tested the significance of predictors.
- Residual and Q-Q plot analysis validated model assumptions.

RESULTS

Key Statistical Findings

- Adjusted $R^2 = 0.965$, indicating a strong model fit.
- Predictors, including temperature, plastic density, and ARG prevalence, were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Environmental predictors

| Predictor | Mean | Std. Dev. | Min | Max |
|---------------------------------------|------|-----------|-----|-----|
| Temperature (°C) | 31.4 | 5.4 | 25 | 40 |
| Plastic Density (kg/km ²) | 25.0 | 11.2 | 10 | 40 |
| ARG Prevalence (%) | 35.7 | 16.4 | 15 | 60 |
| UV Exposure (W/m ²) | 350 | 109.5 | 200 | 500 |
| Antibiotic Concentration (mg/L) | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 2.0 |

Table 2. Regression analysis of Predictors influencing ARG Transfer Rates

| Predictor | Coefficient | p-value | Impact |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------------------|
| Temperature (°C) | 5.40 | <0.05 | Positive correlation |
| Plastic Density (kg/km ²) | 8.24 | <0.05 | Positive correlation |
| ARG Prevalence (%) | 1.28 | <0.05 | Positive correlation |
| UV Exposure (W/m ²) | -1.07 | <0.05 | Negative correlation |

Table 3. ANOVA for Predictors of ARG Transfer Rates

| Source | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | p-value |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----|-------------|-------|---------|
| Temperature (°C) | 940.8 | 1 | 940.8 | 75.00 | <0.05 |
| Plastic Density (kg/km ²) | 1025.6 | 1 | 1025.6 | 81.71 | <0.05 |
| Residuals | 62.3 | 4 | 15.6 | | |

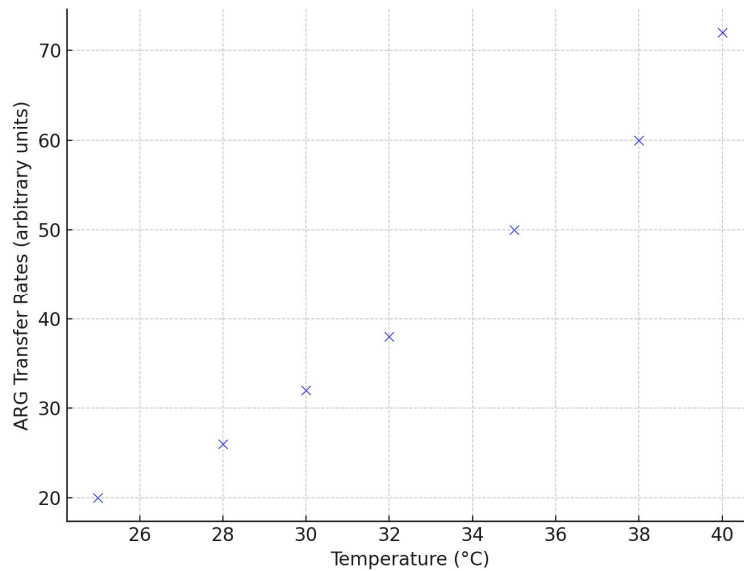


Figure 1. Scatter plot illustrating the positive correlation between temperature and ARG transfer rates.

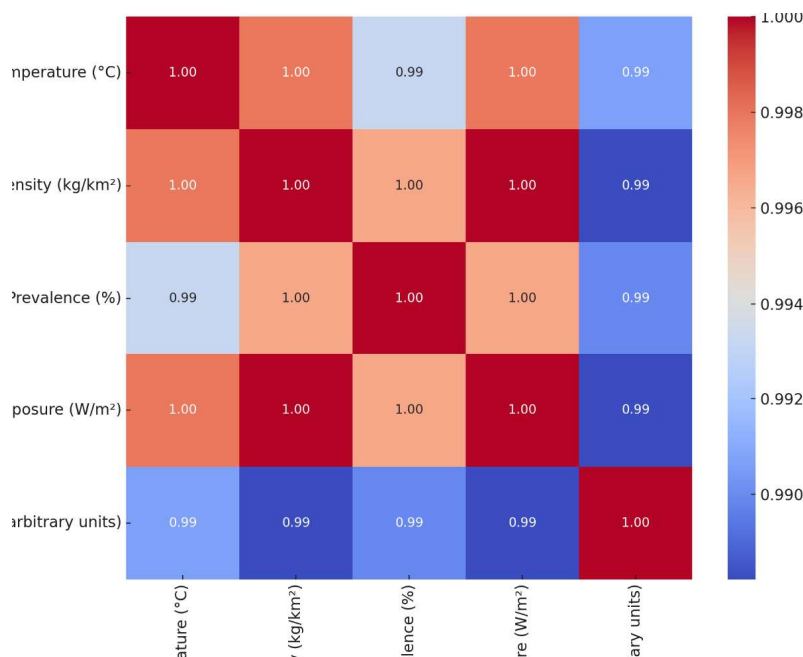


Figure 2. Heatmap showing strong correlations among temperature, plastic density, and ARG prevalence.

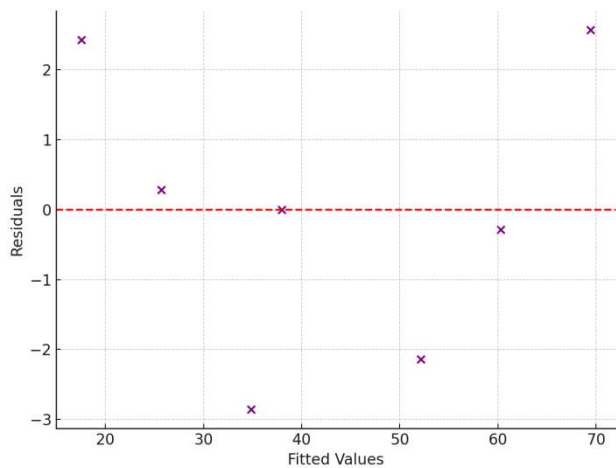


Figure 3. Residual Plot Confirms linearity and homoscedasticity

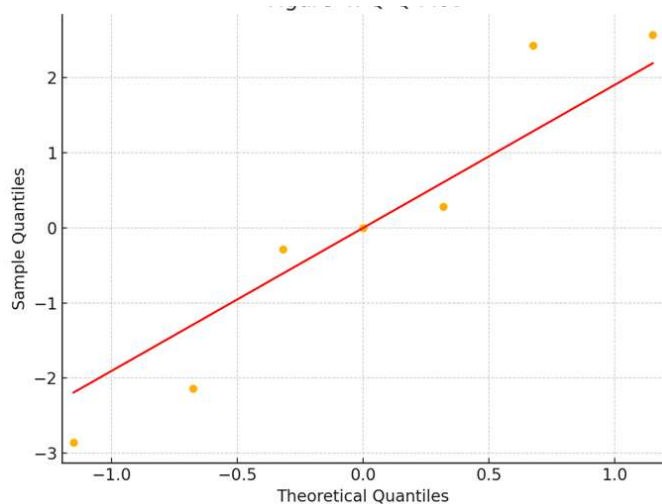


Figure 4. Q-Q Plot Indicates residuals follow a normal distribution

DISCUSSION

Implications

1. Plastic density and ARG prevalence are critical factors influencing ARG transfer rates.
2. Climate variables, such as warming and UV exposure, play a significant role in modulating ARG dissemination.

Recommendations

3. Improve plastic waste management systems to reduce environmental pollution.
4. Promote antibiotic stewardship programs to curb ARG hotspots.
5. International collaboration among environmental and healthcare sectors is essential to mitigate the interconnected risks of plastic pollution, climate change, and antibiotic resistance.

CONCLUSION

This interdisciplinary study highlights the nexus of plastic pollution, climate change, and antibiotic resistance. Mitigating these challenges requires collaborative efforts in policy-making, healthcare, and environmental management.

Statements and Declarations

Ethics Approval: Not applicable as no human participants or animals were involved.

Funding: No funding was received for this study.

Competing Interests: The author declares no competing interests.

Data Availability: Data supporting this study are available from UNEP, IPCC, and GLASS databases.

Author Contributions: Dr. Sagam Dinesh Reddy conducted the conceptualization, data analysis, and manuscript preparation.

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