

Challenges in Research and Risk Assessment field

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- 1. Do we need a global research agenda? If yes, should Europe take the lead in developing this agenda?
- Yes
- Coordinated efforts are very important, more so in multisectorial "themes" such as contribution of the food chain in the amplification and spread of AMR.



2. Which specific data is needed in order to be able to assess individual control options to limit the spread of AMR?

- Baseline resistance (pathogens and indicators) prevalence data: comparable data across MS that would also make possible the investigation of trends.
- Baseline antimicrobial consumption data that is stratified by animal species and production sector.
- Data on genetic relatedness of genes/plasmids/ R clones in combination with quantitative information on their prevalence in food-producing animals, foods, the community and health care.
- Data collection activities need to be performed pre- and post- intervention studies



3. Could current surveillance systems detect emerging risks?

 Surveillance systems are currently developed taking into consideration feasibility and economical constrains. Therefore they may not be suited to detect early emergence (especially at low prevalence) of new resistance mechanisms.



- 4. What is the impact of international trade (products and animals) and travel on the development /spread of resistance in humans and animals in the EU?
- An extensive trade of animals occurs in EU MS, with few countries leading the production and the export, and with a reduced number of companies producing pure line grandparent stock. AMR organisms are not uncommon at the top of the production pyramids.
- During the post-harvest phase including manufacturing and retail there is a constant flow of products in all directions in EU. This may have a significant impact in the dissemination of bacterial flora associated with food. Recent EFSA Opinions have highlighted the importance of these factors in the spread of food-borne pathogens.
- Several suggestions for introduction of EU monitoring systems to control trade of AMR-contaminated food producing animals in production pyramids.