The Danish action plan on AMR

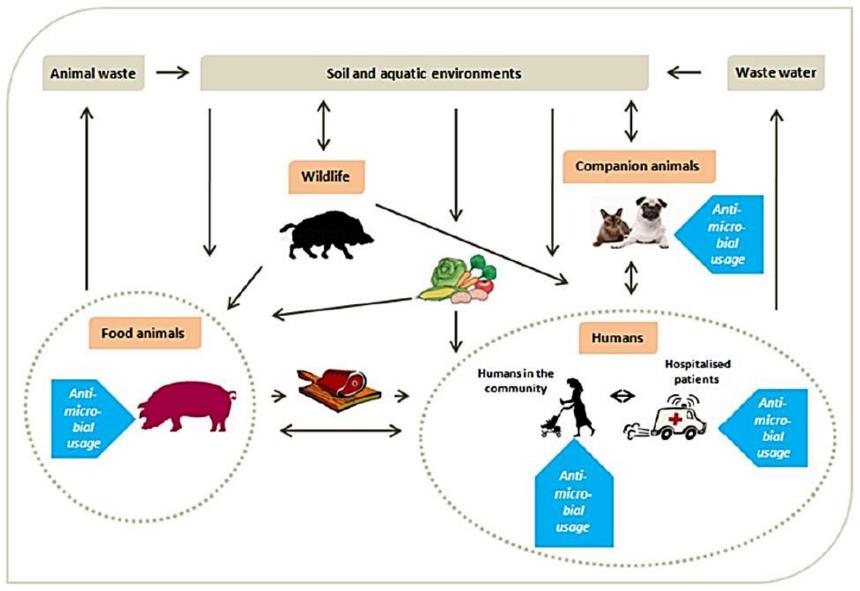


Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark



March 2019

Resistance moves between sectors



The Danish Ministers – works together



The Minister of Environment and Food



The Minister of Health



One Health Strategy against AMR

- ***** A prudent use of antibiotics to reduce the incidence of resistance
- Greater efforts to prevent infections and to facilitate antibiotic alternatives
- Enhanced knowledge to improve targeted measures
- Information and guidance on resistance and transmission
- Strong international cooperation to minimize the development of AMR

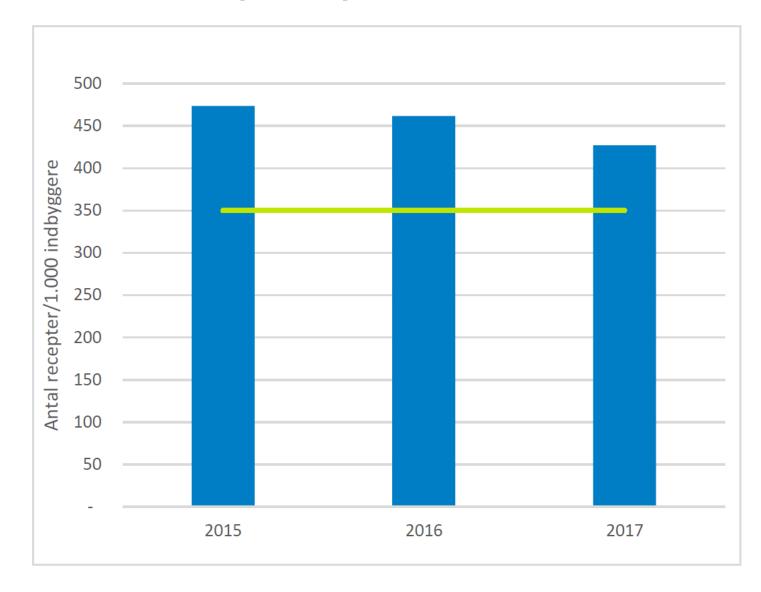


Three goals for AMU in humans 2017-2020

Goal 1: The number of redeemed prescriptions for antibiotics should be reduced Goal 2: There should be a change in the use of broadspectrum to narrow-spectrum antibiotics Goal 3: The consumption of antibiotics that are critically important for the treatment of infections should be reduced

The number of redeemed prescriptions for antibiotics in the primary healthcare sector should be reduced from 460 prescriptions per 1000 inhabitants per year in 2016 to 350 prescriptions per 1000 inhabitants per year in 2020. Narrow-spectrum antibiotics should be used more frequently in illness treatment. The use of Penicillin V should be increased from approx. 31 % in 2016 to constituting 36 % of the total antibiotic use in the primary healthcare sector in 2020, measured by the number of prescriptions per 1000 inhabitants. The consumption of critically important antibiotics should be reduced by 10 % by 2020 measured by DDD/100 beddays for hospitalised patients, compared with consumption in 2016.

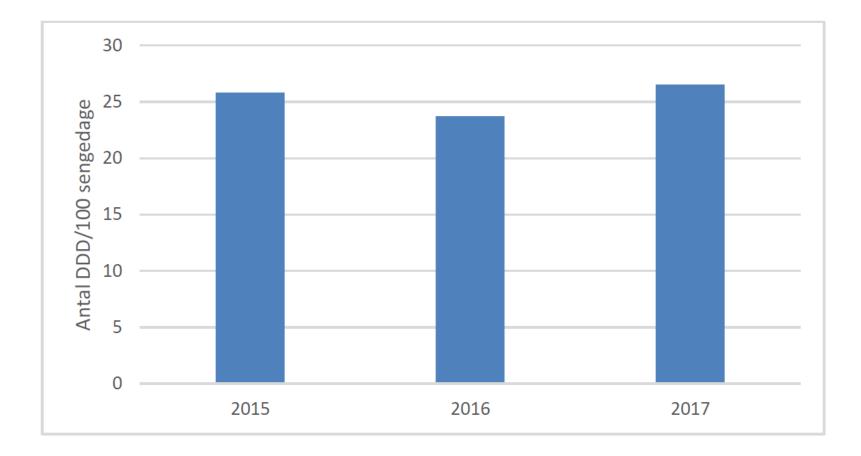
Goal 1: Number of redeemed prescriptions for antibiotics should be reduced



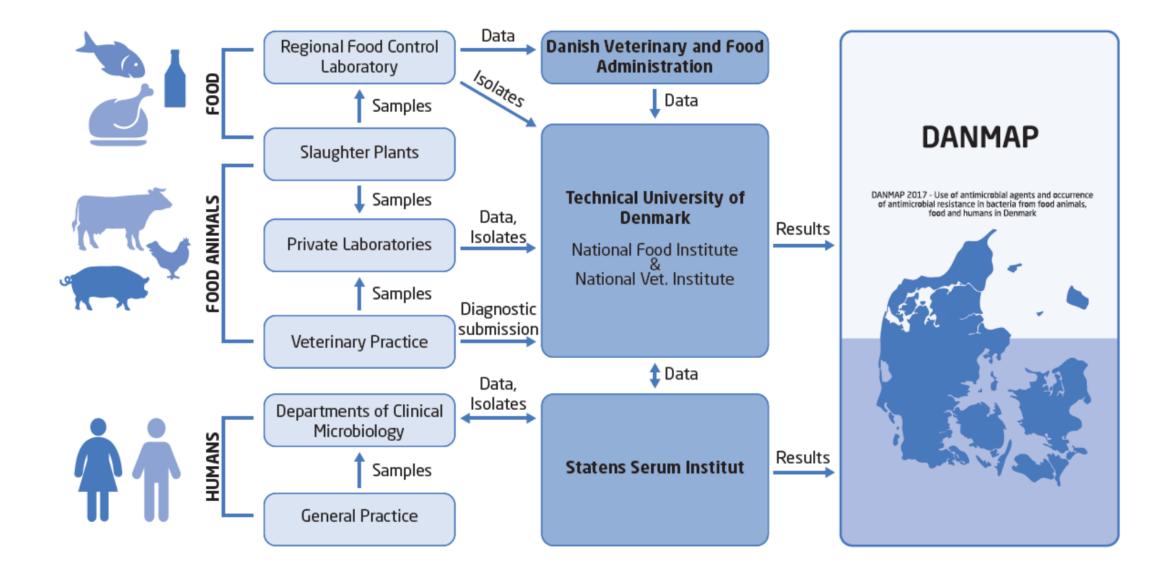
Goal 2: There should be a change in the use of broad-spectrum to narrowspectrum antibiotics

År	Al antibiotika	Penicillin V	Andel (%) af Penicillin V
2015	473	151	32
2016	462	145	31
2017	427	136	32

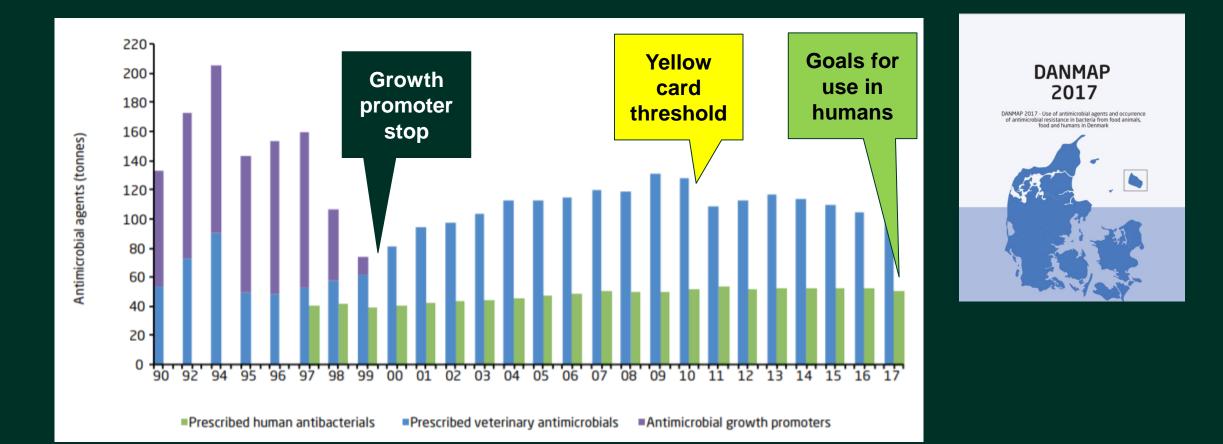
Goal 3: The consumption of antibiotics that are critically important for the treatment of infections should be reduced



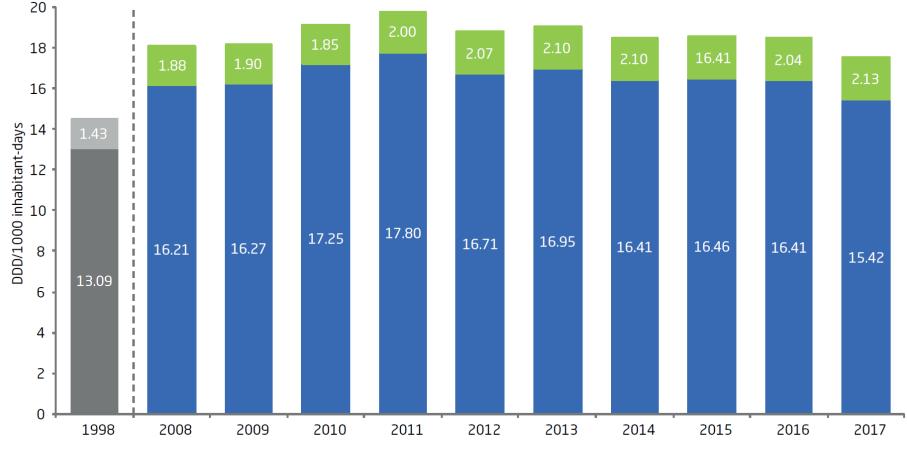
One Health monitoring of AMU and AMR



Antimicrobials for Humans and Animals



Total consumption of systemic antimicrobials in humans, Denmark 2017



Primary health care
Hospital care

Figure 10. Spatial distribution of overall sales of all antimicrobials for food-producing animals, in mg/PCU, for 30 countries, for 2016



Important steps on the Danish way

1995/2000 DANMAP/VetStat Data on consumption and resistance

1996 Decoupling - Veterinarian has no longer profit on sales of antimicrobials. And 1:1 relation farmer and veterinarian

1999 Stop for use of antimicrobials growth promotors

2010 Goal for production animals, Yellow card initiative

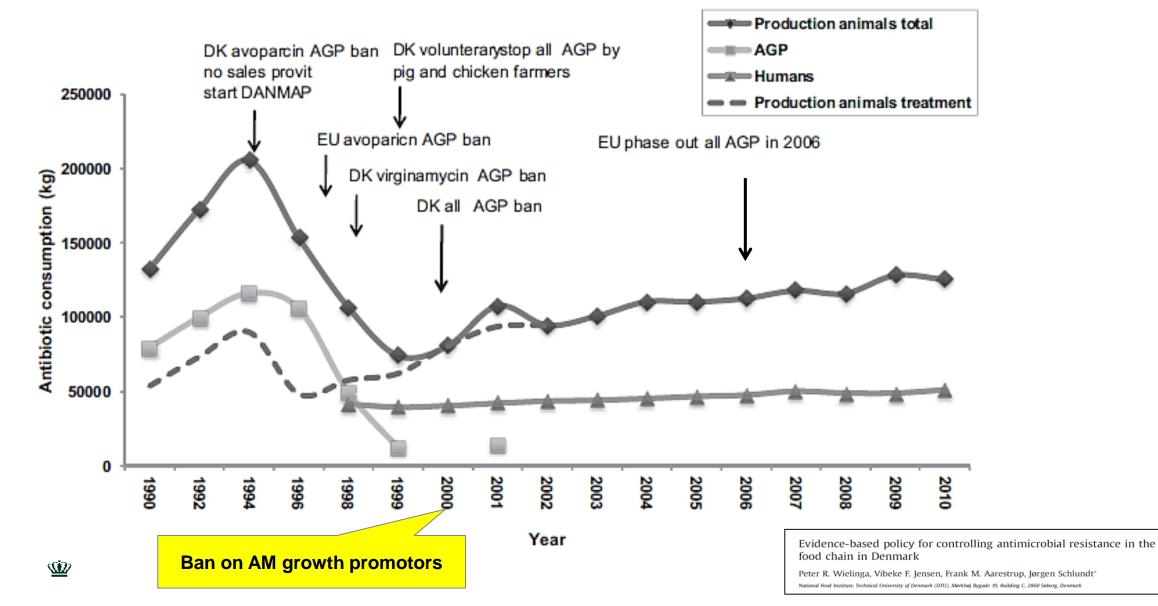
2017 Goals for use of antimicrobials in humans

No Antimicrobial Growth Promotors



Ministry of Environment and Food of Denmark

Danish Veterinary and Food Administration



Mitigation of AMR in Danish animal population

Decreased use of antimicrobials has resulted in less resistance. Infections in pigs remain treatable without the use of antibiotics of critical importance in human medicine, such as fluoroquinolones and 3rd and 4th generation cephalosporins.

It is feasible to reduce the use of antimicrobial for pigs, and maintain a sustained low use in a pig industry with high productivity, with no detrimental effect on pig health or welfare, and marginal cost to the farmer's economy.

Herd veterinarians have become the primary advisory expert to farmers on herd health management and prevention of diseases.

Public-private collaboration

Denmark has acted on emerging AMR concerns. By using the strong data collected in the VetStat database we have been able to react to increased antimicrobial use before we have been able to detect increased AMR.

Public-private collaboration between the authorities, the industry, veterinarians and researchers have been has been crucial for the success of reducing antibiotics and finding efficient ways to reduce the usage.

The close surveillance of the use of antibiotics on farm level has been an important tool to provide an overview of usage and have formed the basis of a number of interventions by stakeholders.

Change takes time

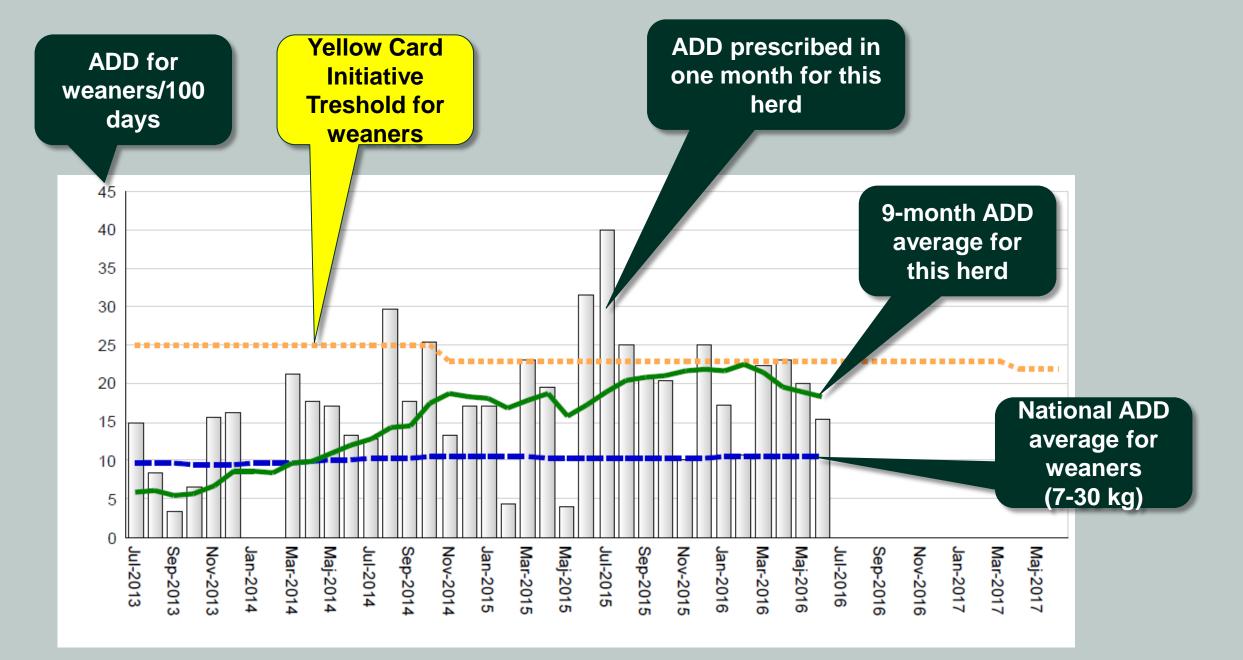
The yellow card initiative has proven to be an important and effective tool in promoting a prudent use of antimicrobial use and to discourage the use of certain critically important antimicrobials.

Joint research activities in the pig industry in collaboration with universities, veterinarians and authorities have given new innovative solutions, where herd health management go hand in hand with increasing productivity and competitiveness.

Change takes time. Most of our initiatives have been rolled out or been adjusted gradually. This has given the farmers and veterinarians time to adjust and to devise smart solutions.

The Yellow Card Initiative - Thresholds for Antimicrobial Usage in pigs





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Guidance on Prudent Use

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Antibiotikavejledning til familiedyr DOGS&CATS



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NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON ANTIBIOTICS IN HUMAN HEALTHCARE

Three measurable goals for a reduction of antibiotic consumption towards 2020

HUMANS

JULY 2017

2018



FAO report in 2019

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



Thank You

Ministry of Environment and Food



