

PREVENTION OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR) WITHIN EU AND GLOBALLY – WHAT MORE CAN WE DO?

Meeting of the AMR One Health Network
15.10.2019 Brussels
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**Discussions at the meetings
of the Chief Veterinary officers and
the outcome of the questionnaire**

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Why discuss AMR again?

The AMR situation is worsening in Europe and worldwide

- > Serious and costly problem – *no single tool to solve it*
- > Silent threat to human and animal health and the environment - *too easy to turn a blind eye*

Combatted by

- > sharing good practices
- > working together across sectors
- > setting targets
- > international cooperation
- > persevering with work over generations (Finnish 'sisu')

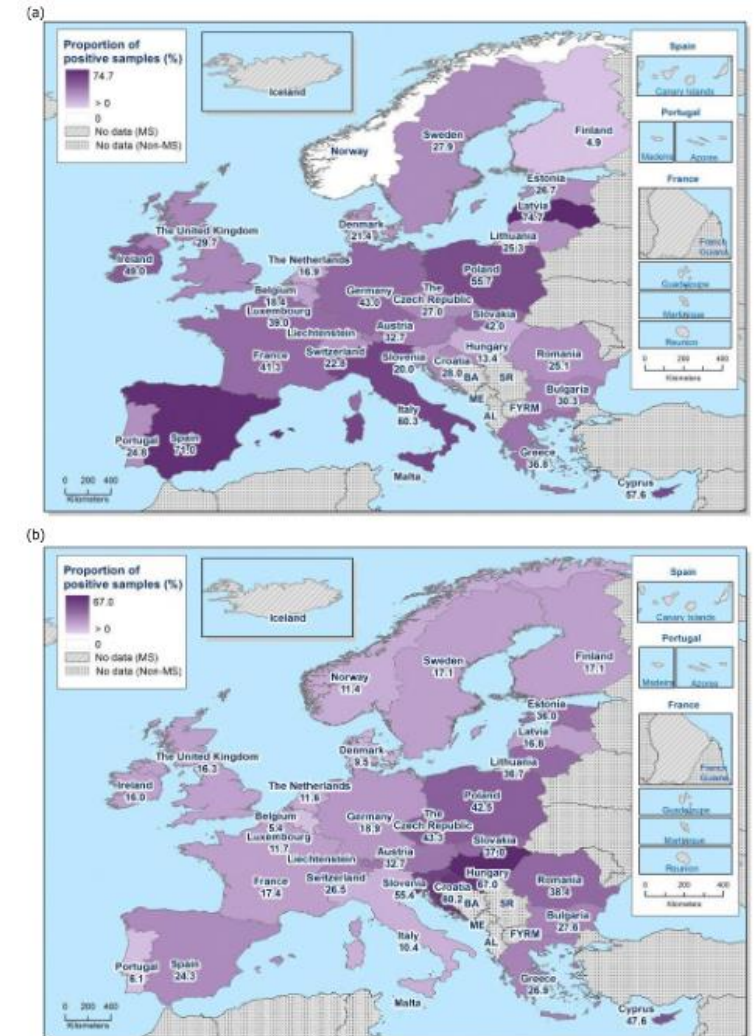


Figure 99: Prevalence of presumptive ESBL-producing (a) and AmpC-producing (b) *E. coli* isolates from broiler meat collected within the specific ESBL-/AmpC-/carbapenemase-producing monitoring and subjected to supplementary testing in 2016

Previous activities

Numerous strategies, reports and recommendations on AMR have been published by international bodies

> E.g. WHO, OIE, UN/IACG, CODEX, FAO

The European Commission

> E.g. Renewed EU One Health Action Plan against AMR 2016

The Council conclusions

> Several conclusions during the past 20 years, starting with those adopted during the Finnish Presidency in 1999

> The most recent in June 2019 under the Romanian Presidency, on the next steps towards making the EU a best practice region in combatting AMR

The Presidency recognizes and values the work of the previous Presidencies and of the European Commission to combat AMR.

Key areas of the discussions and the questionnaire

- > **The status of the National Action Plans (NAPs)** under the One Health approach
- > **Promote** good animal husbandry practices, high animal welfare standards and efficient biosecurity → prevent infections → reduce the need to use antimicrobials
- > **Harmonised** AMR monitoring → reliable and comparable results
- > **Monitor** antimicrobial use (by species, indications) → focus measures most efficiently; also
- > **Ensure** availability of old, but still effective antimicrobials on the market → treatment of animal diseases cannot rely on development of new antimicrobials, which are needed for humans
- > **Identify** research topics to find and develop alternative ways to manage animal health → antimicrobials are not needed

Outcomes of the questionnaire

A. National action plans, good practices and need for a forum to discuss combatting AMR

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A1. National action plans for AMR (AMR NAPs)

Table 1. Number of MSs which have AMR-NAPs and those still drafting NAPs as well as information if these are done in One Health collaboration.

	Yes	No	Drafting the first AMR-NAP
Has your country made an AMR NAP? (n = 22)	23	0	2*)
Has or is the AMR NAP made in One Health collaboration? (n = 24)	23	2	

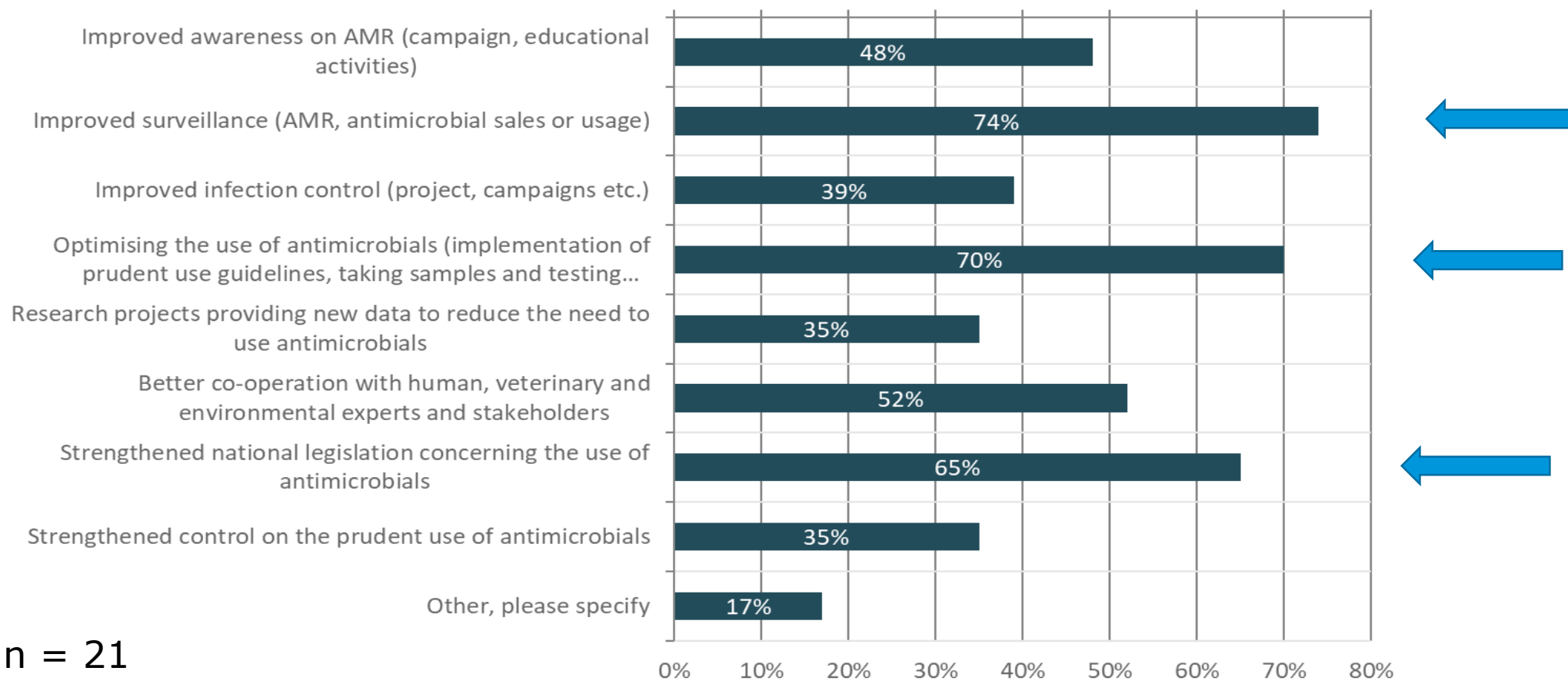
*) The AMR-NAPs under preparation will be finalised during 2019-2020.

A1. National action plans for AMR (AMR NAPs)

– Challenges met when making AMR-NAP

- > Most MSs:
No major challenges in defining the targets or setting the measurable targets for the AMR-NAP
- > 8/23 MSs:
Some challenges in preparing the AMR-NAPs
 - > Having enough resources the only issue < 3 (scale 1 = strongly disagree ...5= strongly agree)
 - ← lack of human or budgetary resources in some MS
 - > Issues in the One Health cooperation in few MSs
 - ← awareness and understanding of the AMR
 - ← keeping all the parties involved in a long run
 - ← having comparable data or data collection systems
- > Outside assessment has been beneficial for planning or updating of the NAP and its target setting

A2. Making progress and sharing good practices in combatting AMR – most important measures done in MSs



A2. Making progress and sharing good practices

– most important measures by Member States (slide 1/2)

Member States shared measures as such:

- > National health/welfare and disease-specific programmes
- > Prudent use guidelines developed both for veterinarians and farmers
- > Monitoring of AMR and AMU improved by legislation, specific programmes and e.g. pilot projects in order to collect further information on the use, stratified by species and diagnoses
- > Central electronic systems for veterinary prescription established for real-time information, benchmarking veterinarians and farmers and focusing corrective actions

A2. Making progress and sharing good practices

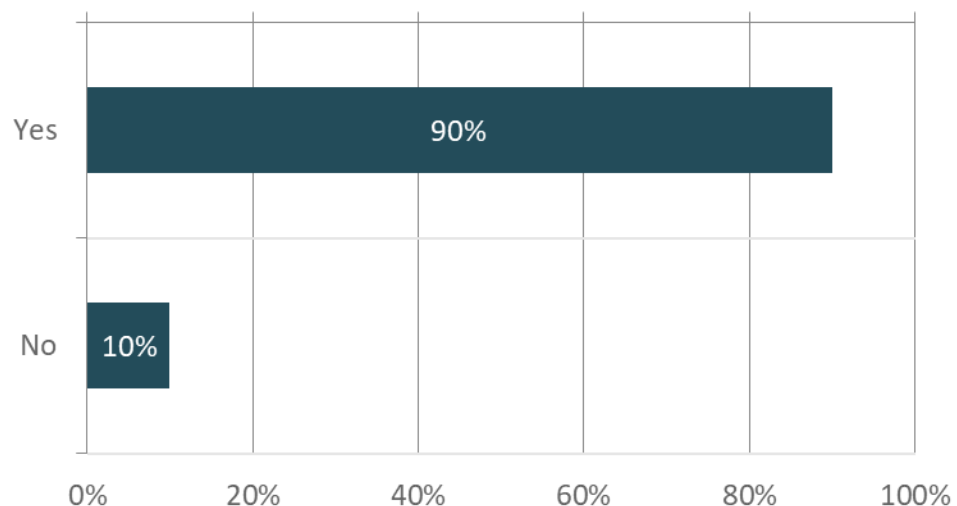
– most important measures by Member States (slide 2/2)

...

- > Risk-ranking of veterinarians having obtained critically important antibiotics used for risk-based controls.
- > Testing of drinking water for antibiotic residues at farm level for control purposes
- > Good commitment by industry and creation of sector-specific targets to better follow and achieve the reduction of antibiotic consumption.
- > Enhancement of co-operation with veterinarians, farmers, officials by means of national working groups, conferences, campaigns and other meetings and events.
- > Awareness of consumers

A3. Need for a AMR forum

Majority supported the need for a common AMR forum at EU level (n = 21)



Comments:

- > the strengthening of the existing platforms was supported instead of creating new bodies
- > examining possibilities to enhance discussion at technical level and by also inviting stakeholders in the meetings
 - > One Health Network, other One health meetings (EPRUMA, JAMRAI) and the former EK Working group on AMR
 - > joint meetings together with the CVO's, CMO's, EU Commission, EFSA and ECDC
 - > further co-operation with EMA
 - > recently established International Centre for Antimicrobial Resistance Solutions – ICARS

Outcomes of the questionnaire

**B. Promotion of good animal husbandry practices
and animal welfare to prevent AMR**

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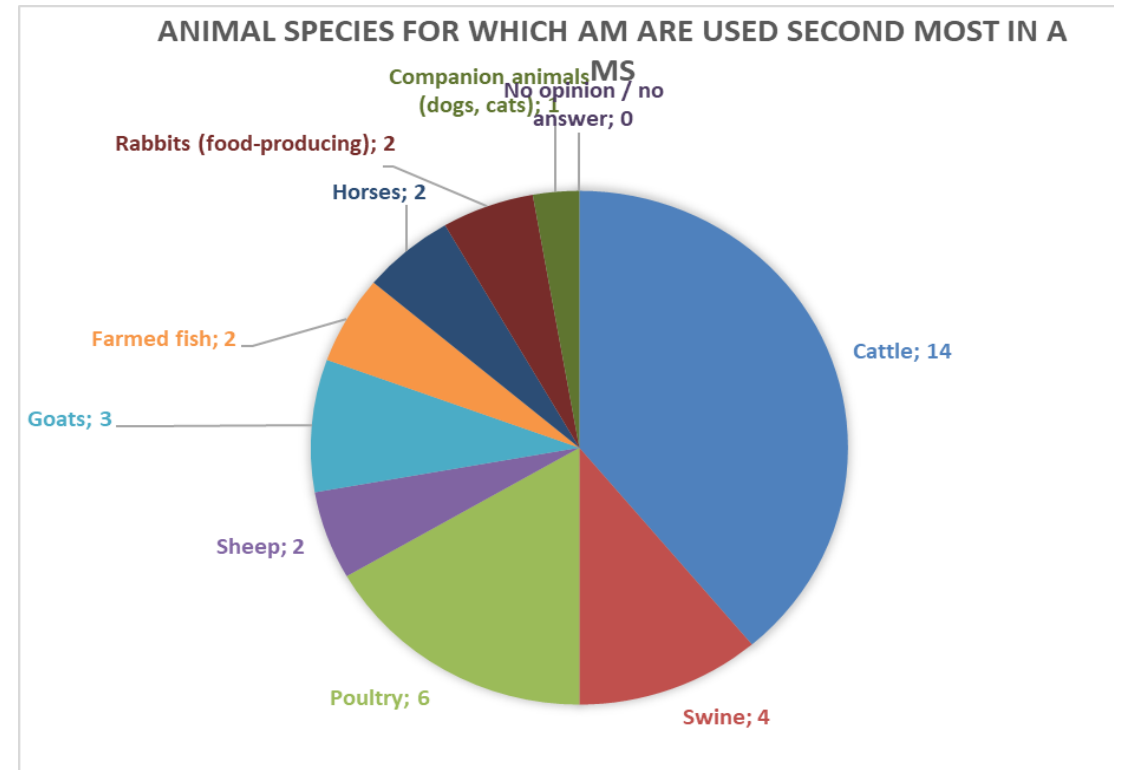
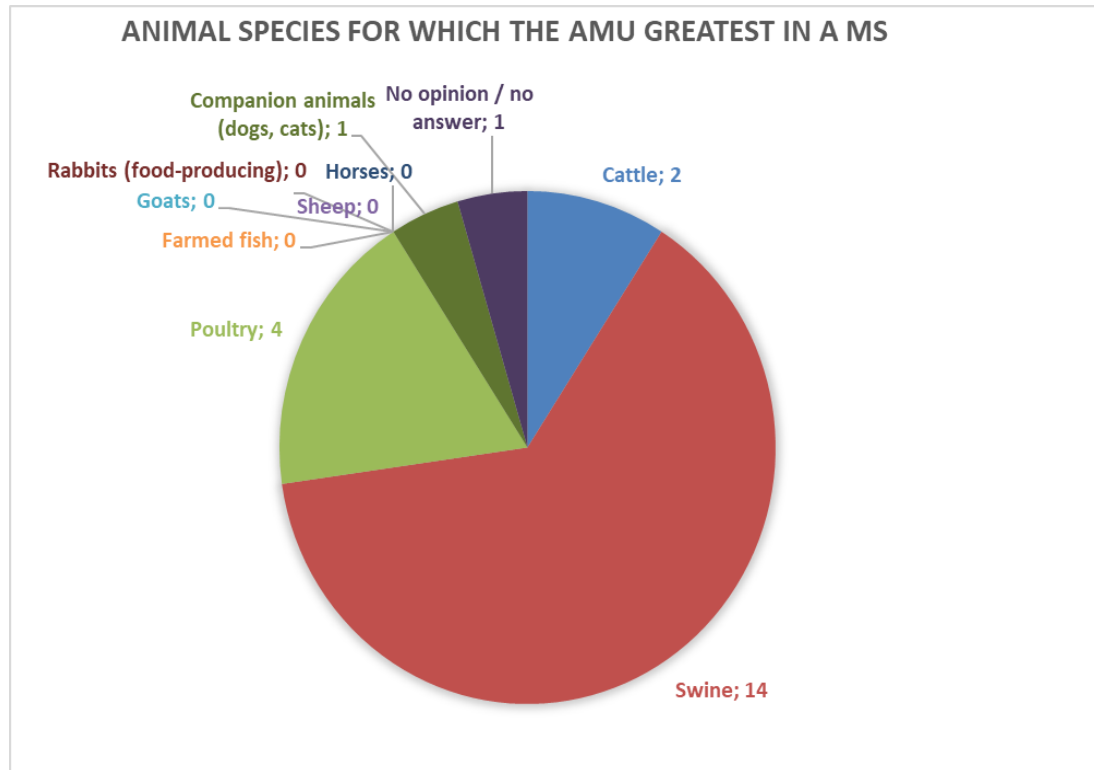
B. Promotion of good animal husbandry practices and animal welfare to prevent AMR

– Prudent use guidelines

- > 22/25 MSs have prudent use guidelines
- > Only for some prioritised indications in some food-producing animal species to cover all animal species
- > more detailed guidelines are available or are being drafted in some MSs.
- > European Commission guidelines on the prudent use of antimicrobials in food-producing animals are also in use.
- > About drafting these prudent use guidelines:
some MSs commented that making guidelines were not easy and could be costly due to all background data needed on AMR and AMU

B. Promotion of good animal husbandry practices and animal welfare to prevent AMR

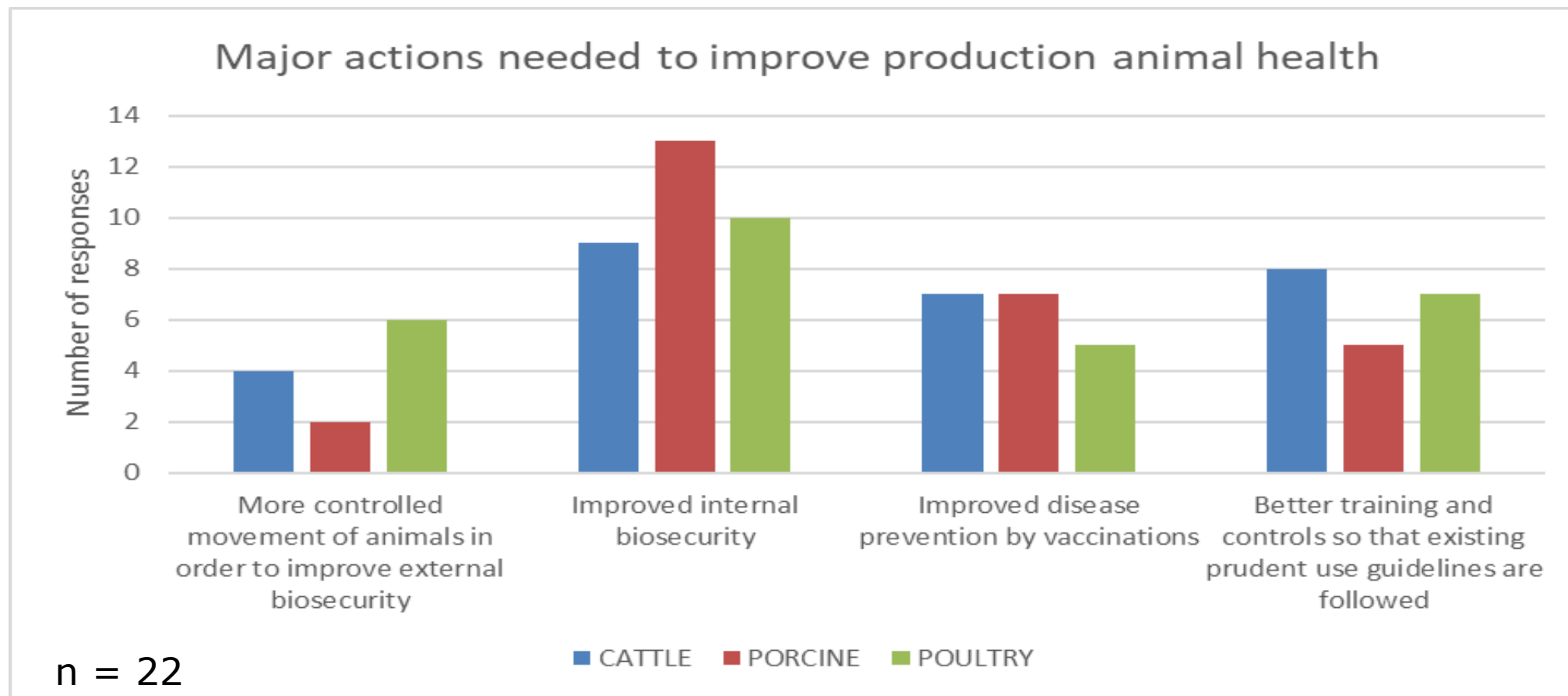
- for which animals largest volumes (kg) of antimicrobials



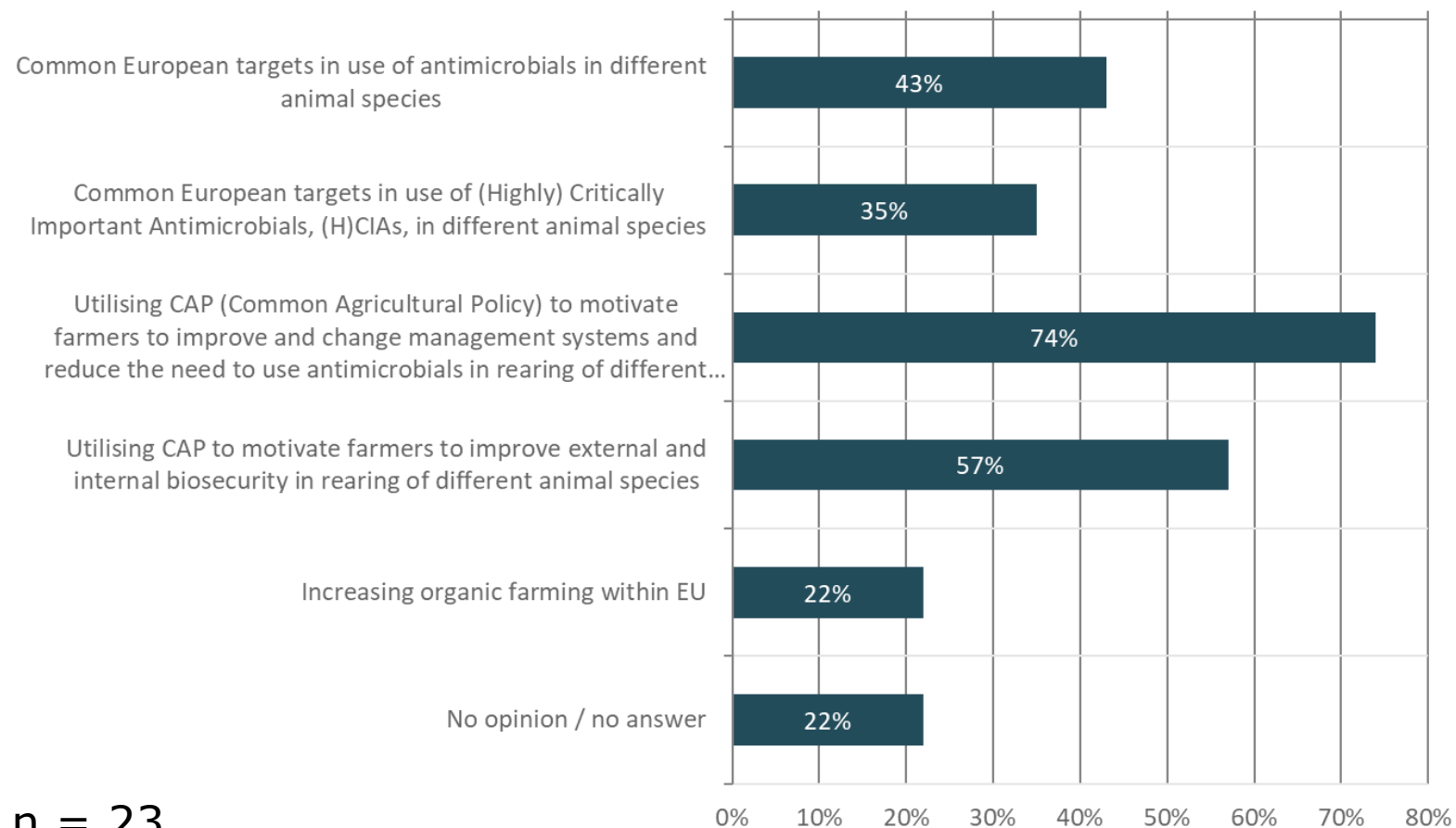
n = 22

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B. Promotion of good animal husbandry practices and animal welfare to prevent AMR – Member States' actions



B. Promotion of good animal husbandry practices and animal welfare to prevent AMR – EU actions



n = 23

Outcomes of the questionnaire

**C. monitoring and surveillance of AMR and AMU
(antimicrobial use)**

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C. Monitoring and surveillance of AMR and AMU

- publishing national results on AMR and AMU (n =24)

- > Majority of MSs publishes monitoring results separately for veterinary and human sector
- > Minority of MSs publishes all veterinary and human AMR and AMU results together

C. Monitoring and surveillance of AMR and AMU

- Monitoring of AMR in food-prod. animals, environment (n = 25)

	Yes	No
Animal pathogens systematically monitored in food-production animals	18	7
If monitored are results publicly available	13	5
Should the EU develop harmonised monitoring of animal pathogens isolated from food-production animals?	24	1
Should Member States voluntarily be able to report to EFSA results of their national monitoring program on resistance in clinical non-zoonotic animal disease pathogens (food-production animals, companion animals) (Question 26)	20	4
Is AMR monitored in environment (animal dung, fields, waterways etc.)?	Regularly: 0 Occasionally: 19	2

C. Monitoring and surveillance of AMR and AMU

- Monitoring of AMR in food-prod. animals, environment

- > Several comments on AMR-monitoring in non-zoonotic pathogens from food-producing animals cautioned on interpretation of data
- > A concern was raised that the data produced voluntarily on diagnostics is not accurate, thus the data does not allow to compare situation in MSs
- > Some MSs highlighted the need for harmonised programme and harmonised interpretive criteria for clinical breakpoints (VETCAST work)
- > Need for more resources
- > Some countries reported monitoring AMR in pathogens as part of AMR-NAP activities or under national programmes

C. Monitoring and surveillance of AMR and AMU

- Monitoring of AMR in companion animals

	Yes	No
Is AMR monitored in pathogens isolated in companion animals?	6	19
Should the EU develop harmonised monitoring of animal pathogens isolated from companion animals?	17	7

18 % of the MSs replied that AMR in pathogens is monitored. If monitoring is carried out, 67 % of the MSs informed that the results are also publicly available.

C. Monitoring and surveillance of AMR and AMU

- Monitoring of AMR in companion animals

- > The majority (71 %) of all respondents supported the harmonised monitoring of the pathogens in companion animals at EU-level due to the close contacts of these animals with their owners
- > The monitoring should, nevertheless, be voluntary, taking into account the financial and technical constraints related to building up such a system
- > Important to discuss together which pathogens should be covered in this monitoring

C. monitoring and surveillance of AMR and AMU

– is sales or use data monitored?

	Yes
Food-producing animals	
Sales data only	19
Use data by species	8
Use data by species and indication	2
Other: sales data on wholesalers, some data by species	1
Companion animals	14

25 MSs responded

C. monitoring and surveillance of AMR and AMU

– is sales or use data monitored?

- > The monitoring of AMU in food-production animals is based in the majority of the MS's on sales data; about 1/3 had also use data by species and couple by species and indication (5 %).
- > In companion animals, either the sales data or the use data was monitored in 55 % of the MSs and 45 % of the MSs replied that there is no monitoring of AMU in companion animals. Of those countries that replied that AMU is monitored also in companion animals, nearly all base the monitoring in sales data, but some also on prescription data from pharmacies. Systems are also being developed further and occasional surveys are carried out.

*My acknowledgements
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Thank you!
Kiitos!

