



State of play Action Plan to combat the rising threat from Antimicrobial Resistance: activities in the veterinary sector

**Joint Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance:
State of play of the 5 year action plan**

Brussels, 11 December 2013

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Outline

- AMR a public health priority
- The specific actions on the food/veterinary field
 - Action 2&3: Appropriate use antimicrobials
 - Action 5: New Animal Health Law
 - Action 7: Need of new veterinary antibiotics?
 - Action 10: Surveillance systems in veterinary medicine
 - Action 8: International cooperation



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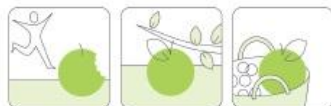


Directorate-General for
Health & Consumers

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council

Action plan against the rising threats from Antimicrobial
Resistance

COM (2011) 748



AMR a public health priority!

COM (2011) 748 – 17 Nov 2011

- 5 year action plan
- Holistic approach
- 7 key areas
- 12 concrete actions

DG SANCO

Political commitments as to addressing AMR in the EU

- Resolutions EP: 12 May 2011 on antibiotic resistance and 27 October 2011 on the public health threat of antimicrobial resistance
- Council conclusions on the impact of antimicrobial resistance in the human health sector and in the veterinary sector – a "One Health" perspective – 22 June 2012
- EP Report on the Microbial Challenges – Rising Threats from AMR (2012/2041 (INI)) – adopted 11 December 2012

The 12 actions

Human

Veterinary

1. Appropriate use

4. Prevention of infections

6. New antibiotics

9. Surveillance

8. International cooperation

11. Research & Innovation

12. Communication, education

2 & 3. Appropriate use

5. Prevention of infections

7. Need for new antibiotics

10. Surveillance

Action 2 & 3: Appropriate use antimicrobials in veterinary medicine (1/4)

a) Legal framework veterinary medicines

Now: No distinction between antimicrobials and other types of medicines

Future: Specific requirements for antimicrobials

Action 2 & 3: Appropriate use antimicrobials in veterinary medicine (2/4)

Potential measures:

- New and better legal tools for management of AMR
- Incentives for new veterinary antimicrobials
- Clearer rules on advertising of veterinary antimicrobials
- Refining the link between sales of veterinary antimicrobials and prescription
- Monitoring sales of veterinary antimicrobials

Action 2 & 3: Appropriate use antimicrobials in veterinary medicines (3/4)

b) Use existing **legal tools** to ensure **prudent use**:

- Initiate evaluation of antimicrobials on the market (referrals): colistin and updated priority list of EMA

c) **Revision Medicated feed legislation** → Strengthen the regulatory framework on medicated feed:

- avoid misuse of AMs
- avoid carry-over of AMs into non-target animal feed

Action 2 & 3: Appropriate use antimicrobials in veterinary medicines (4/4)

d) Guidance document on use of veterinary antimicrobials (additionally to legal provisions)

- Complementing other actions: legal tools, research activities, etc.
- Tool box / Examples
- General Aspects of Implementation national strategies
- Prevention/reduction of the need to use antibiotics
- Correct use of antibiotics

Action 5: EU Regulation on Animal Health (1/2)

- Prevention and control of transmissible diseases
Including microbial ones
- With clear responsibility for all players for animal health
- Prioritising EU intervention
By profiling and categorisation of animal diseases

"Prevention is better than cure"

Principles: Fit for decades to come!

Action 5: EU Regulation on Animal Health (2/2)

A single legal framework:

- **Comprehensive**, simplified and transparent
- Scope: **transmissible diseases** in animals, including certain zoonotic agents (direct contact)
- More risk based and **preventive driven approach**
- All the possible **regulatory tools** and interventions
 - In relation to antimicrobial resistant pathogens
 - These are considered as "disease agents"
 - Different disease preventive and control measures may apply

Actions 7: Need of new veterinary antibiotics? Alternatives (1/2)

- Analyse the need for new antibiotics into veterinary medicine and its repercussion on AMR
 - Request for scientific advice: Will the use of new types of veterinary antimicrobials reduce the development of resistance in animals and humans?
 - Deadline: 2014

Actions 7: Need of new veterinary antibiotics? Alternatives (2/2)

- Promotion of alternatives to the need for treatment with antimicrobials
 - Reducing the need for antimicrobials by using specific feed materials and authorised feed additives e.g. with possible effects on the gut flora

Action 10: Surveillance systems in veterinary medicine (1/6)

Surveillance and monitoring should provide data about:

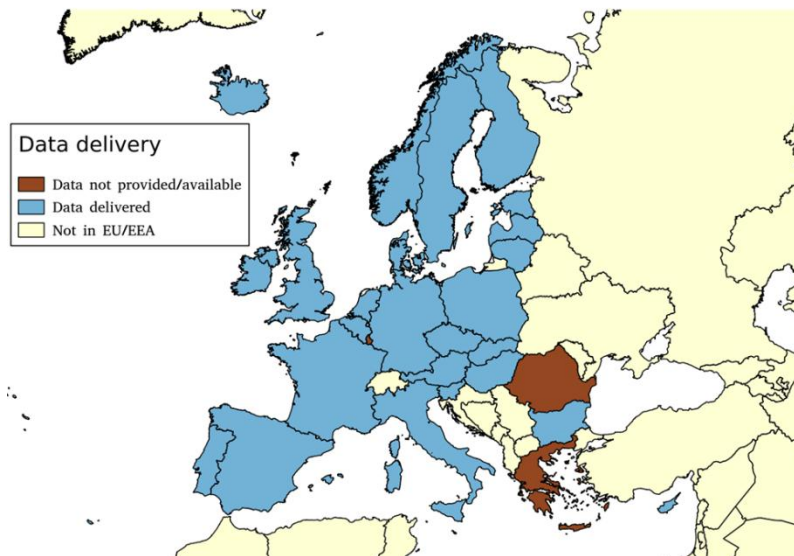
- resistant bacteria (animal, food, environment, human)
- use/consumption of veterinary antimicrobials

Harmonised (= comparable) data is the key to:

- Greater understanding of epidemiology, origin, transmission, spread AMR
- Having evidence-based risk assessment and management
- Evaluation of policy measures

Action 10: Surveillance systems in veterinary medicine (2/6)

a) Monitoring Consumption of AM → ESVAC (European Surveillance on Veterinary Antimicrobial Consumption)



1st Publication 2011

8 EU/EEA countries
Historical data 2005-2009

2nd Publication 2012

20 EU/EEA countries
Data for 2010

3rd Publication 2013

25 (26*) of 29 EU/EEA countries
Data for 2011

Action 10: Surveillance systems in use veterinary antimicrobials (3/6)

Conclusions 3rd ESVAC report (15-10-2013)

- Prescribing patterns vary between countries
- Differences observed between sales in countries
- 56% of the sales for group treatment



Action 10: Surveillance in the Regulation on animal health (4/6)

b) Surveillance systems in the new animal health proposal

Enhanced surveillance and disease reporting

- ***Operators:***
 - Observe changes in production
 - Abnormal mortalities or other signs
- ***Surveillance methodology, frequency, intensity***
 - Depends on disease profile, risk factors etc.

Action 10: Surveillance systems in veterinary medicine (5/6)

c) Review Monitoring AMR in animals/food

Decision 2013/652/EC → into force 2014

- Based scientific advice EFSA (3 reports + other scientific opinions AMR)
- Certain animal populations/food
- Zoonotic bacteria and indicators in all MS: better harmonization and comparability
 - Member States
 - Allows comparison with resistance in humans
- Specific monitoring ESBL/AmpC/carbapenemase-producing bacteria
- Co-financing

Action 10: Surveillance systems in veterinary medicine (6/6)

Data of the surveillance/monitoring system



At request European Commission



Joint report 3 agencies (ECDC/EFSA/EMA) on the analysis of the relationship between consumption of antimicrobial agents and the occurrence of AMR

Action 8: International cooperation (1/1)

Multilateral

- O.I.E.
Conference OIE 13-15 March 2013
Ad hoc group AMR (revision chapters AMR)

Bilateral

- China
Conference 6 March 2013, involvement MoA/MoH

Challenges in the veterinary sector

- Scientifically challenging to establish to what extent the use of antibiotics in animals contribute to the effects on human health
- The antimicrobials used in animals are mostly the same as used in humans
- Conflicting interests (animal welfare and human health; competitive position of farming sector and the need to invest in preventive measures)
- The mobilisation of stakeholders (healthcare professionals, vets, farmers, industry, etc.)

Thank you for your attention!



http://ec.europa.eu/food/food/biosafety/antimicrobial_resistance/index_en.htm