

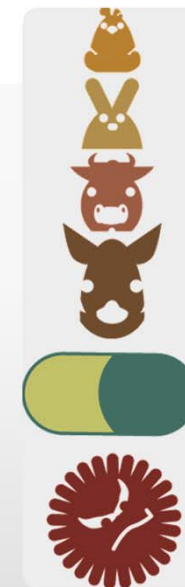
Dr Elisabeth Erlacher–Vindel

Deputy Head of the Scientific and Technical Department
World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

OIE Resolution and activities related to the Global Action Plan

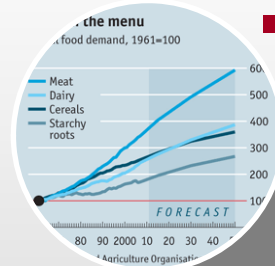
**Regional Seminar for OIE National
Focal Points for Veterinary Products
4th Cycle**

Entebbe,
Republic of
Uganda
1-3
December
2015



Context

- +1 billion people by 2050



- Demand for animal protein, increase by more than 50%

Demand for food

- Focus on developing countries



Population growth



Globalisation

- Unprecedented movement of people and commodities

ARCHAEOLOGY

Antibiotic-Resistant Genes Found in Mummy

OCT 20, 2015 03:50 PM ET // BY ROSSELLA LORENZI



<http://news.discovery.com/history/archaeology/antibiotic-genes-found-in-mummy-151020.htm>

AMR – shared responsibility

- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is not a new phenomenon, but concerns are growing
- Antimicrobial agents are essential to ensure human health, animal health and welfare, and food security
- The human, animal and plant sectors have a shared responsibility to prevent or minimise the development of antimicrobial resistance by both human and non-human pathogens.

FAO-OIE-WHO Tripartite Agreement/Vision

High Level Technical Meeting, Mexico
October 2011



Jointly addressing AMR
(HLTM meeting report)



http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Media_Center/docs/pdf/HLTM_exec_summary.pdf

One Health Approach

- A holistic and coordinated management accross the animal, food and human sectors in different ecosystems and geographic locations
- Improved intersectoral collaboration where regulations of medicines are managed by different entities

Needs (1)

- **International standards** (to harmonise protocols and methodologies) to monitor AMR and antimicrobial usage
- **Surveillance data** on AMR and antimicrobial usage to support AMR risk analysis
- **Technical capacity** (for surveillance of AMR and antimicrobial usage and AMR risk analysis)

Needs (2)

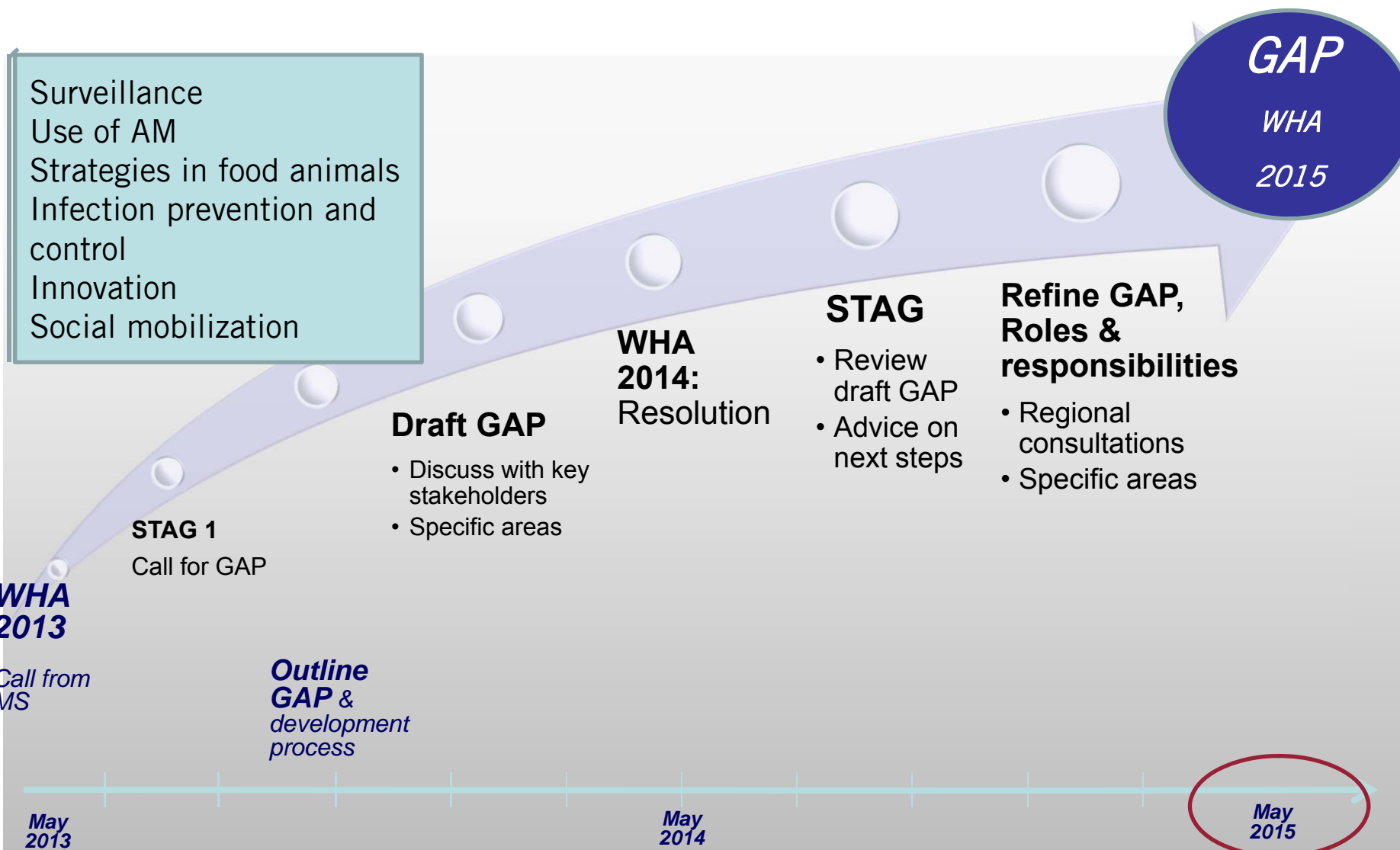
- **Coordinated research** on effectiveness of policies to achieve AMR risk reduction
- R&D **new drugs**
- **Legislation** on access to quality drugs and restricted use
- **Good governance** of all sectors related to **authorisation and use of antimicrobials** (lab expertise, international standards and legislation development and implementation, surveillance and monitoring)

Tripartite (FAO-OIE-WHO) collaboration on antimicrobial resistance

- Technical Focal Points nominated
- Identified common areas for cooperation
- Use common messages
- Mutual participation in relevant *ad hoc* Groups, meetings and trainings
- Common country & subregional approaches and projects
- Participated at meetings of the WHO *Strategic and Technical Advisory Group on Antimicrobial Resistance* and contributed to the **AMR Global Action Plan**



WHO: AMR Global Action Plan (GAP)



83rd General Session in May 2015:

Adopted: Resolution Nr 26 “**Combating Antimicrobial Resistance and Promoting the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals**”

- Considering the tripartite agreement between FAO, OIE and WHO to address as a priority antimicrobial resistance...
- OIE Member Countries follow the guidance of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, developed with the support of the OIE in the spirit of the “One Health” approach, in particular by **developing national action plans**, with the support of FAO and WHO in respect of the use of antimicrobial agents in animals and ensuring their close collaboration with public health officials

83rd General Session in May 2015:

Resolution Nr 26 “**Combating Antimicrobial Resistance and Promoting the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals**”

- The OIE develop a procedure and standards for data quality for *collecting data annually* from OIE Member Countries on the use of antimicrobial agents in food-producing animals with the aim of creating an OIE global database...
- The OIE ... within the tripartite collaboration to enable the implementation of OIE and Codex Alimentarius intergovernmental standards to combat antimicrobial resistance and support the recommendations of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance

Needs

Collaboration

Multisectoral collaboration – a successful plan against AMR is inherently interdependent - (including coordination of effective policies; legislation on access to, and restricted use of, quality drugs; and R&D of new drugs)

Standards

International standards (to harmonise protocols and methodologies) - to monitor AMR and antimicrobial usage, and **good governance** of all sectors related to authorisation and use of antimicrobials

Capacity building

Building of technical capacity – to conduct surveillance of AMR and antimicrobial use, and AMR risk analysis

Data

Information collection and sharing - monitoring and surveillance data on AMR and antimicrobial use, and AMR risk analysis

Country support

Support to countries - to successfully plan and implement national AMR strategies

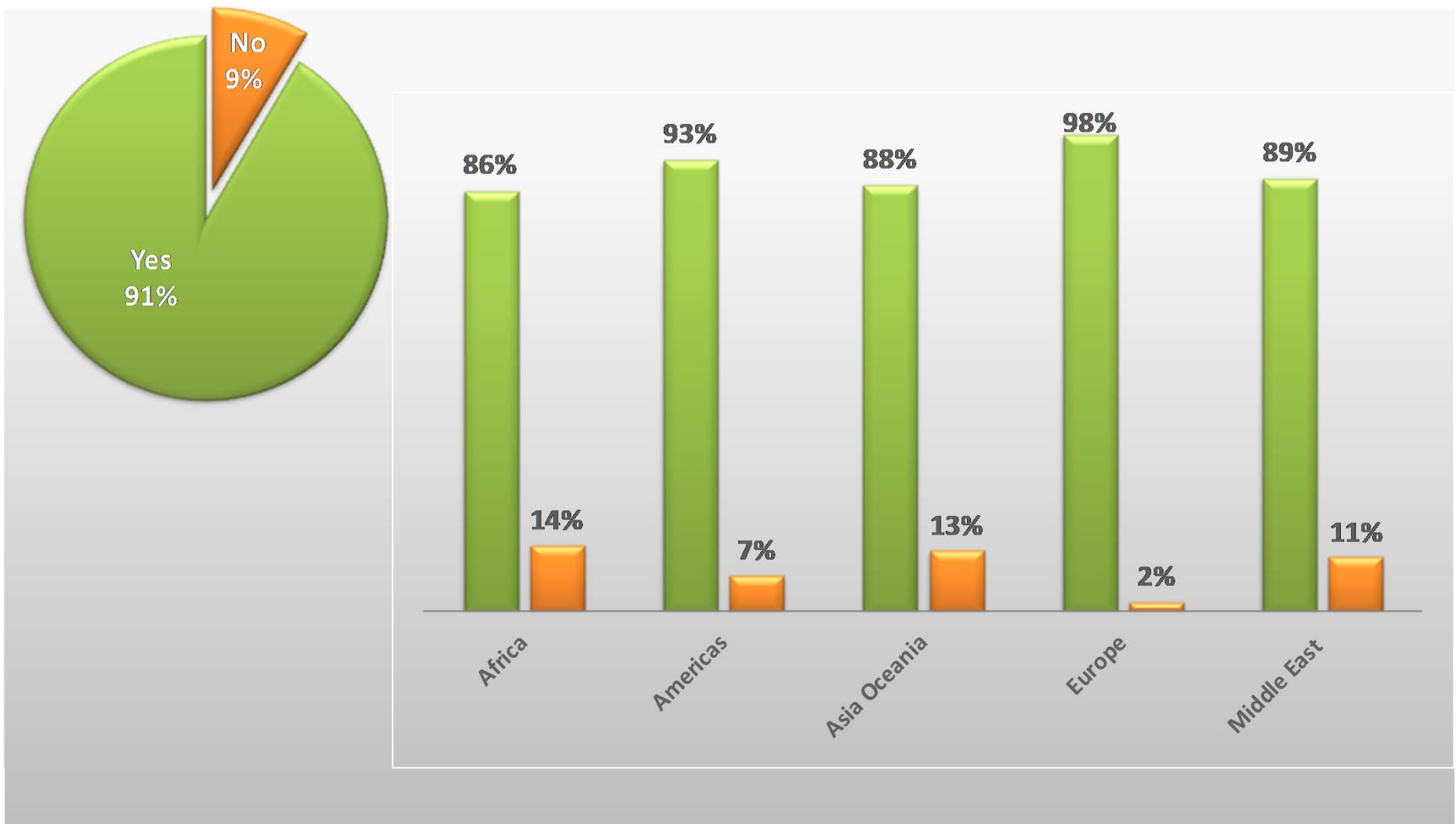
OIEs activities to tackle AMR

- Antimicrobial resistance
 - Antimicrobials are a precious necessity for **animal health and welfare** and public health

Current status:

- ✦ No control of antimicrobial agent circulation in more than 100 countries
- ✦ Falsified product make up a majority of circulating antimicrobials
- ✦ Challenge in many countries: unrestricted access to antimicrobials by farmers without veterinary oversight

Proportion of OIE Member Countries having legislation covering Veterinary Medicinal Products



OIE survey on quantities of antimicrobial agents used in animals 2012

Update on OIE Standards and Guidelines

WHO and FAO participate in the ad hoc Group on AMR

Terrestrial and Aquatic Code “Chapters” cover

- Harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance programmes
- Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns
- Responsible and prudent use
- Risk assessment (linked the use of antimicrobial agents in animals)
- OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance

Updated and adopted between 2012 and 2015

<http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/>



OIE Standards and Guidelines

Chapter 6.9. Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine

- Is principally determined by the quality of the antimicrobial and by the distribution, prescription and administration of veterinary medicinal products containing antimicrobial agents
- Recommendations are provided for each of the parties involved:
 - ✦ regulatory authority
 - ✦ veterinary pharmaceutical industry
 - ✦ wholesale and retail distributors
 - ✦ veterinarians
 - ✦ food-animal producers

Update on OIE Standards and Guidelines

- **OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance:**
updated in 2014
to take into account concerns for human health
(WHO and FAO participated in this task)

- **Recommendation**

Any use of antimicrobial agents in animals should be in accordance with OIE standards on responsible and prudent use



http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Our_scientific_expertise/docs/pdf/OIE_list_antimicrobials.pdf

OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance

For a number of Antimicrobial Agents there are no or few alternatives for the treatment of diseases in target species.

Among the Veterinary Critically Important Antimicrobial Agents, **some are also of critical importance for human health** (third and fourth generation Cephalosporins, and Fluoroquinolones):

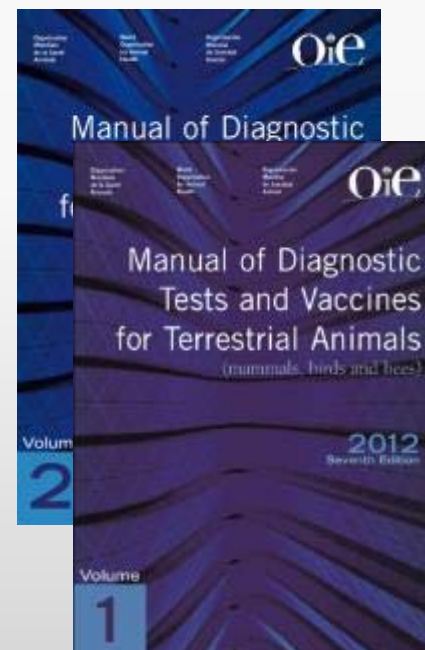
- **Not to be used as preventive treatment in feed or water or in absence of clinical signs**
- **Not to be used as first line, unless justified and bacteriological test**
- **Extra label/off label limited and reserved for instances no alternatives are available.**

OIE Standard and Guidelines

- **Part 3: General Guidelines:**

3.1. Laboratory methodologies for bacterial antimicrobial susceptibility Testing

→ revision will be needed in light of veterinary pathogen resistance surveillance



<http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/>

Monitoring of the quantities

- **OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code***

Chapter 6.8.: Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in food producing animals

<http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/>

- **OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code***

Chapter 6.3.: Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in aquatic animals

<http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/aquatic-code/access-online/>

OIE global database on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals

- Supported by tripartite (FAO/OIE/WHO)
- Developed and followed by ad hoc Group (WHO and FAO participate)
- Tested in OIE National Focal Point Trainings
- Part of Global Action Plan on AMR
- Endorsed by OIE Delegates (Resolution 26)



WHO Director-General addresses G7 health ministers meeting on antimicrobial resistance

Dr Margaret Chan
Director-General of the World Health Organization

Remarks at the G7 Health Ministers Meeting. Session on antimicrobial resistance: realizing the "one health" approach. Berlin, Germany
8 October 2015

Dr Monique Eloit
Deputy Director General of the OIE



One Health approach

At the international level, WHO collaborates closely with the International Organization for Animal Health, or OIE. Relevant sections in OIE standard-setting codes promote the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobials to preserve their therapeutic efficacy and prolong their use in both veterinary and human medicine.

WHO and OIE lists

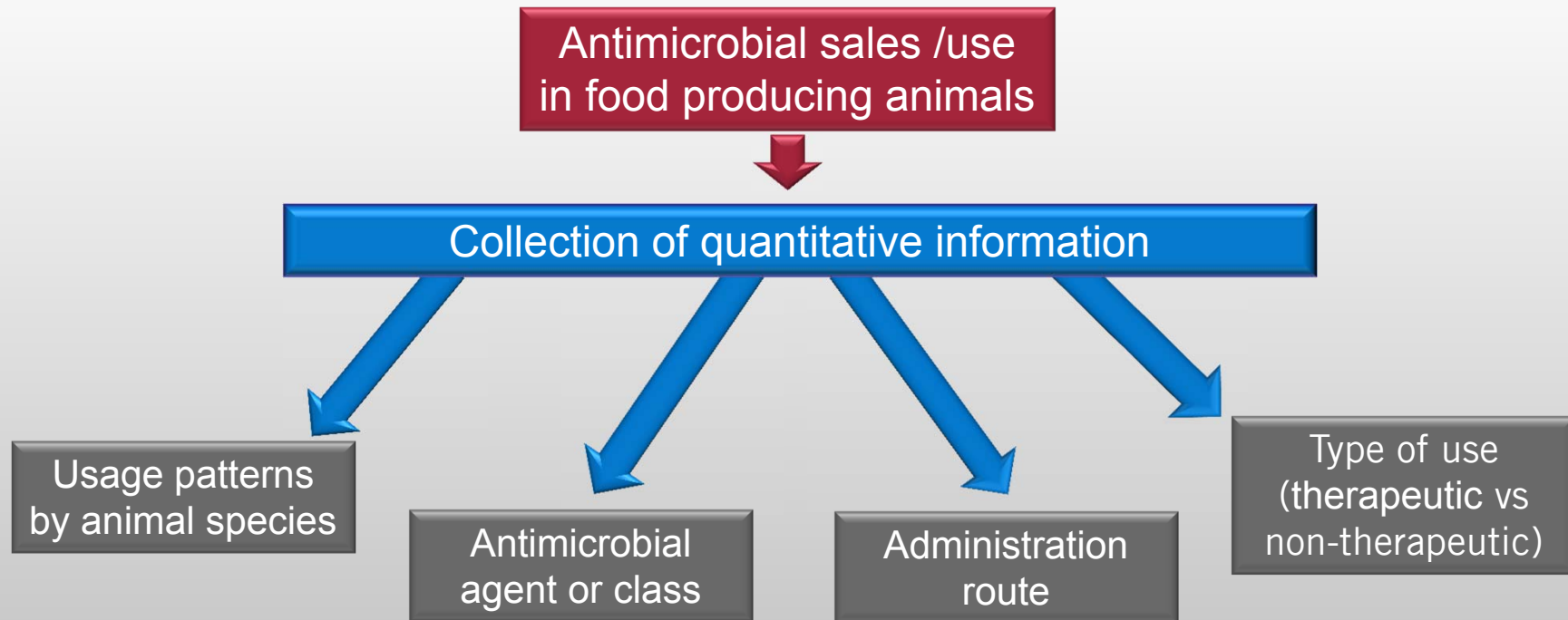
In another mutually reinforcing activity, the WHO list of critically important antimicrobials for human health is paralleled by an OIE list of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance, which recommends the restricted use of certain agents.

Surveillance and Monitoring

In 2008, WHO established an advisory group on integrated surveillance of antimicrobial resistance associated with the use of antibiotics in food-producing animals. This advisory group adds support to OIE standards for monitoring the quantities of antimicrobials used and the extent of resistance. Specifically, it helps formulate and prioritize risk assessment and risk management strategies.

OIE global database on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals

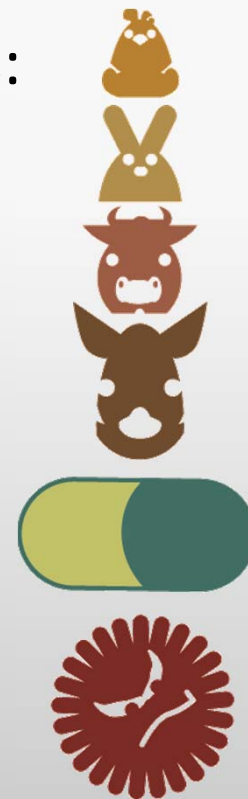
Collection of baseline information and different reporting options



Status: OIE global database on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals

- Phase One: questionnaire sent to Member Countries: October/November 2015
- Training of OIE Regional and Sub-regional technical contact points: October 2015
- 4-cycle National Focal Point training, starting in **Uganda: December 2015**
- *Ad hoc* Group meeting: January 2016
- Feedback to the OIE World Assembly: May 2016

▶ global ▶ sustainable ▶ long term investment



How the OIE global database will benefit Member Countries

The database will not only provide a solid foundation for the work of the three organisations in their fight against bacterial resistance, but the information gathered will also make it easier for Member Countries to:

- analyse and control the source of the veterinary products,
- obtain more reliable information on imports,
- trace their movements, and
- better evaluate the quality of the products in circulation
- to measure trends in the use of antimicrobial agents in animals over time

-

Conclusion

To control antimicrobial use in animals we need:

- Support for Member Countries to implement good governance aspects including veterinary legislation
- Quality veterinary services, including the private sector and laboratories
- Measures for controls on importation, production, distribution and use
- Involvement of all stakeholders
- More risk assessment and banning of non-priority practices in animals
- More public-private partnerships and research

Conclusion

- Awareness raising at all levels
- Animal health and welfare must be sustained
- Food security and food safety must be ensured
- Veterinary supervision for animal use is a priority
- No universal optimal solution for the delivery of antimicrobials at farm level worldwide,
- The well qualified veterinarian is the solution

Information is available at the OIE website

Antibiotic Awareness Week

<http://www.oie.int/en/for-the-media/amr/waaw2015/>

FIGHTING ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

antibiotics are essential resources for human health, animal health and animal welfare. Their misuse can result in the emergence of bacteria resistant to their action, also called antimicrobial resistance. This phenomenon deeply threatens the control of disease worldwide.

We need to collectively ensure the responsible and prudent use of antibiotics in animals to preserve their effectiveness.

WHAT CAN YOU DO AS POLICY MAKERS?

- 1 Control the use of antibiotics through supervision of well-trained veterinarians
- 2 Prevent the circulation of low-quality products
- 3 Encourage research on alternative treatments to antibiotics
- 4 Ensure that appropriate legislation supports Veterinary Services
- 5 Raise awareness on the responsible and prudent use of antibiotics in animals based on OIE standards

WORLD ANTIBIOTIC AWARENESS WEEK 2015
www.oie.int/en/for-the-media/amr/waaw2015/

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Fighting disease, protecting the world

FAO
WHO
EUROPEAN UNION

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WHAT CAN YOU DO AS VETERINARIANS?

- 1 Conduct antimicrobial sensitivity testing, before prescribing or administering an antibiotic
- 2 Educate animal owners on the risks associated with misuse of antibiotics
- 3 Promote good animal husbandry hygiene methods, vaccination strategies, and periodically receive new research to ensure compliance with your prescriptions
- 4 Only prescribe and dispense antibiotics for animal under your care and only if necessary
- 5 Keep your knowledge on antibiotics up to date

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WHAT CAN YOU DO AS FARMERS AND ANIMAL OWNERS?

- 1 Only use antibiotics when prescribed or administered by a veterinarian
- 2 Follow the recommended dosage and length of treatment even if your animal seems to have recovered
- 3 Ensure that antibiotics from authorized sources
- 4 Separate and store good hygiene and husbandry practices to prevent infections
- 5 Keep adequate antibiotic records, of all antibiotics used as well as the laboratory results

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ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

antibiotic resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.

The over-use and misuse of antibiotics in livestock, aquaculture and crops is one key factor contributing to antibiotic resistance and to spread into the environment, food chain and human. This is compromising our ability to treat infectious diseases and undermining many advances in medicine.

We must handle antibiotics with care so they remain effective for as long as possible.

WHAT THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR CAN DO

- 1 Ensure that antibiotics given to animals, including food-producing and companion animals, are only used to control or treat infectious diseases and under veterinary supervision
- 2 Vaccinate animals to reduce the need for antibiotics and develop alternatives to the use of antibiotics in plants
- 3 Promote and apply good practices at all steps of production and processing of food from animal and plant sources
- 4 Adapt sustainable systems with improved hygiene, biosecurity and disease-free handling of animals
- 5 Implement international standards for the responsible use of antibiotics and guidelines, set out by OIE, FAO and WHO

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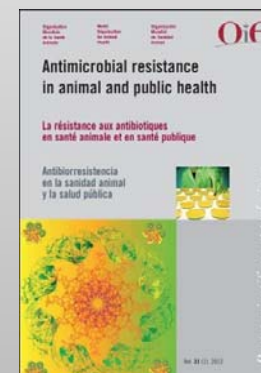
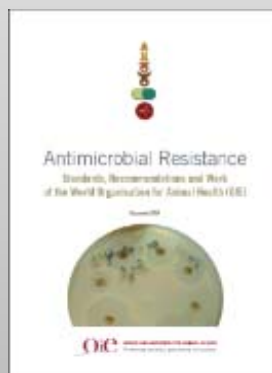
[Access the WHO page dedicated to World Awareness Week 2015](#)

<http://www.oie.int/es/para-los-periodistas/amr-es/related-links-es/>

Information is available at the OIE website

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR):

- <http://www.oie.int/en/our-scientific-expertise/veterinary-products/antimicrobials/>
- <http://www.oie.int/en/for-the-media/amr/multimedia-ressources/>



We will need your help !



World Organisation for Animal Health
Protecting animals, preserving our future