





Responsible and prudent use of anthelmintic chemicals to help control anthelmintic resistance in grazing livestock species



Vudriko Patrick (PhD)

WOAH Electronic expert working group on Antiparaciticide (former)













Content

- The Background
- OIE/WOAH Survey
- The WOAH Publication on Responsible and prudent use of anthelmintics
 - Aim
 - Key aspects of the publication
- Why you need to take action
- Take home













Background

- Helminths are one of the leading causes of livestock production losses in the world
- Anthelmintic resistance (AR) is a global threat
- AR affects animal health, welfare & livestock production
- Lack of OIE/WOAH guideline on strategies for prevention and control of AR
- OIE first addressed this subject in the 4th and 5th cycles of its Training Seminars for the National Focal Points for Veterinary Products
- As a follow-up action, WOAH Electronic Expert Group on Antiparasitic Resistance was formed in 2019





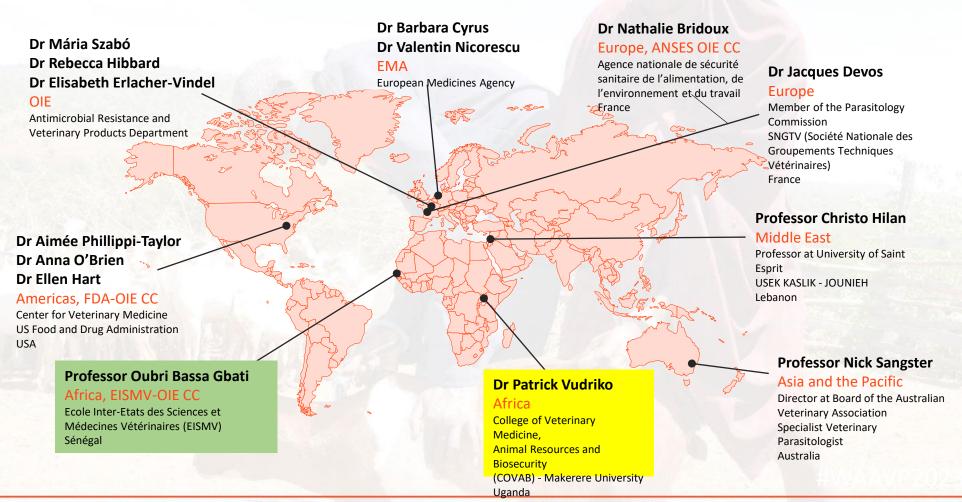




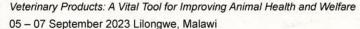




WOAH Electronic Expert Group (EEG) on Antiparasitic Resistance













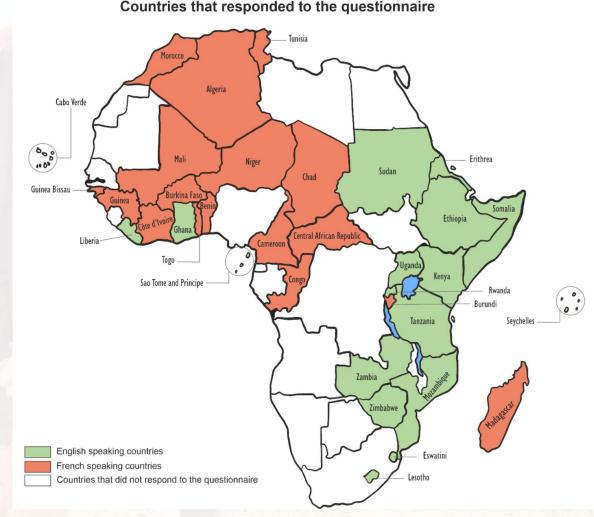




Survey on antiparasitic agents and resistance in terrestrial and aquatic animals'



- As part of the ToR of the EEG, a survey was conducted across globe
- In Africa, English and French speaking countries participated (April 2020)
- Survey tools were dispatched through OIE/WOAH regional & Sub-regional offices
- Response where obtained through OIE delegates & Focal points
- Data was analyzed & Survey result for Africa was published in OIE/WOAH Bulletin (Sept 2020)
- https://bulletin.woah.org/wpcontent/uploads/2020/09/OIE-News-September-2020-results-of-the-survey-on-antiparasitic-agentsand-resistance-in-terrestrial-and-aquatic-animals-inthe-Africa-region.pdf
- Similar surveys were done for Middle East, Europe & Americas













Key Survey Results: Africa in the global context

Anthelmintic Resistance Awareness



The status of Anthelmintic resistance is unknown in

73% of respondents

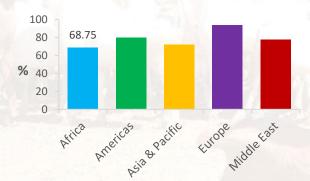
B Countries whose veterinarians do not carry



In more than 50% of respondents from

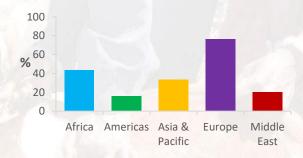
Africa, Americas and Middle east

Measures for regulating marketing, labelling and quality



Globally, more than 80% of respondents

Regulatory surveillance on parasitic diseases & pharmacovigilance implemented



Globally, less than 50% of respondents

Anthelmintics sold over-the-counter



Globally, in more than 50% of respondents

Farmers with access to advice on correct use on anthelmintic



In Only 50% of respondents from Africa and Americas















Responsible and prudent use of anthelmintic chemicals to help control anthelmintic resistance in grazing livestock species



About the WOAH Publication...

- **Objectives** (what we hope to collectively achieve through the guideline)
- Global state of anthelmintic resistance (why you should be concerned)
- Methods to detect anthelmintic resistance (options that exists & what could be applicable to your situation)
- Development of resistance (what you need to know and guard against)
- Practical methods to control and reduce selection (the options of action you could take at national level)
- Responsibilities of stakeholders (áctor specific actions for prevention and control of anthelmintic resistance)
- Research & Development (key research gaps to inform practice & policy)













Objectives of responsible and prudent use

- Ensuring the rational use of anthelmintic chemicals in animals
- Complying with the ethical obligation and economic need
- Preventing and reducing anthelmintic resistance in parasites
- Maintaining the efficacy and usefulness of anthelmintic chemicals (One Health)
- Protecting consumer health (food safety)











Diagnosis of Anthelmintic Resistance





Responsible and prudent use of anthelmintic chemicals to help control anthelmintic resistance in grazing livestock species



Fecal Egg Reduction Count Test (FECRT): More practical



Veterinary Parasitology

Volume 318, June 2023, 109936



World Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Parasitology (W.A.A.V.P.) guideline for diagnosing anthelmintic resistance using the faecal egg count reduction test in ruminants, horses and swine

Ray M. Kaplan ^a A Matthew J. Denwood ^b, Martin K. Nielsen ^c, Stig M. Thamsborg ^b,

Paul R. Torgerson ^d, John S. Gilleard ^e, Robert J. Dobson ^f, Jozef Vercruysse ^g, Bruno Levecke ^g

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0304401723000675?via%3Dihub

Key weaknesses of the FECRT emphasized by the guide











Responsibilities of key stakeholders





Responsible and prudent use or anthelmintic chemicals to help control anthelmintic resistance in grazing livestock species

OiG ----



Responsible and prudent use of anthelmintic chemicals to help control anthelmintic resistance in grazing livestock species

OiC ----



Responsible and prudent use of anthelmintic chemicals to help control anthelmintic resistance in grazing livestock species

0ie =====



Responsible and prudent use of anthelmintic chemicals to help control anthelmintic resistance in grazing livestock species

Oic



Competent authorities

Efficient Regulatory Framework for registration

Monitor and Regulate safe and effective use on the market

Assessment with laboratory and field data with potential impact on AR

Quality Certificates (importing countries)

Monitor labelling & advertising

Veterinary prescription



Pharmaceutical industry

GMP / GLP / GCP
Compliant

Pharmacovigilance

Maintain technical expertise

Record keeping

Package size and containers adapted to approved indications

Multistakeholder collaboration



Wholesale and retail distributors

Store anthelmintics securely & secure supply lines and warehousing

Detailed record keeping

Sell in original container with appropriate labels

Appropriate training (storage conditions)

Container return service



Veterinarians

Engage with farmers regarding parasite control using non-chemical control methods

Detecting and reporting safety and efficacy issues

Testing and provide localized accounts of AR

Undertake and maintain training regarding AR



Food animal producers

Work with veterinarian when developing a parasite control program

Use anthelmintics in accordance with legislation and instructions on the label

Proper disposal of unused and expired surplus

Keep treatment records and result of Dx tests

Report adverse events to attending veterinarian

Attend training programs provided by stakeholders



Veterinary Products: A Vital Tool for Improving Animal Health and Welfare

05 - 07 September 2023 Lilongwe, Malawi





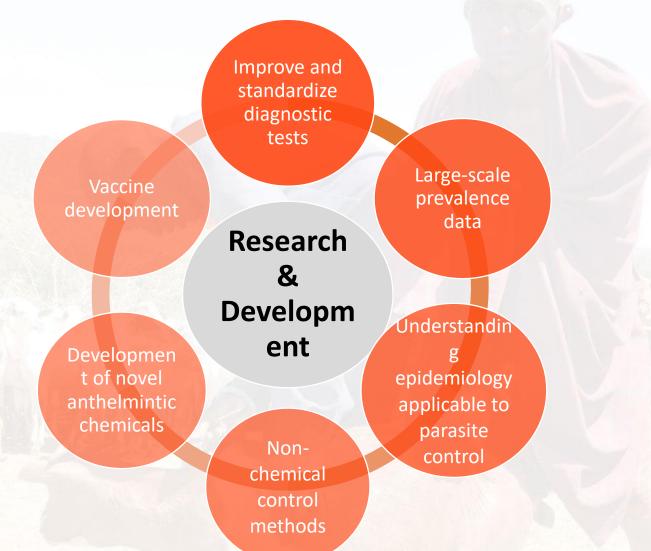






Research & Development















Lessons from Europeans: COMBAR



Priority Topics



Global Strategic Alliances for the Coordination of Research on the Major Infectious Diseases of Animals and Zoonoses





















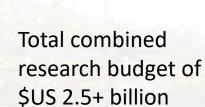












Coordinating

animal health

research globally to accelerate delivery of disease control

tools and strategies

























WAAVP Africa Network Online Survey on Priority Research & Intervention Areas for the Control of Animal Parasitic Diseases in Africa

Why you need to take action against Helminths

Patrick Vudriko, Ayodele O. Majekodunmi, Abel S. Biguezoton, Naftaly Githaka, Daniel Masiga, Hussaina Makun, Jahashi Nzalawahe, Nlingisisi Babayani, Furaha Mramba, Souaibou Farougou, Lénaïg Halos, Allal Dakkak, Rosina Krecek, Richard Wall, Johnson Ouma







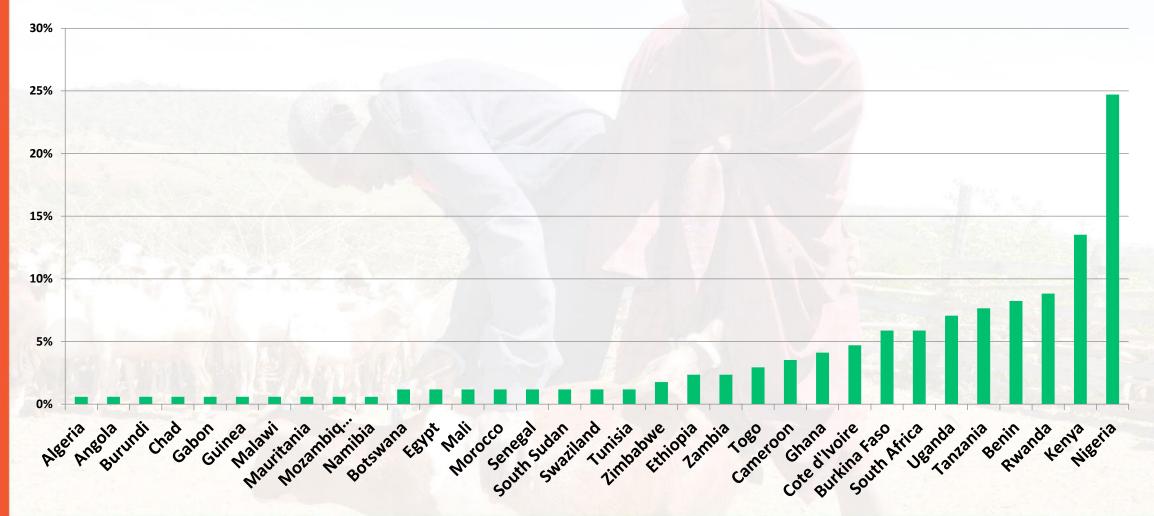








Countries that participated in WAAVP-AN survey











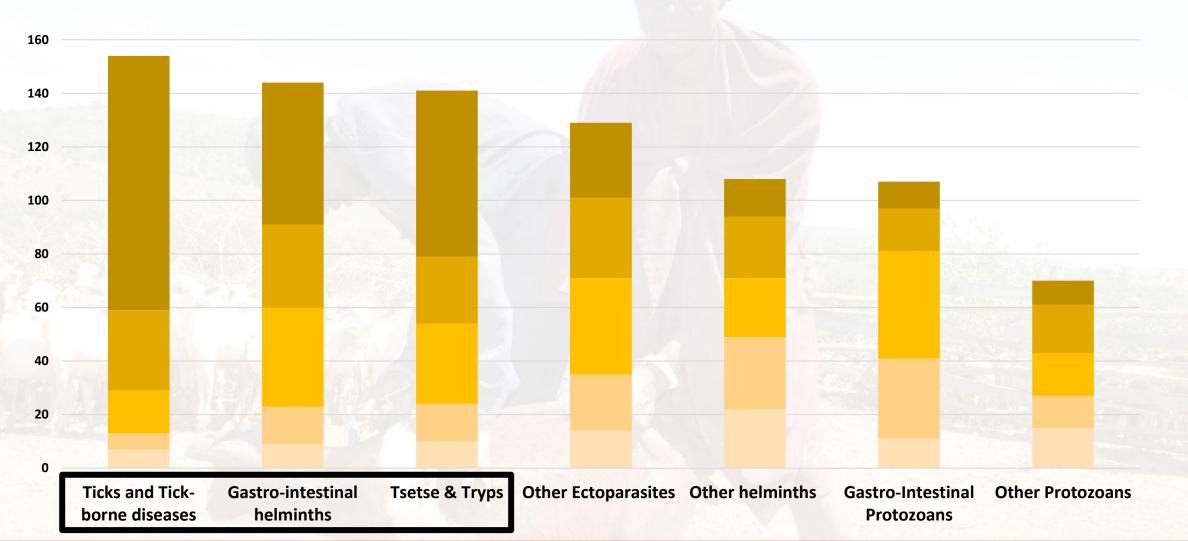


180





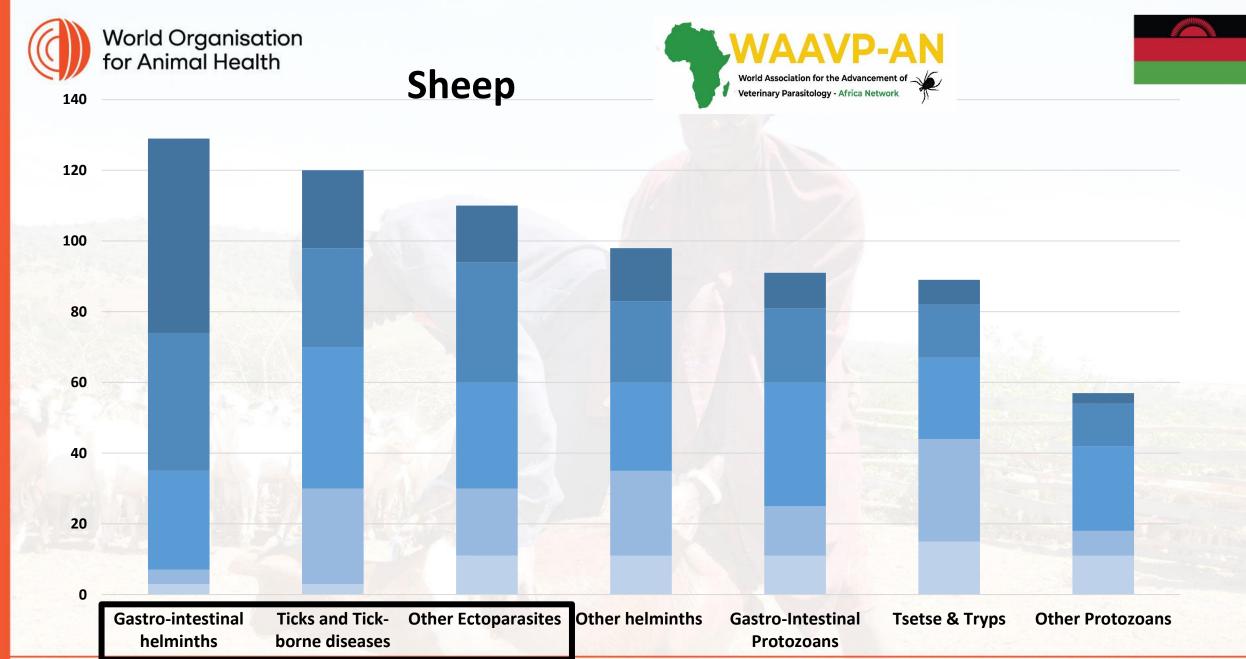
















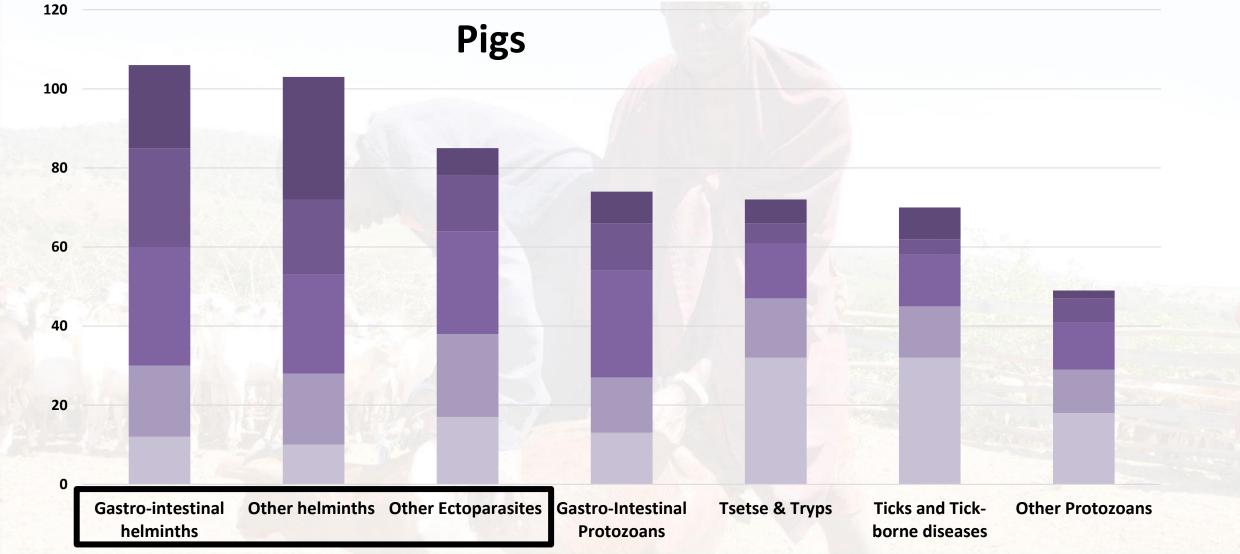














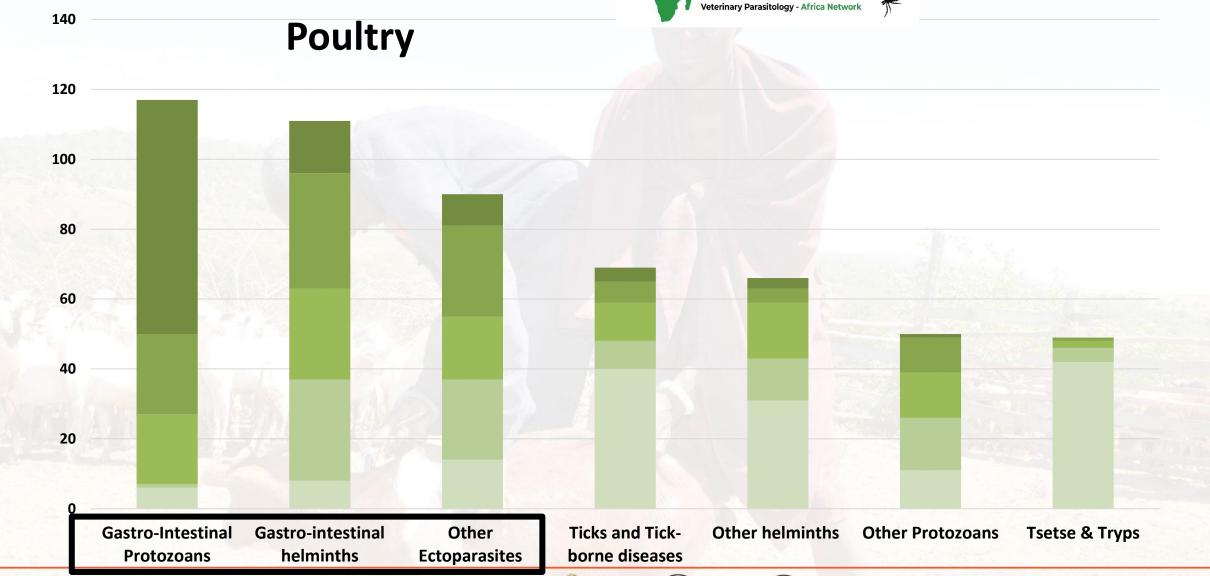






















Take home

- Helminths are among the most important veterinary parasites in Africa
- The WOAH Publication on Responsible and prudent use of anthelmintics is a foundation for national government to make propressive steps towards control of antihelmintic resistance
- Steps towards implementation of the Publication is further discussed by Dr. Maria Szabo-WOAH







