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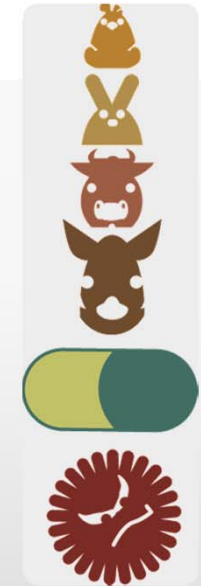
Deputy Head of the Scientific and Technical Department  
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# Antimicrobial resistance: the challenges for animal health

21st Conference of the

OIE Regional Commission for Africa

Antimicrobial resistance: the challenges for animal health



Rabat,  
17 Feb. 2015

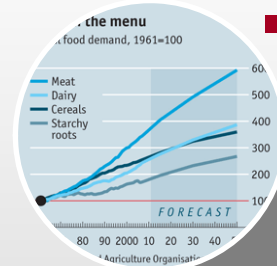
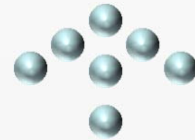


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# Context

- +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

# Why is antimicrobial resistance (AMR) a global concern?

Antimicrobial agents are essential to ensure human health, animal health and welfare, and food security.

- AMR challenges control of infectious diseases
- AMR increases care costs
- AMR compromises health security and damages economies
- There is a lack of coherent global approaches to prevention and containment

# 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.

# The solution

- 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

# 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](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Media_Center/docs/pdf/HLTM_exec_summary.pdf)

## Needs: actions at national level

- ➔ Governance
- ➔ Legislation
- ➔ Good quality information
- ➔ Capacity building
- ➔ Risk assessment
- ➔ Close cooperation



# OIE Actions to tackle AMR

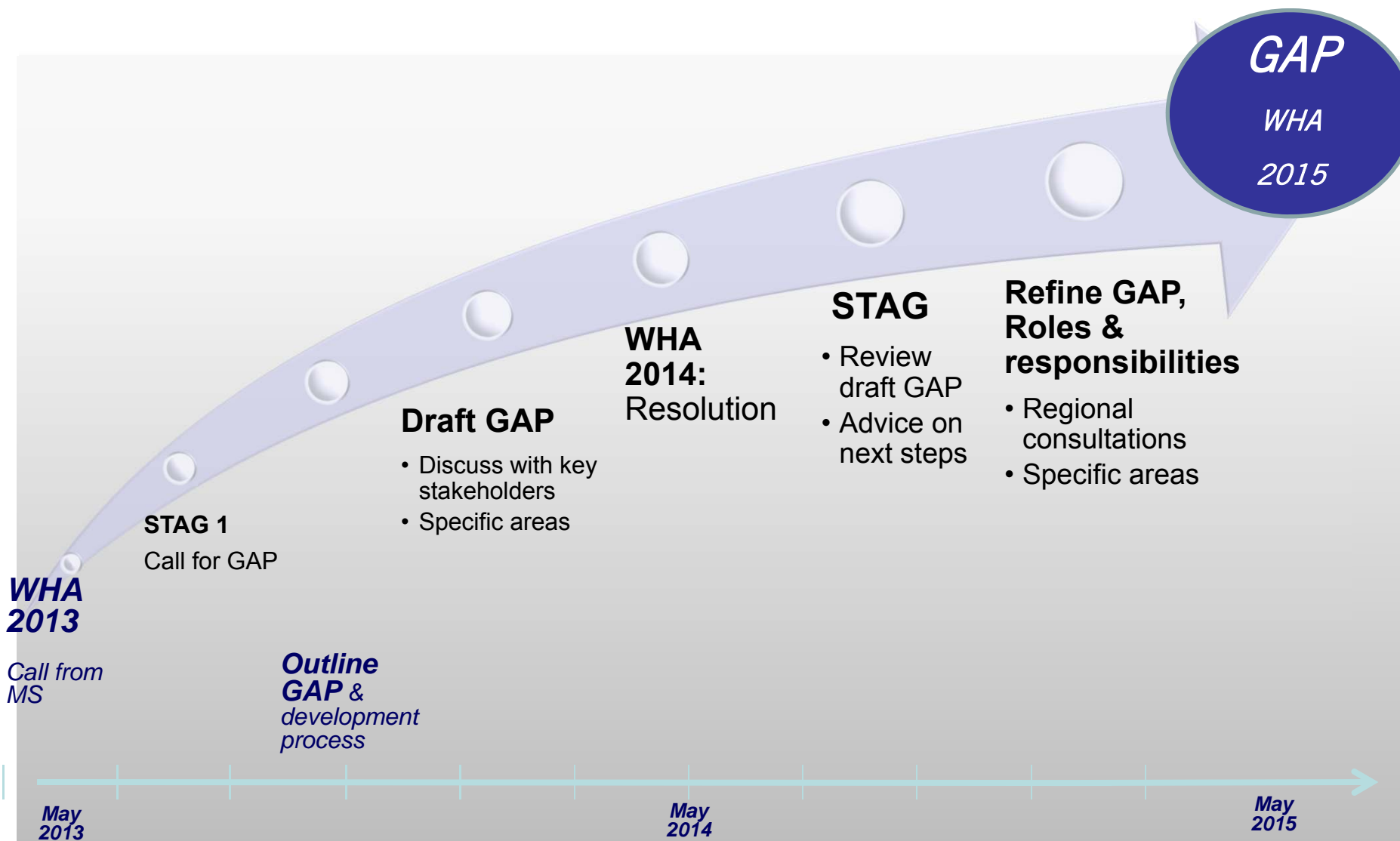


# Tripartite collaboration on antimicrobial resistance

- 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
- Invited at meetings of the WHO *Strategic and Technical Advisory Group on Antimicrobial Resistance* and to contribute to the AMR Global Action Plan



# WHO: AMR Global Action Plan (GAP)



# OIEs approach 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

# OIE Actions to tackle AMR



# 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 2014*

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



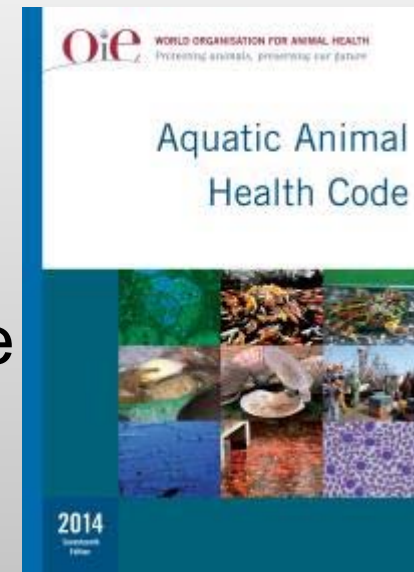
# Update on OIE Standards and Guidelines

A similar approach was taken for aquatic animals:

- **Adopted in May 2011** by OIE Member

Countries for inclusion in the Aquatic Code.

- Chapter 6.2. Introduction to the recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance and
- Chapter 6.3. Principles for responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in aquatic animals



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

# Update on OIE Standards and Guidelines

## Adopted in May 2012

- Chapter 6.4: Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in aquatic animals
- Chapter 6.5: Development and harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance and monitoring programmes for aquatic animals





# OIE Standard and Guidelines

- **Part 3: General Guidelines:**

3.1. Laboratory methodologies for bacterial antimicrobial susceptibility testing



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

# 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](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 Actions to tackle AMR



# History of Focal Point Seminars:

## ➤ Second cycle

- **Second cycle** for OIE National Focal *Points for Veterinary Products*
  - **Africa (Senegal), Septembre 2011**
  - **Middle East and Africa (Morocco), Dec.2011**
  - **Africa (Kenya), Mars 2012**
  - Asia (Thailand), July 2012
  - Americas (Brazil), October 2012
  - Europe (Austria), November 2012

## ➤ Second cycle

- Provided to participants the technical basis for
  - inspection system, monitoring plan, control of the distribution of veterinary products and the tracking and identification of **counterfeit products**
- Informed about **VICH\***
- Strengthened awareness of Focal Points on the importance of **prudent and responsible use of veterinary drugs**, in particular with regard to residues and antimicrobial resistance.

\* International cooperation on harmonisation of technical requirements for registration of veterinary products

# History of Focal Point Seminars

## ➤ Third Cycle

- **Algiers (Algeria), 1 - 3 October 2013**
- **Maputo, Mozambique, 3 - 5 December 2013**
- Ottawa, Canada, 25 - 27 August 2014
- Ohrid, Macedonia, 18 - 20 November 2014
- Tokyo, Japan, 3-5 December 2014



## ➤ Third Cycle

- Veterinary products in general and good governance
- Antimicrobial resistance
- Collection of quantitative data on the use of antimicrobial agents and the establishment of an OIE database
- Anti-parasitic drugs





# OIE GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON THE RESPONSIBLE AND PRUDENT USE OF ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS FOR ANIMALS

International Solidarity to Fight against  
Antimicrobial Resistance

Paris (France), 13–15 March 2013

# Recommendations

## ■ To the OIE Member Countries

3. To develop and set up an official harmonised national system for **collecting data** on the monitoring of antimicrobial resistance in relevant animal pathogens and **quantities of antimicrobial agents used in food producing animals** at the national level based on the OIE standards.

## ■ To the OIE

7. To collect harmonised quantitative **data on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals** with the view **to establish a global database.**



**OIE Global Conference on the Responsible  
and Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents for Animals**  
*International Solidarity to Fight against Antimicrobial Resistance*

Paris (France) 13 – 15 March 2013



# OIE Actions to tackle AMR



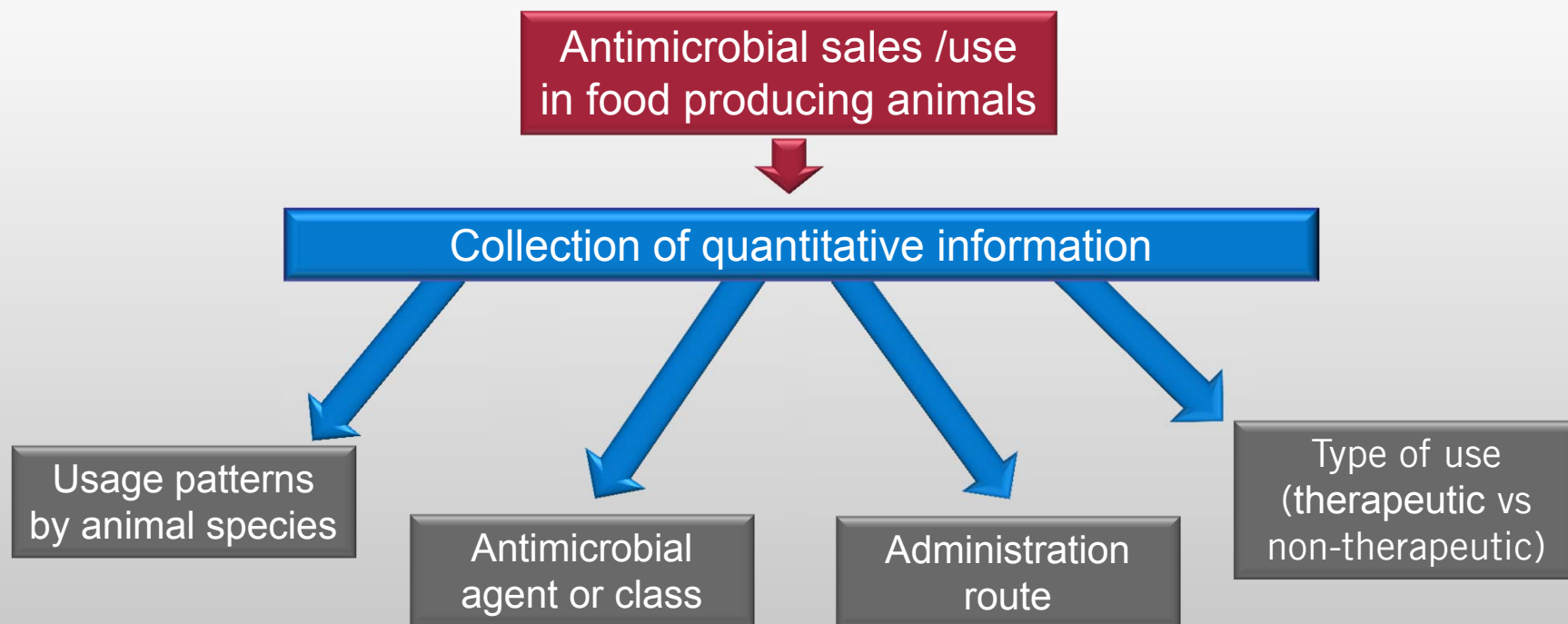
# OIE global database on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals

Based on chapter 6.8., information collected through a questionnaire and Focal Point training:

- to enhance Member Countries engagement in the initiative to prevent antimicrobial resistance
- to improve awareness and provide an overview of antimicrobial use in animals
- to measure trends in the use of antimicrobial agents in animals over time
- to assist risk managers to evaluate the effectiveness of efforts and mitigation strategies

# OIE global database on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals

Collection of baseline information and different reporting options



# OIE Actions to tackle AMR



# Challenges for animal health

## **To control antimicrobial use in animals we need:**

- Support for developing 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

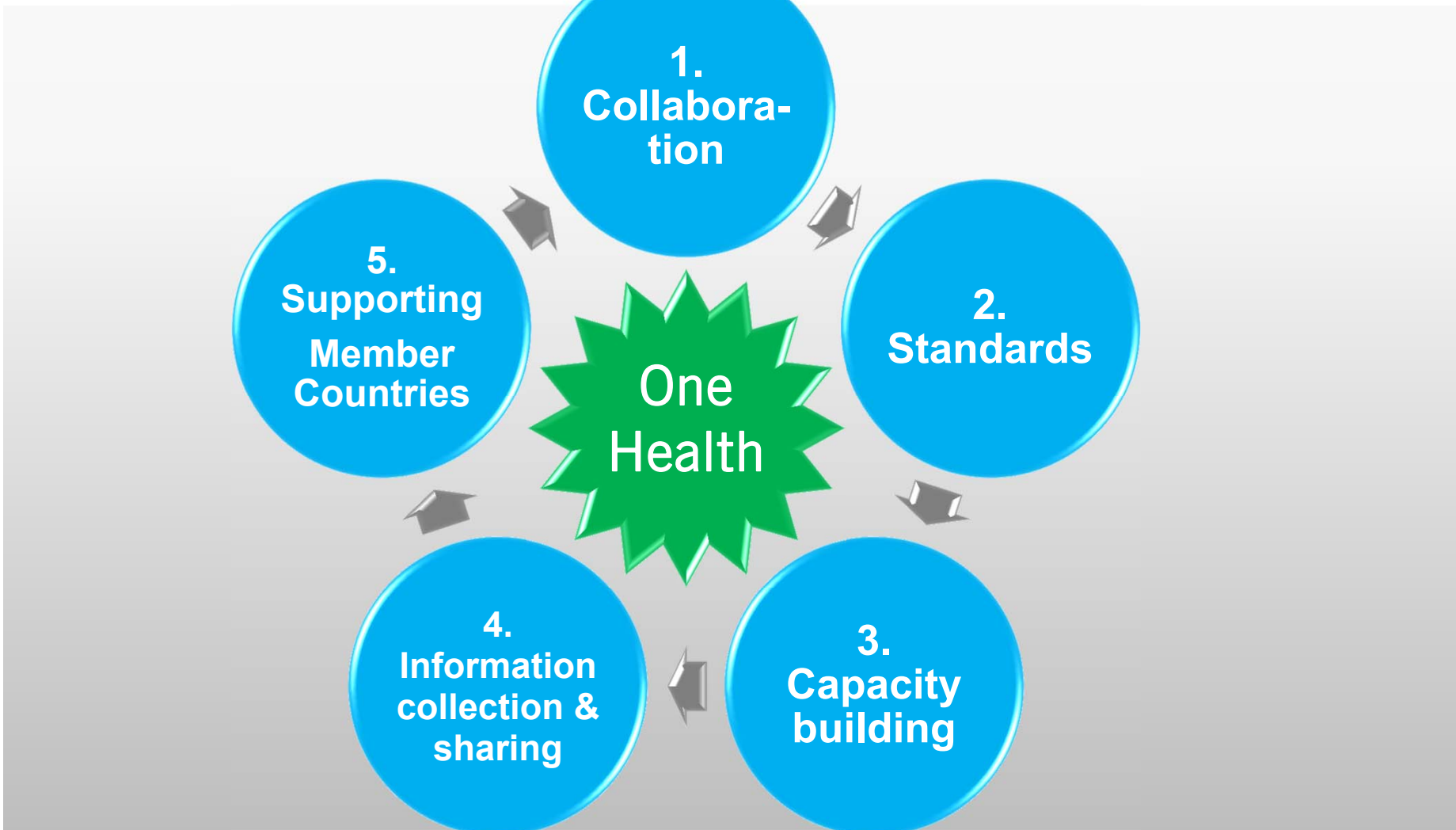


# Challenges for animal health

- 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



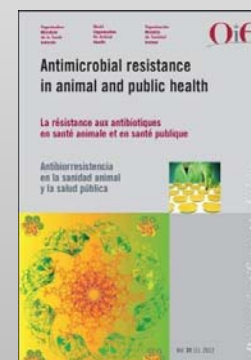
# Conclusion



# Information is available at the OIE website

## ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR):

- <http://www.oie.int/en/for-the-media/amr/>
- <http://www.oie.int/en/our-scientific-expertise/veterinary-products/antimicrobials/>
- <http://www.oie.int/en/conferences-events/all-oie-world-conferences/presentationsrecommendations>



# Thank you for your attention



World Organisation for Animal Health  
*Protecting animals, preserving our future*

# Update on OIE Standards and Guidelines

## Chapter 6.7. Harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance and monitoring programmes

- Criteria for development of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance and monitoring programmes
- Harmonisation of existing programmes in food producing animals and in products for human consumption
- Surveillance and monitoring programmes of the prevalence of resistance in bacteria in animals, food and environment is a critical part of animal health and food safety strategy
- Monitoring of bacteria from products of animal origin intended for human consumption collected at different steps of the food chain are also considered.