Morgan Jeannin

Chargé de mission – Antimicrobial Use Database



OIE Sub-Regional Workshop on the database on antimicrobial agents intended for use in animals in Eastern and Southern Africa

Mombasa, Kenya, 29-31 Oct. 2019



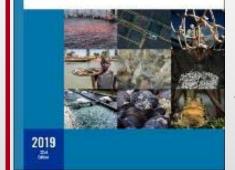
OIE Standards on AMR

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Ch.6.7. Introduction to the recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance
- Ch.6.8. Harmonisation of national AMR surveillance and monitoring programmes (updated in May 2018)
- Ch.6.9. Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in food-producing animals
- Ch.6.10. Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine
- Ch.6.11. Risk analysis for AMR arising from the use of antimicrobial agents in animals

Aquatic Animal Health Code





- Ch. 6.1. Introduction to the recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance
- Ch.6.2. Principles for responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in aquatic animals
- Ch.6.3. Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in aquatic animals
- Ch.6.4. Development and harmonisation of national AMR surveillance and monitoring programmes for aquatic animals
- Ch.6.5. Risk analysis for AMR arising from the use of antimicrobial agents in aquatic animals



2019

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Terrestrial Animal

Health Code

Ch.6.9. & 6.3. Objectives – Importance of monitoring

INTERPRETATION

Helping in the interpretation of antimicrobial resistance surveillance data and assisting in responding to problems of antimicrobial resistance in a precise and targeted way



EVOLUTION

giving an indication of trends in the use of antimicrobial agents in animals over time and potential associations with antimicrobial resistance in animals

EVALUATION

assisting in risk management to evaluate the effectiveness of efforts and mitigation strategies.

COMMUNICATION

ensuring transparency and communicating on the risks (if data published)



OIE 83rd General Session – May 2015

Resolution 26 "Combating AMR and Promoting the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals"

- OIE Member Countries follow the guidance of the WHO Global Action Plan on AMR, developed with the support of the OIE in the spirit of the "One Health" approach, in particular by developing national action plans
- The OIE develops 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...

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RESOLUTION No. 26

Combating Antimicrobial Resistance and Promoting the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals

CONSIDERIN

- That antimicrobial agents are essential tools for protecting animal health and welfare and also contribute to meeting the increasing global demand for safe meat, milk, fish and eggs, and other products of animal origin.
- That antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a significant global animal and human health threat that is influenced by the use of antimicrobial agents in some conditions,
- That during the 77th General Session 2009, the World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly)
 adopted Resolution No. 25 on Veterinary Products, which considered previous Resolutions on
 harmonisation of registration requirements for veterinary drugs, their responsible and
 prudent use and monitoring of resistance.
- 4. The recommendations of the OIE Global Conference on the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in animals, held in March 2013 in Paris, France, including recommendation No.7 to collect harmonised quantitative data on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals with the view to establishing a global database,
- The recent update and development of OIE standards and guidelines related to antimicrobial resistance, which include references to the relevant standards developed by Codex Alimentarius.
- The tripartite agreement between FAO, OIE and WHO to address as a priority antimicrobial resistance and the important contribution of the OIE to the development and achievement of the WHO global action plan on antimicrobial resistance,
- The network of OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products and its role in supporting the global implementation of the OIE standards regarding veterinary products,
- The importance of the PVS pathway in supporting compliance of national veterinary services with OIE standards including legislation, as a prevenguiste to ensuring good governace covering production, registration, distribution and use of antimicrobial agents at the national level,
- The importance of appropriate Veterinary Education and Veterinary Statutory Bodies in the promotion of veterinary oversight to ensure responsible use of antimicrobial agents in animals.

THE ASSEMBLY

RECOMMENDS THAT

 The OIE continue to develop and update standards and guidelines related to antimicrobial resistance and the prudent use of antimicrobial agents including updating regularly the OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance.

83 GS/FR - PARIS, May 2015





OIE 84th General Session – May 2016

Resolution 36 "Combating AMR through a One Health Approach: Actions and OIE Strategy"

- The OIE actions to be compiled and consolidated within the OIE Strategy on antimicrobial resistance include:
 - The establishment and the management of a database for the collection of data on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals as well as the development of interpretation indicators

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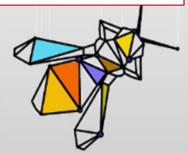
RESOLUTION No. 36

Combating Antimicrobial Resistance through a One Health Approach: Actions and OIE Strategy

CONSIDERING

- That antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is both an animal and human health threat of growing concern which has been significantly considered by the OIE through the development and adoption of relevant and important standards and guidelines.
- 2. That during the 77th General Session (May 2009), the World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 25 on Veterinary Medicinal Products, which also considered previous Resolutions on the harmonising of registration requirements for veterinary drugs, their responsible and prudent use and the monitoring of resistance including recommended actions to be implemented.
- 3. The recommendations of the OIE Global Conference on the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in animals, held in March 2013 in Paris, France, including Recommendation No. 7 to collect harmonised quantitative data on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals with the view to establishing a global database, which was subsequently formally endorsed by the Assembly at the 83rd General Session (May 2015) through the adoption of Resolution No. 26,
- 4. The contribution of the OIE to the development of the World Health Organization's (WHO) Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, under the framework of the Tripartite agreement between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the WHO and the OIE, which was adopted by the World Health Assembly of the WHO in May 2015,
- 5. The recommendation to Member Countries, to follow the guidance of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, in particular by developing national action plans, in respect of the use of antimicrobial agents in animals and ensuring close collaboration with public health officials, adopted through Resolution No. 26 of the 83rd General Session on Combating Antimicrobial Resistance and Promoting the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals,
- 6. The importance of the capacities of the national Veterinary Services to comply with the relevant standards and the particular benefit of the OIE PVS Pathway in supporting the Member Countries to update their legislation, which is a prerequisite to ensure good governance covering registration, production, distribution, prescription and use as well as control and surveillance of antimicrobial agents at the national level.
- The role of the network of the OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products in supporting the global implementation of the OIE standards regarding veterinary products,
- The importance of appropriate veterinary and veterinary para-professional education in the promotion of veterinary oversight to ensure responsible use of antimicrobial agents in animals,
- The action of OIE to raise the awareness of the health risk posed by antimicrobial resistance by developing communication materials and organising sub-regional, regional and international events.

84 GS/FR - PARIS, May 2016





The OIE Strategy on AMR and the Prudent Use of Antimicrobials

The OIE Strategy supports the objectives established in the Global Action Plan on antimicrobial resistance (AMR), developed by WHO with strong contribution from FAO and OIE. It reflects the mandate of the OIE, through four main objectives:



2)Strengthen knowledge through surveillance & research

- Support Member Countries in developing and implementing monitoring and surveillance systems
- Build and maintain a database for collecting data on the use of antimicrobial agents in food-producing and companion animals, with associated analysis and annual reporting
- Enhance the development, use and functionality of WAHIS to allow analysis of data on antimicrobial use
- Guide and support research into alternatives to antibiotics to encourage the development and uptake of new tools, products and methodologies
- Identify and pursue opportunities for public-private partnerships in AMR research and risk management



OIE Global database on antimicrobial agents intended for use in animals

In the framework of the Global Action Plan on AMR, the OIE, under the Tripartite collaboration, is leading a global database on antimicrobial agents intended for use in animals.

The database is designed to:

• Monitor the type and use of antimicrobial products

• Measure trends over time

Trace circulation and use patterns globally

 Evaluate the quality and authenticity of antimicrobial products in use





Monitoring the use of antimicrobials in animals based on OIE standards

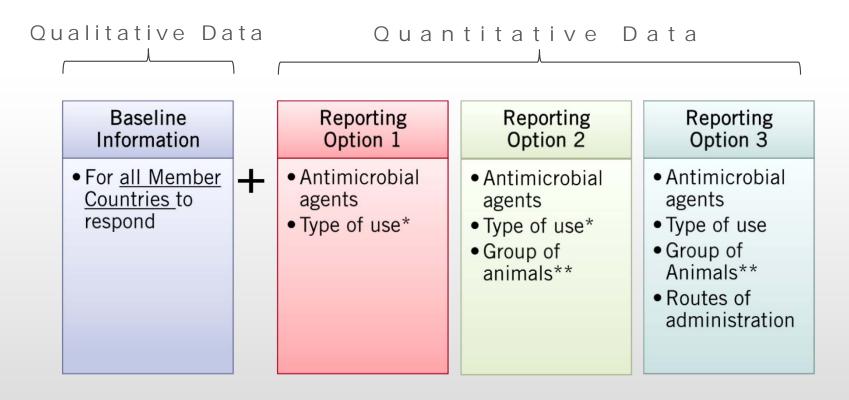
Chapter 6.9 of Terrestrial Code & Chapter 6.3 of Aquatic Code:

A system where all can contribute That safeguards information That is pragmatic regarding the data collected That will help to collect comparable data



Reporting Options

The sections of the OIE Template named 'Reporting Options' 1, 2 and 3, collect the quantities of antimicrobial agents intended for use in animals.



^{*} Type of use: veterinary medical use or growth promotion

^{**}For the purposes of the OIE database, animal groups means: 'terrestrial food-producing animals', 'aquatic food-producing animals' or 'Companion animals'



Proportion of Countries Submitting Quantitative Data on AMU in Africa

Africa





Next Steps

 More participation from Member Countries 5th Round of OIE AMU Data Collection – letters have been sent in September 2019.

- More information on:
 - Type of use
 - Animal groups
 - Route of administration

Long-term vision

- Provide information by animal species
- Refined animal population data with OIE-WAHIS







Conclusions

 The OIE Annual Report shows great commitment and growing participation over the years.

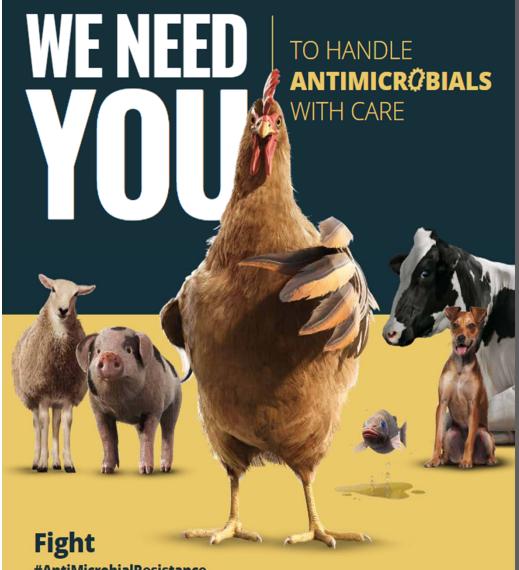


- Many Member Countries need support to improve the quality of their national monitoring systems.
- Over time, the OIE database will be further developed to allow countries to provide their information through an electronic portal.









#AntiMicrobialResistance

· Misuse and overuse of antimicrobials increase resistance risk, endangering both animal and human health and welfare.

• But you can help. By acting prudently when using antimicrobials, you can preserve their efficacy for our future.









WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH Protecting animals, preserving our future

Thank you for your attention

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