Consultation meeting with stakeholders - Request from the European Commission for advice on the impact on public and animal health of the use of antibiotics in animals, London, UK, 28 February 2014

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Antimicrobial resistance – a global concern

- Antimicrobial agents are essential to ensure human health, animal health and welfare, and food security.
- There is a lack of coherent global approaches to prevention and containment.
- The human, animal and even plant sectors have a shared responsibility to prevent or minimise the development of antimicrobial resistance by both human and non-human pathogens.
Global Status of AMR worldwide

- It is not a new phenomenon
- No control of antimicrobial circulation and use in more than 120 countries
- Need to establish measures for controls on: importation, production, distribution and use
- Falsified product make up a majority of circulating antimicrobials, growing importance on international trade
- Challenge in many developed countries: unrestricted direct access to antimicrobials by farmers and any user without veterinary oversight
OIE ACTIVITIES on AMR
OIE Activities on AMR

Existing standard adopted by 178 Countries on:

- Harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance programmes
  - Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns
  - Responsible and prudent use (Veterinary supervision)
  - Permanent risk assessment

- Developing use of vaccines (research, standards)

- OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance
  (updated in 2013 to take into account concerns for human health)
OIE Activities on AMR

- PVS pathway, Gap analysis
  - Veterinary Services & Legislation (importation, distribution, use of antimicrobial)
  - Nomination and training of National Focal Points
  - Supporting veterinary education & day one competences
  - Strengthening veterinary statutory bodies and veterinary oversight on the distribution and use of antimicrobials

- Regional and global Conferences (2013)
- Supporting quality veterinary medicines and harmonisation of national authorisation (VICH)
AMR is one of the 3 top priorities addressed under the One Health agenda, with FAO and WHO (tripartite Concept Note, 2010)
OIE Portal on Antimicrobial Resistance
OIE STANDARDS and GUIDELINES
• Section – 6: Veterinary Public Health

- Chapter 6.6. Introduction to the recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance;
- Chapter 6.7. Harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance and monitoring programmes;
- Chapter 6.8. Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in food producing animals;
- Chapter 6.9. Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine;
- Chapter 6.10. Risk assessment for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobials in animals.

http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/
aquatic animal health code 2013

• Section – 6: Veterinary Public Health

  Chapter 6.2. Introduction to the recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance;

  Chapter 6.3. Principles for responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in aquatic animals;

  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 & monitoring programmes for aquatic animals;

  Chapter 6.x. Risk assessment for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobials in aquatic animals (under dvpt).

http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=171&L=0&htmfile=titre_1.6.htm
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/
OIE LIST OF ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS OF VETERINARY IMPORTANCE
OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance - Background

- Two FAO/OIE/WHO Expert Workshops on Non-Human Antimicrobial Usage and Antimicrobial Resistance held in 2003 and 2004

- Recommendation that Antimicrobial classes that are “critically important” for human and veterinary medicines need to be defined and identified by WHO and OIE respectively

- All antimicrobial agents used in food-producing animals
OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance - Background

• The OIE list was developed by an OIE ad hoc Group based on a questionnaire sent to all the OIE Member Countries and international organisations* and endorsed by the Biological Standard Commission

• Finally adopted in May 2007 by the World Assembly of Delegates (Resolution No.XXVII) during the OIE General Session

• Updated in 2013 to take into account concerns for human health (WHO and FAO participated in this task)
Objective of the list: to safeguard the efficacy and availability of Veterinary Antimicrobial Agents for diseases where they are few or no antimicrobial alternatives

The list is intended to help veterinarians in their therapeutic choice
• Background / History

☑ Background
☑ Preparation of the draft list (2004)
☑ Discussion at the 74th International Committee in May 2006
☑ Refinement of the List
☑ Adoption of the List
☑ Revision of the list of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance (July 2012)
• Criteria used for categorisation of veterinary important antimicrobial agents

✓ **Criterion 1** – Response rate to the questionnaire regarding Veterinary Critically Important Antimicrobial Agents: the criterion was met when a majority of the respondents (more than 50%) identified the importance of the antimicrobial class in their response to the questionnaire.

✓ **Criterion 2** – Treatment of serious animal disease and availability of alternative antimicrobial agents: the criterion was met when compounds within the class were identified as essential against specific infections and there was a lack of sufficient therapeutic alternatives.
• Criteria used for categorisation of veterinary important antimicrobial agents (contd)

✈ Veterinary Critically Important Antimicrobial Agents: are those that meet **BOTH** criteria 1 AND 2
✈ Veterinary Highly Important Antimicrobial Agents: are those that meet criteria 1 **OR** 2
✈ Veterinary Important Antimicrobial Agents: are those that meet **NEITHER** criteria 1 **OR** 2
The List includes the following classes (26):

Aminoglycosides, Ansamycin-Rifamycins, Arsenical, Bicyclomycin, Cephalosporins, Fusidic acid, Ionophores, Lincosamides, Macrolides, Aminocoumarin, Orthosomycins, Penicillins, Phenicols, Phosphonic acid, Pleuromutilins, Polypeptides, Quinolones, Quinoxalines, Sulfonamides, ulfonamides+Diaminopyrimidines, Diaminopyrimidines, Streptogramins, Tetracyclins, Thiostrepton
## OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance – Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antimicrobial agents</th>
<th>VCIA</th>
<th>VHIA</th>
<th>VIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aminocoumarin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aminoglycosides</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ansamycin-Rifamycins</td>
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<td>Arsenical</td>
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<td>Bicyclomycin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cephalosporins 1st and 2nd generations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cephalosporins 3rd and 4th generations</td>
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<td>Fusidic acid</td>
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<td>Ionophores</td>
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<td>Lincosamides</td>
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<td>Macrolides</td>
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<td>Orthosomycins</td>
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<td>Penicillins</td>
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<td>Phenicols</td>
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<td>Phosphonic acid</td>
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<td>Pleuromutilins</td>
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<td>Polypeptides</td>
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<td>Quinolones 1st generation</td>
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<td>Quinolones 2nd generation</td>
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<td>Quinoxalines</td>
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<td>Sulfonamides</td>
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<td>Sulfonamides+Diaminopyrimidines</td>
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• Recommendations

• Any use of antimicrobial agents in animals should be in accordance with OIE standards on responsible and prudent use laid down in Chapter 6.9. of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code and in the Chapter 6.3. of the Aquatic Animal Health Code

• Antimicrobial agents in the OIE List should be classified according to the three categories (VCIA, VHIA and VIA)
• Recommendations (contd)

• For a number of Antimicrobial Agents there are no or few alternatives for the treatment of diseases in target species. In this context, particular attention paid on VCIA and VHIA.

• Among the VCIA, some are also considered of critical importance for human and animal health (third and fourth generation Cephalosporins, and Fluoroquinolones)
- Recommendations (contd)

- **For those VCIA:**
  - 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 where no alternatives are available.
Recommendations (contd)

Antimicrobial classes / sub classes used only in human medicine are not included in this OIE List. Recognising the need to preserve the effectiveness of the antimicrobial agents in human medicine, careful consideration should be given regarding their potential use (including extra-label/off-label use) / authorisation in animals.
OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance – Content

• List available on the OIE website at:

http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Our_scientific_expertise/docs/pdf/OIE_list_antimicrobials.pdf
Thank you for your attention

Organisation Mondiale
de la Santé Animale

World Organisation
for Animal Health

Organización Mundial
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