



Antimicrobial sales in Germany

Three different ways to gather and record antimicrobial sales volumes





First system: Gathering information about antimicrobial sales with the PSUR

in Germany information about antimicrobial sales in electronic format is available from the PSUR's since 2001, covering the time period back to 1996

Pro:

- **Information is gathered for every medicinal product.**
- **Information is available in correlation with other relevant information about the medicinal product (i.e. target animal, pharmaceutical form, mode of administration)**

First system: Gathering information about antimicrobial sales with the PSUR

Con

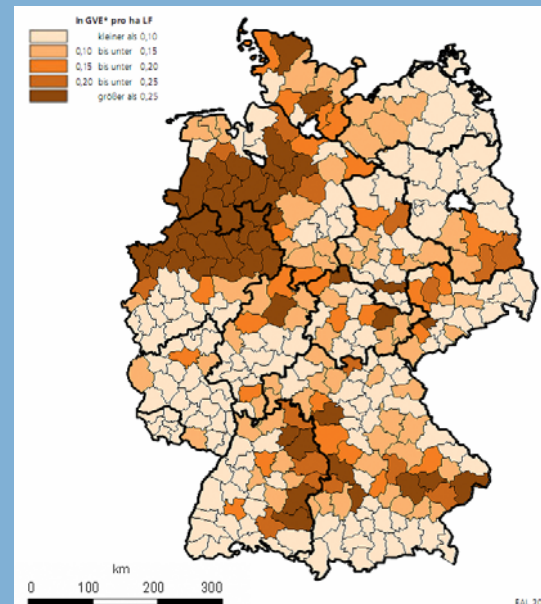
- The timetables for the PSUR's are not synchronised, so the periods in which antimicrobial sales are reported fall apart and the information can not easily be evaluated.
- The information is available in a database, but the data-field is formatted as „text“, mixed with lots of other information about the PSUR.
It is very difficult to classify the information under different points of interest.
- The information is available in the database only after assessment of the PSUR.
For substances that are either well known or without special risks or both the assessment can be delayed.
- If a substance is well known, PSUR'S are submitted by the applicant only once in every three years. That stretches the period between gathering, evaluating and acting upon the information.
- Information is available for the whole of Germany, not separated for different regions.

Second system: Investigation about Quantity of Prescription by Veterinarians

This information was made available by the German pharmaceutical industry for the German report on the consumption of antibiotics and the spread of antibiotic resistance in human and veterinary medicine (GERMAP 2008). Veterinarians from different regions and different specialisations were asked to monitor their prescription habit. These statistical data were extrapolated to give the figures for one year and different regions of Germany. That is the data you found for the year 2005 in the papers for this meeting.

Tab. 3.3: Einsatz von Veterinärantibiotika in Deutschland (Quelle: Veterinärpanel der Gesellschaft für Konsumforschung, GfK)

Antibiotikagruppe	2003 (t)	2005 (t)
Aminoglykoside	27,3	36,3
β -Lactame	155,2	199,2
Chinolone	3,5	3,7
Lincosamide	7,5	12,1
Makrolide	38,6	52,6
Phenicol	4,7	4,8
Pleuromutiline	6,8	6,4
Polypeptide	23,4	21,8
Sulfonamide	71,7	97,5
Tetracycline	385,5	350,0
Gesamt	724,2	784,4



Second system: Investigation about Quantity of Prescription by Veterinarians

Pro:

It is possible to take a closer look on special substances that are prescribed in different regions of Germany. That is valuable in relation to the resistance monitoring program by human and veterinarian physicians that started in 2005 and is continued.

Con:

The data is not specified in relation to the medical product used by the veterinarian but only for the substance. All other relevant data like target species, pharmaceutical form, mode of administration which can be interesting under special point of view in correlation to emerging of resistance can not be linked to the prescription habit data.

Third and future system: Antimicrobial sales from industry to veterinarians

The legal basis is given since 2005 in the German Pharmaceutical Act, the modality of gathering the data in a special database has yet to be published. This was planned to take place in 2009 to start the first period of datacollection with January 1th 2010. Unfortunately this has been postponed for a year.

The intention is to merge the two pro's from the existing systems and by doing so eliminate the con's.

Antimicrobial sales volumes for defined substances will have to be reported once a year by pharmaceutical industry for the period of a legal year, subdivided in relation to the authorisation number of the product and the two first letters of the postcode of the veterinarian.

The database is part of a larger informationsystem, Pharmnet, and this will join the given sales volumes with other relevant information concerning the medical product. With the postal information the total amount of substance can be requested in regard to the region where the supplied veterinarian is practising.