



Federation
of Veterinarians
of Europe



EMA HMA/EMA multi-stakeholder workshop on shortages

Session 3: Prevention of shortage

Hybrid, 2 March 2023

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The FVE network



➤ 45 national associations

➤ 38 European countries

➤ 4 FVE Sections

- UEVP (*Practitioners*)
- UEVH (*Hygienists – Public Health Officers*)
- EASVO (*Veterinary State Officers*)
- EVERI (*Education, Research, Industry*)



We are similar, but we are not the same: veterinary medicines versus human medicine

Number of species:

Human Sector: one species
Veterinary Sector: 7 major
species and many minor

Market size and who pays:

Human Sector: ~97%, social
security
Veterinary Sector: ~3 %, owner
pays

(and paying for the medicine)

Ensuring food and environmental safety:

Extra tests are done to ensure
food, consumer and
environmental safety.



Lack of Availability versus Shortages



'I am short of...'

Monitoring availability

FVE survey on lack of
medicine/ vaccines in
Europe

Country	Important medicines/vaccines shortages you are aware of currently
Croatia	Anthrax vaccine, horse influenza and tetanus vaccine, then for the other medicines bovine PPD and avin PPD for tuberculosis testing
Cyprus	Feline vaccines, some canine vaccines, caninsulin, some antibiotics, cytopoint and xylazine. In large animal medicine there is shortage on Ovipast vaccine for pneumonia in lambs and Enzovac for chlamydial abortion. There are also medicines that were never marketed in Cyprus but are widely used in other EU countries (e.g. DepoMedrol).
FEEVA	Equine Influenza Vaccine has been in sort supply in recent months to the point that FEI have adjusted the vaccination requirements for competition horses. Historically Equine Herpes Virus vaccine has been unavailable. Some local anaesthetic have also been unavailable.
Finland	lokivetmab (Cytopoint ®), bedinvetmab (Librela ®), oclacitinib (Apoquel ®). At the time of writing this answer Fimes has also announced problems in availability of some vaccines (Eurican DAPPI®, Eurican Herpes®).



Critical shortages

- Vaccines, observed for several species
- Antibiotics, especially narrow spectrum or lower classes antibiotics— *i.e. penicillin, amoxycillin, tetracyclines, etc.*

Greece	Greece - reports issues with live salmonella and Gumboro vaccines in recent months. Portugal -Some current issues with availability of mycoplasma, Pox and AE are reported. France - shortages are not unusual, but vary from week to week, month to month. A wide range of live vaccines and some inactivated vaccines have been experienced this year and some continue for many months
Romania	No problems related to the important medicines/vaccines shortages
Slovenia	Rabies vaccine from time to time and infectious disease polyvalent vaccine and dermatophytosis vaccine (Rabisin, Eurican, Purevax, Vanguard, Insol Trichophyton). Currently there is a substantial shortage of tetracyclines on market
Sweden	Equine influenza vaccine, atropine eyedrops, meloxicam, and (for laboratory animals): Hypnorm (needed for diabetes research) and Buprenorphine.
Switzerland	Almost permanent with intramammary Penicilline-Products, other first-line Antibiotics. This spring we hadn't any vaccine against Enterotoxemia/pulpy kidney disease in lambs, a lot died.
United Kingdom	Cat vaccines (which is now improving), equine influenza vaccines, intravenous fluids, particularly large 5 litre bags for equine practice



To conclude: lack of availability of veterinary medicines is a huge problem

3 to 5 MAJOR gaps in producing animal sectors

Species	Date	Issue	Medicine Availability
Cattle	27/04/21	Ocular infections with corneal lesions & teat injuries	Medicine available
		Respiratory mycoplasmosis	Medicine available
		Oral antipyretics	Medicine available
		Oral tranquilizers	Medicine available
		Paramphistomosis	Medicine available
		Dicrocoeliosis	Medicine available
Sheep	16/04/21	Digestive strongylosis and increased resistance to parasiticides	Medicine available
		Cryptosporidiosis	Warning
		Neonatal colibacillosis	Medicine available
		Sheep scabies	Warning
		Myiasis due to <i>Wohlfahrtia</i>	Medicine available
		Border disease	Medicine available
			Medicine available
Goats	16/04/21	Digestive strongylosis and increased resistance to parasiticides	Medicine available
		Respiratory pasteurellosis (<i>P. multocida</i>)	Warning
		Mycoplasma mastitis	Medicine available
		Paratuberculosis	Warning
		Cryptosporidiosis	Medicine available
		Neonatal colibacillosis	Medicine available

Aims new veterinary medicines legislation:

- Address the public health risk of antimicrobial resistance (AMR)
- Increase availability of veterinary medicinal products; and improve the functioning of the internal market
- Reduce administrative burden
- Stimulate competitiveness and innovation



New regulation has potential to increase availability



Veterinary medicines
= many species/sub-
species → needs
flexibility



Increased
flexibility of
prescription
cascade



Stimulate
innovation incl.
new medicines



Union Product
Database & easier
import of medicines
from other EU MSs;
prescriptions valid
throughout the EU



Extension
centralized
authorization
procedure



We need to ensure that this potential is used to increase availability

- Shortages, lack of incentives for investment, national restrictions, more stringent regulatory requirements, etc all influence availability.
- Important for regulators to use flexibility (risk-benefit)
- Important to monitor availability on EU and national level, especially for essential medicines



How to prevent shortages?

- Shortages worsen lack of availability
- We can prevent/rectify them by:
 - Facilitating the single market
 - Empowering the Union Product Database
 - Increasing communication and collaboration

NOT by adding extra red tape...



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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