

# BIG DATA IN ANTIMICROBIAL USE AND BIOSECURITY IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION, CURRENT STATE AND OPPORTUNITIES

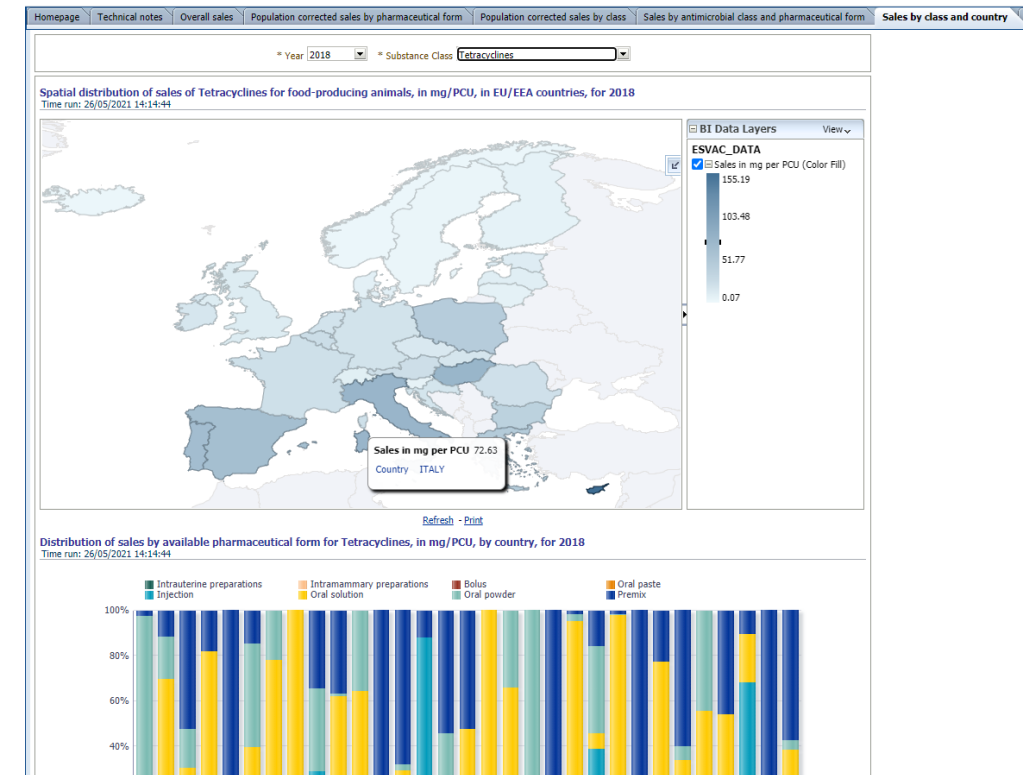
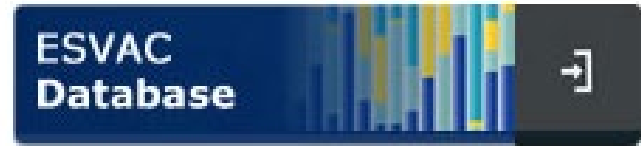
Prof. Jeroen Dewulf

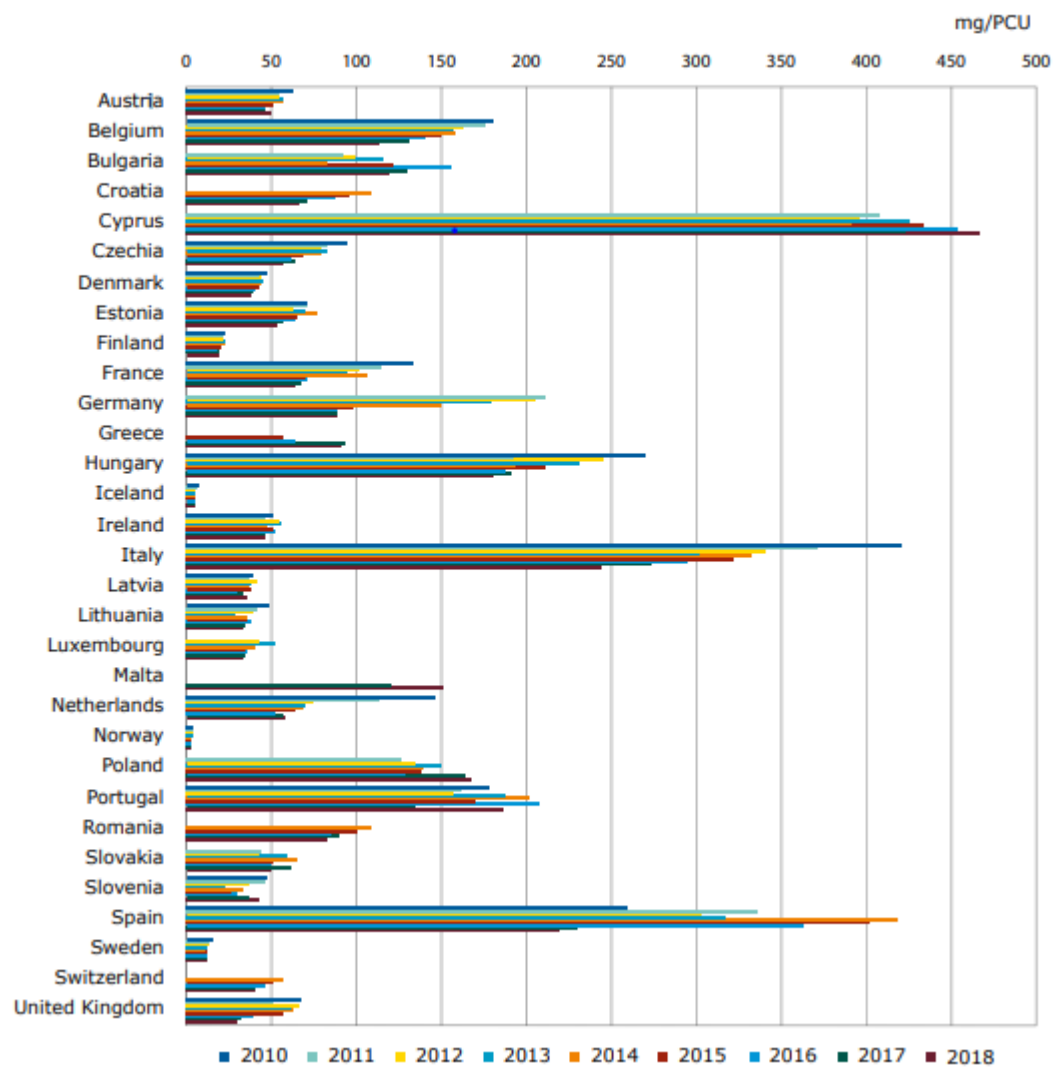
## VETERINARY SCIENCES



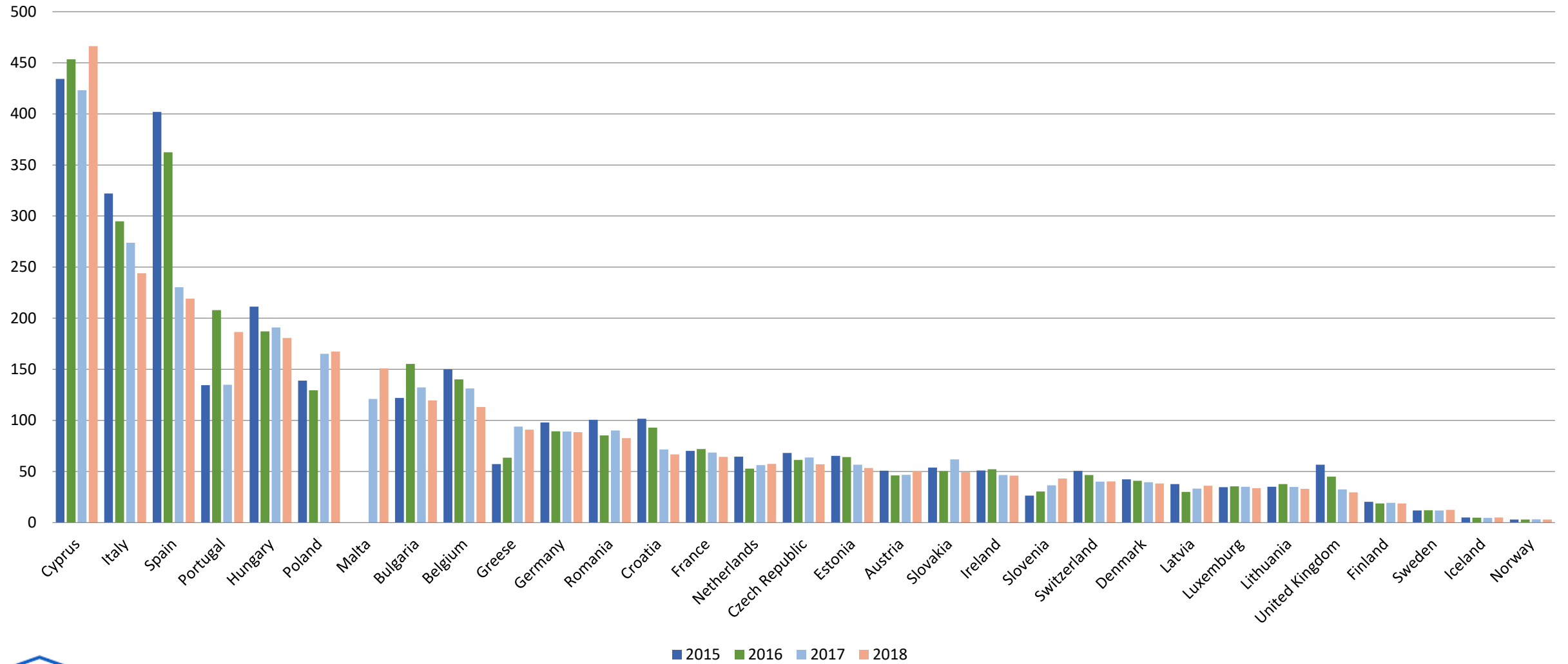
# Sales of veterinary antimicrobial agents in 31 European countries in 2018

Trends from 2010 to 2018  
Tenth ESVAC report

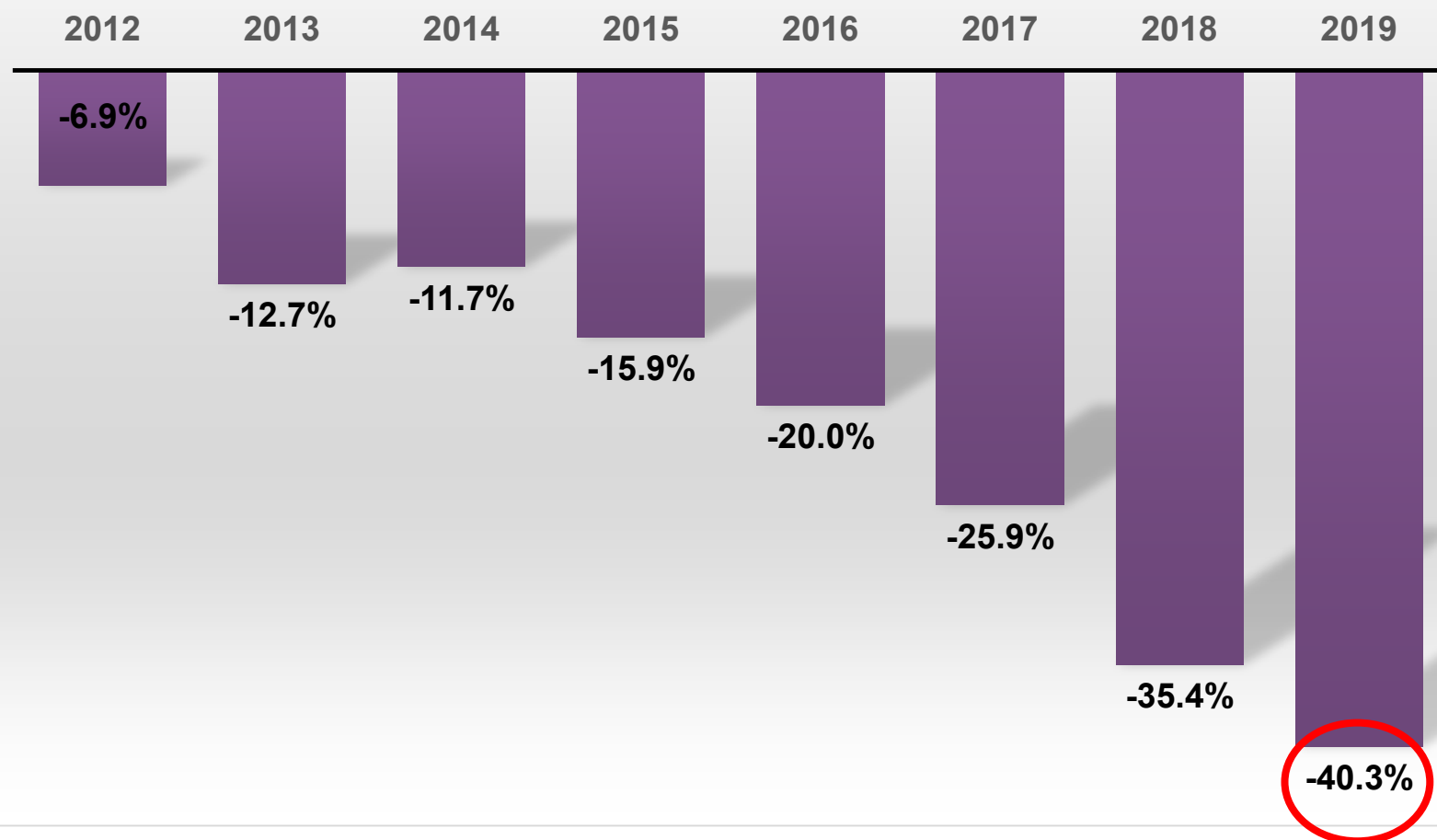




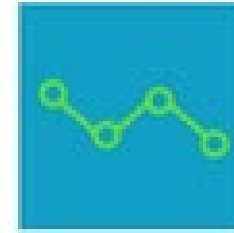
## Antimicrobial use in mg/PCU (ESVAC)



## Evolution of antimicrobial consumption in animals per biomass compared to 2011 in Belgium



# AACTING



Herd level antimicrobial consumption in animals  
Collect | Analyze | Benchmark | Communicate

## AACTING NETWORK ON MONITORING OF ANTIMICROBIAL USAGE IN ANIMALS

<https://aacting.org/>

Show All Austria Belgium Canada Czech Republic Denmark Finland France Germany  
Ireland Italy Norway Spain Sweden Switzerland The Netherlands United Kingdom

## PHAROS

AUSTRIA

Beef Calf Chick Dairy  
Goat Pig Sheep Turkey

## Poultry H

AUSTRIA

## Sanitel-Med

BELGIUM

Calf Chick Pig

## SGS-BVK veal calves

BELGIUM

Calf

## AB Register

BELGIUM

Chick Dairy Pig

## Q Vet - pig

CZECH REPUBLIC

Pig

Pig Turkey

## Fisheries and oceans Canada

CANADA

Fish Other

## SIKAVA

FINLAND

## DLN cattle

CZECH REPUBLIC

Pig

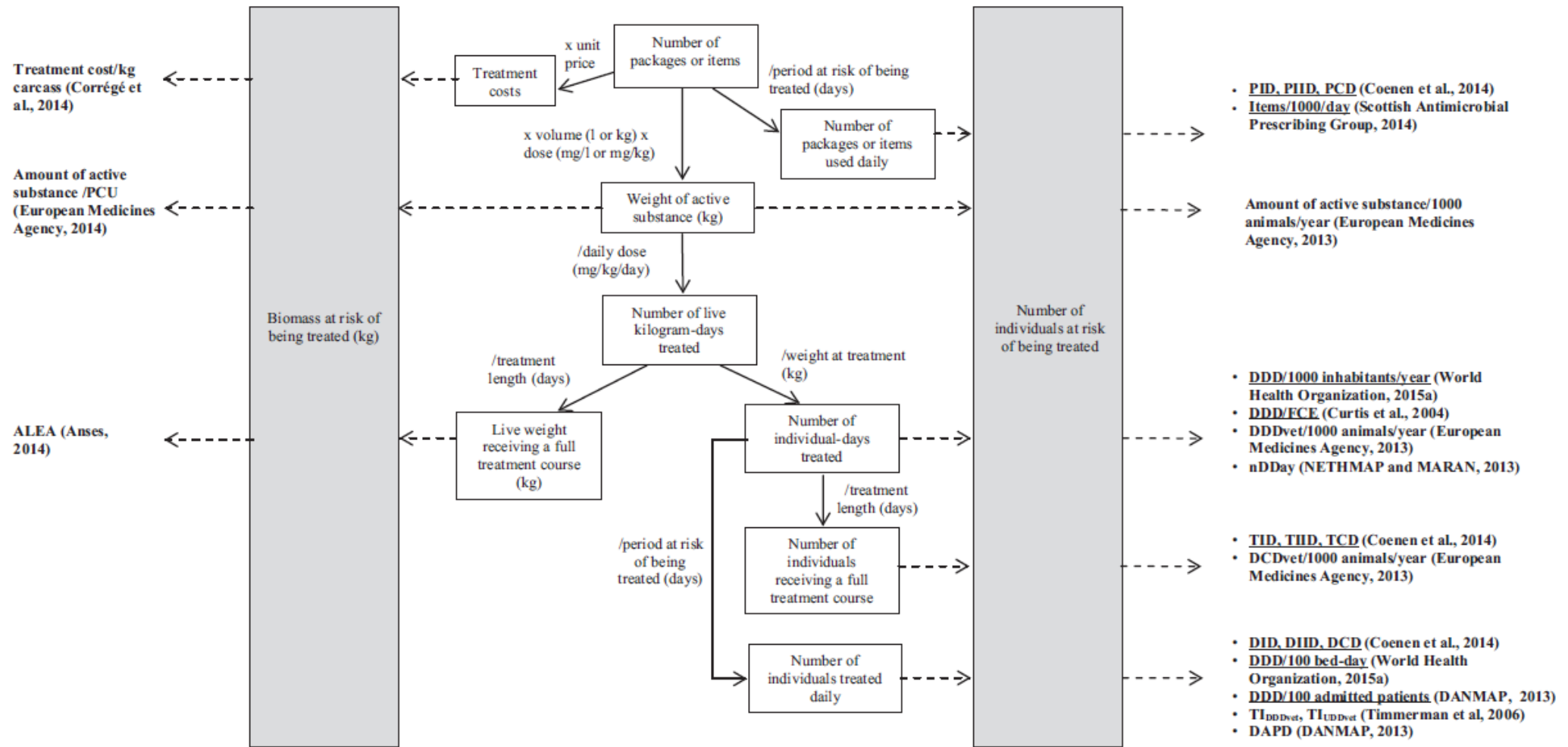
## VetStat

DENMARK

16 countries

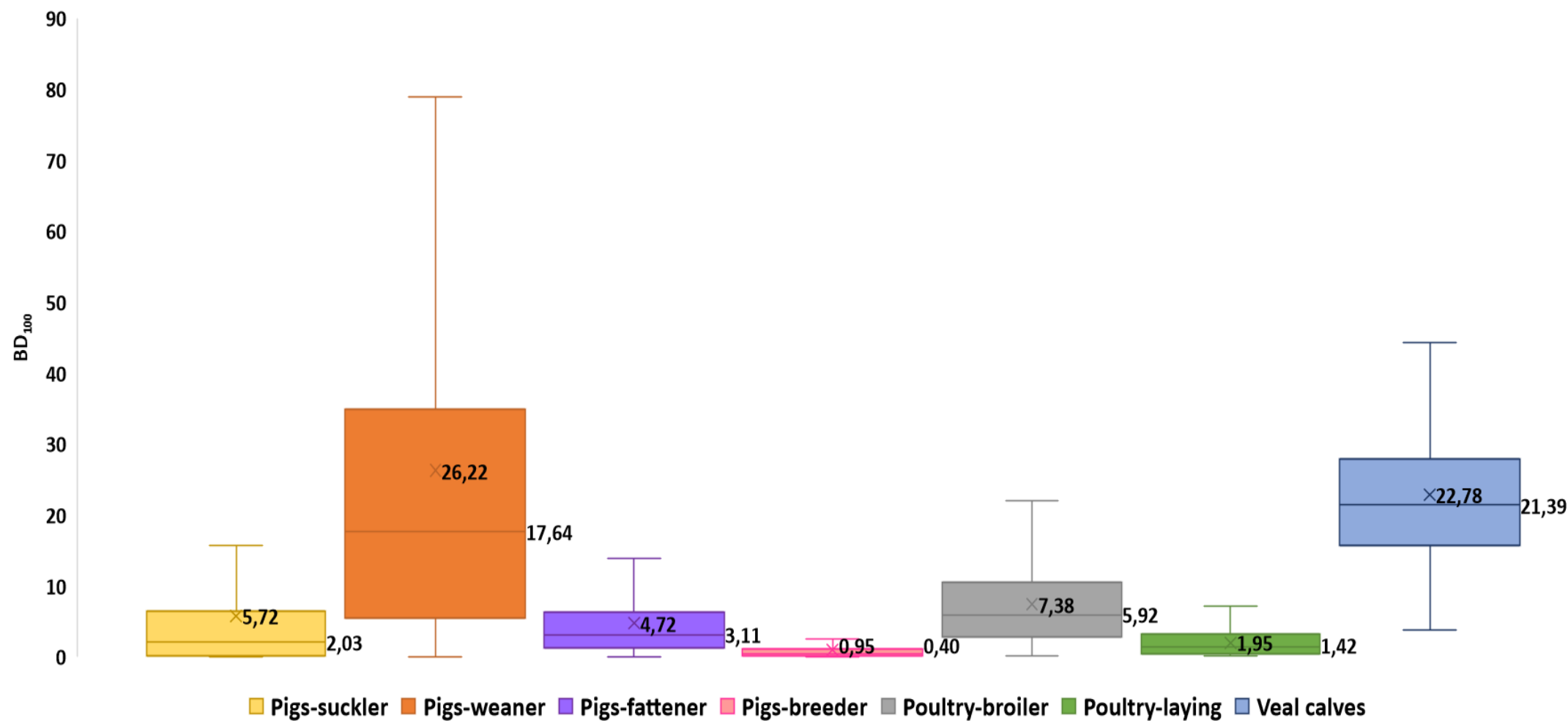
37 herd level data collection systems

# AMU CAN BE QUANTIFIED IN DIFFERENT WAYS

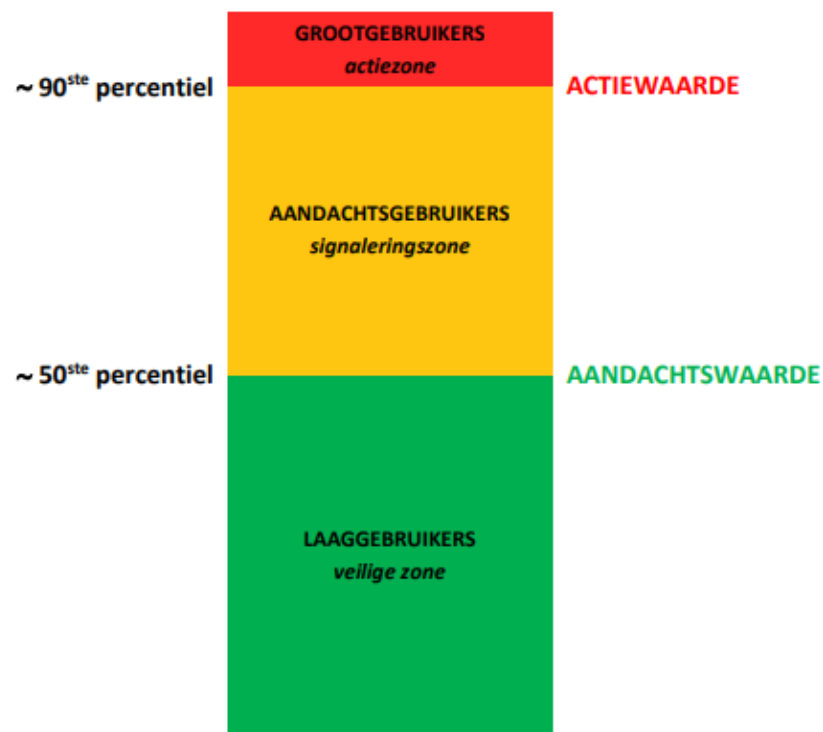




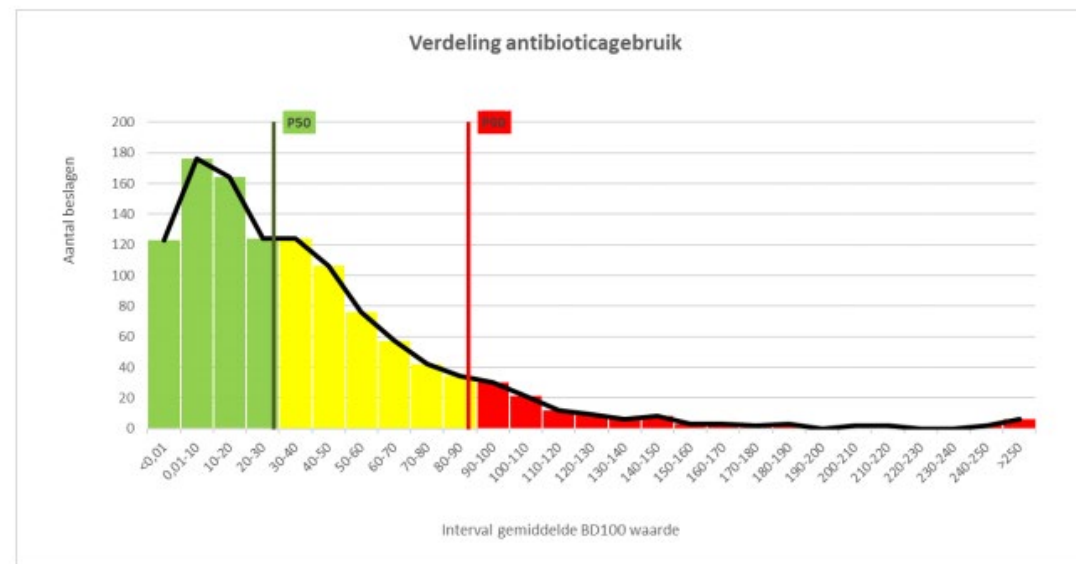
## Farm-level antimicrobial use distribution per Sanitel-Med animal category in 2019 (BD<sub>100</sub>)



# Data collection and benchmarking, for the benefit of antimicrobial stewardship



Figuur 1. Gebruikerscategorieën en grenswaarden voor antibioticagebruik in de veehouderij.



Figuur 2. Voorbeeld van een frequentieverdeling van het antibioticagebruik, met aanduiding van de grenswaarden en gebruikerscategorieën zoals getoond in Figuur 1.



OPEN ACCESS

**Edited by:**

Fernando O. Mardones,  
Pontificia Universidad Católica de  
Chile, Chile

**Reviewed by:**

Laurel Redding,  
School of Veterinary Medicine,  
University of Pennsylvania,  
United States  
Laura Hardefeldt,  
The University of Melbourne, Australia

**\*Correspondence:**

Pim Sanders  
p.sanders@uu.nl

† These authors share first authorship

# Monitoring of Farm-Level Antimicrobial Use to Guide Stewardship: Overview of Existing Systems and Analysis of Key Components and Processes

**Pim Sanders**<sup>1†</sup>, **Wannes Vanderhaeghen**<sup>2†</sup>, **Mette Fertner**<sup>3</sup>, **Klemens Fuchs**<sup>4</sup>, **Walter Obritzhauser**<sup>5</sup>, **Agnes Agunos**<sup>6</sup>, **Carolee Carson**<sup>6</sup>, **Birgitte Borck Høg**<sup>7</sup>, **Vibe Dalhoff Andersen**<sup>8</sup>, **Claire Chauvin**<sup>9</sup>, **Anne Hémonic**<sup>10</sup>, **Annemarie Käsbohrer**<sup>5,11</sup>, **Roswitha Merle**<sup>12</sup>, **Giovanni L. Alborali**<sup>13</sup>, **Federico Scali**<sup>13</sup>, **Katharina D. C. Stärk**<sup>14†</sup>, **Cedric Muentener**<sup>15</sup>, **Ingeborg van Geijlswijk**<sup>1</sup>, **Fraser Broadfoot**<sup>16</sup>, **Lucie Pokludová**<sup>17</sup>, **Clair L. Firth**<sup>5</sup>, **Luís P. Carmo**<sup>18</sup>, **Edgar Garcia Manzanilla**<sup>19,20</sup>, **Laura Jensen**<sup>21</sup>, **Marie Sjölund**<sup>22</sup>, **Jorge Pinto Ferreira**<sup>14†</sup>, **Stacey Brown**<sup>16</sup>, **Dick Heederik**<sup>1</sup> and **Jeroen Dewulf**<sup>23</sup>

## GUIDELINES

The AACTING consortium has drafted **practical guidelines** that are intended to provide useful support when **designing or revising farm-level AMU monitoring systems**. In addition, they might provide a **basis for future collection of harmonised farm-level data within and among countries**.

### Contents:

- Background
- Purpose of the guidelines and target groups
- Definitions
- Practical guidelines
  - Data collection
  - Data analysis
  - Benchmarking
  - Reporting
- References
- Authors

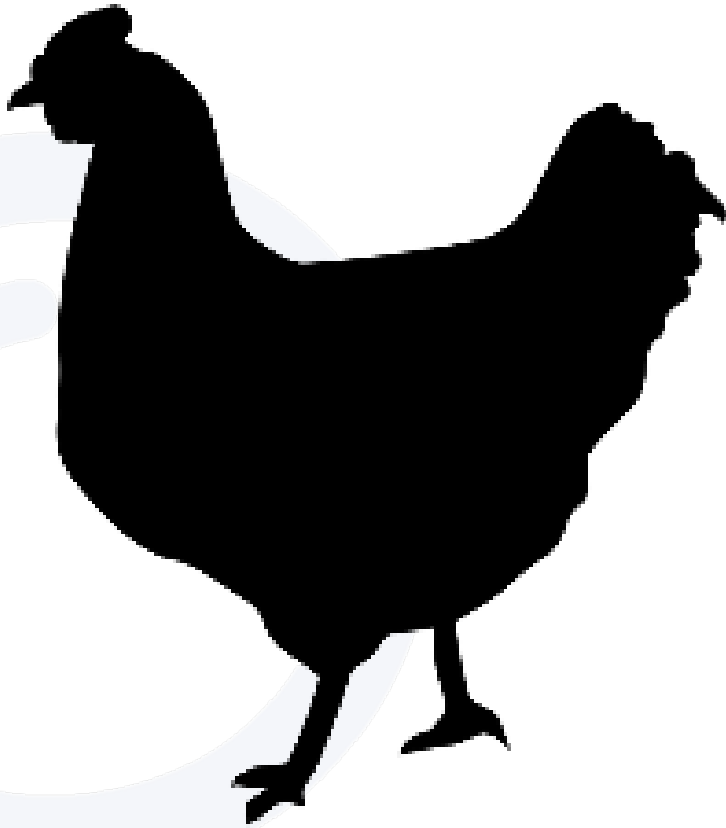


[Download the AACTING guidelines](#)

The AACTING guidelines are closely linked to the **peer-reviewed overview** of systems for monitoring farm-level antimicrobial use, that was published as part of the AACTING project.

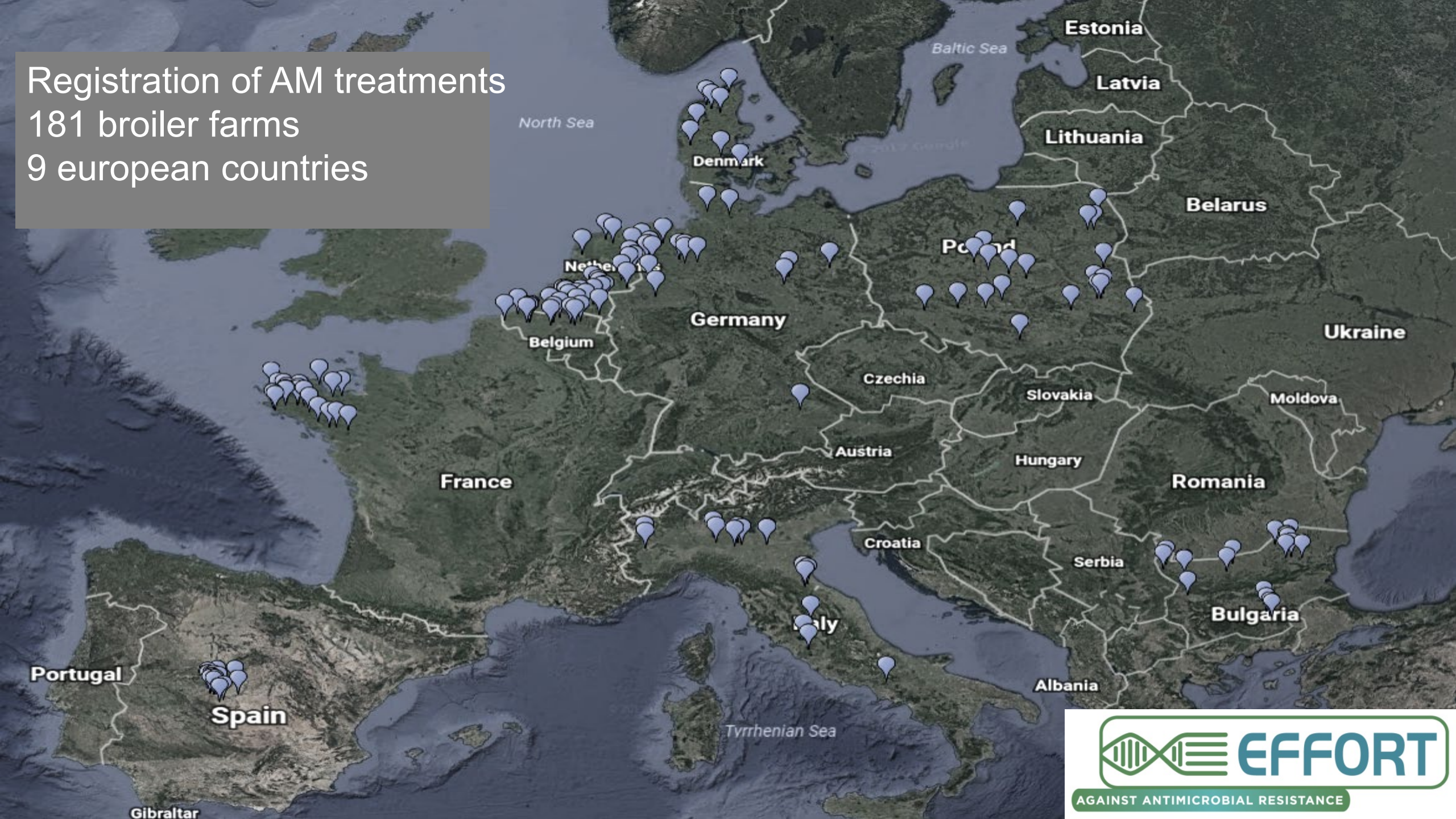
[FIND IT HERE!](#)

# AMU ON BROILER FARMS



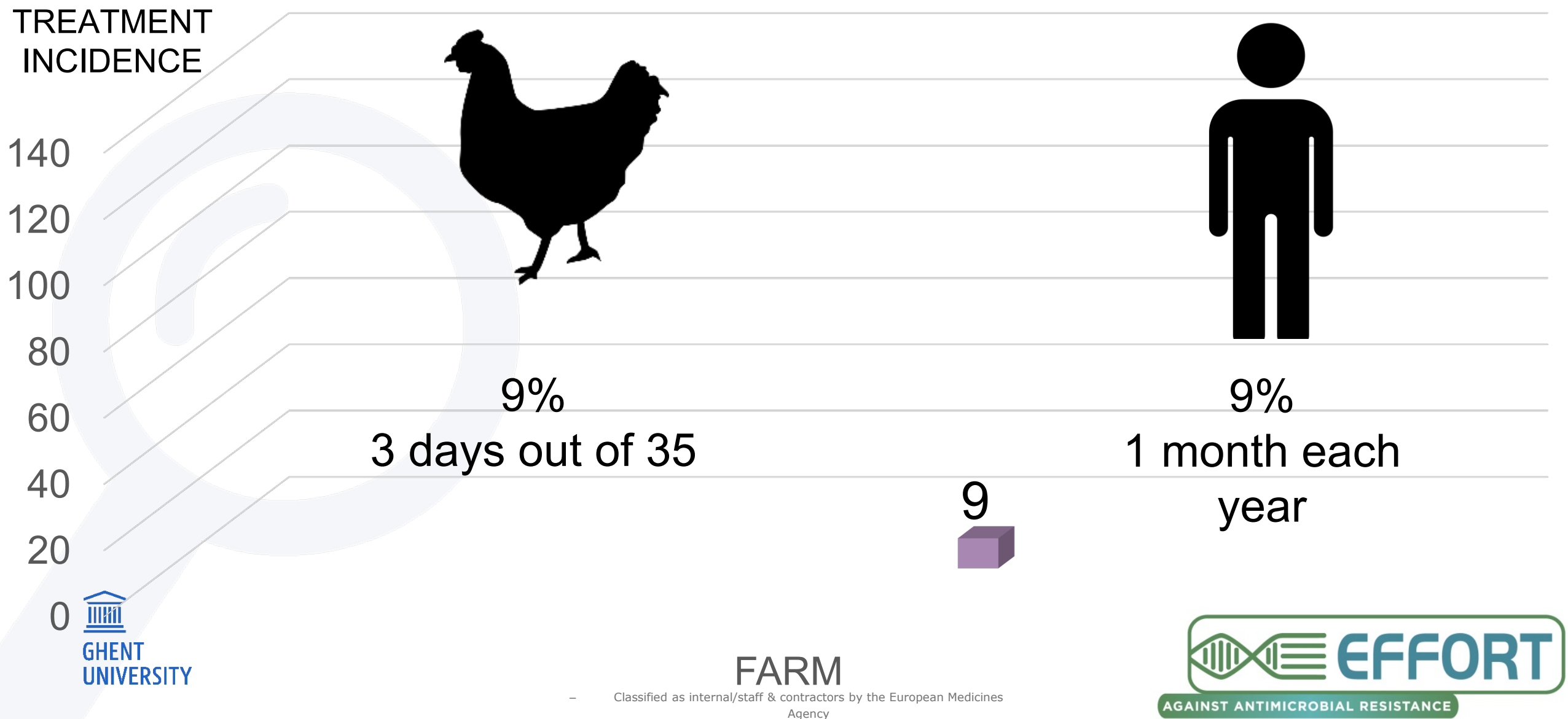


Registration of AM treatments  
181 broiler farms  
9 european countries

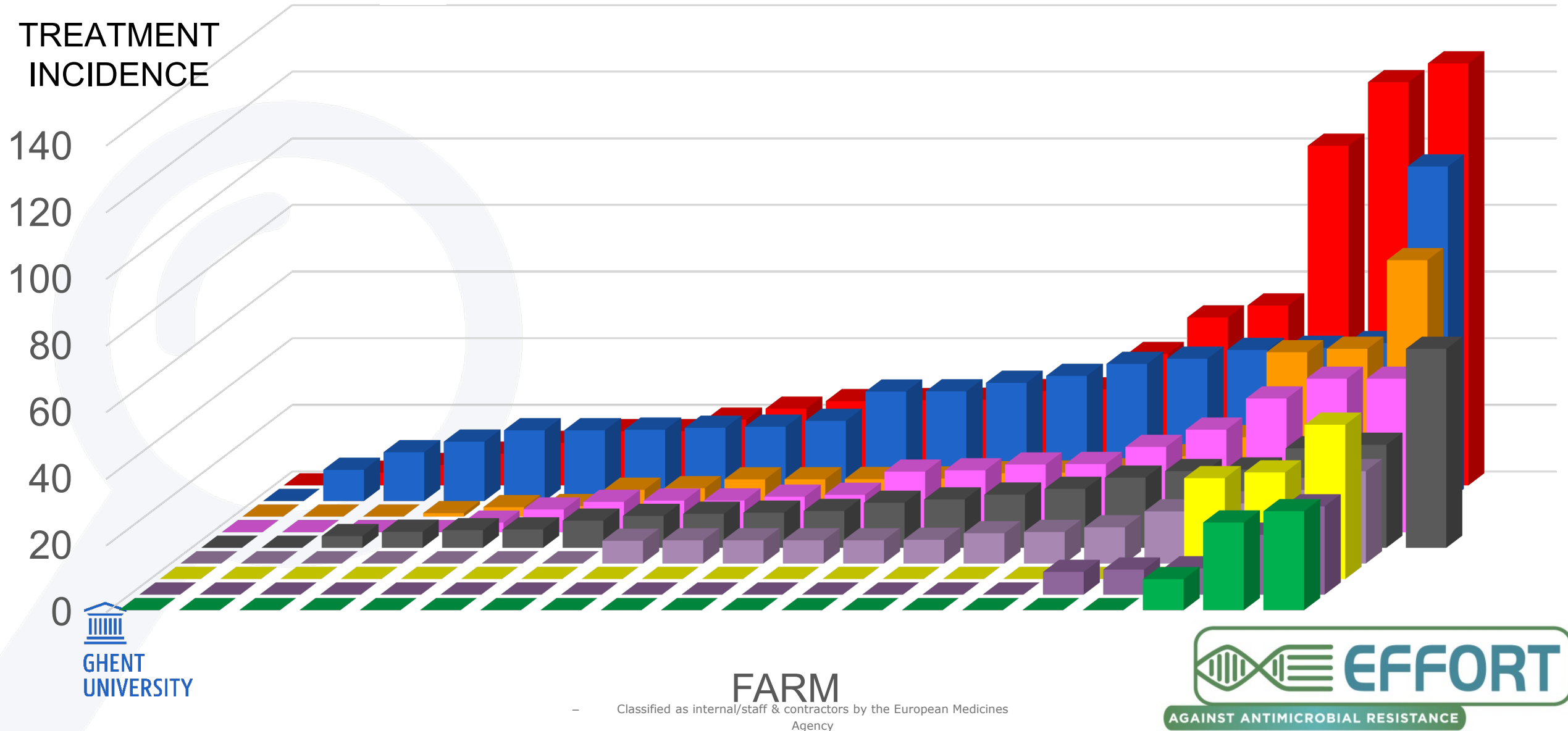


AGAINST ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

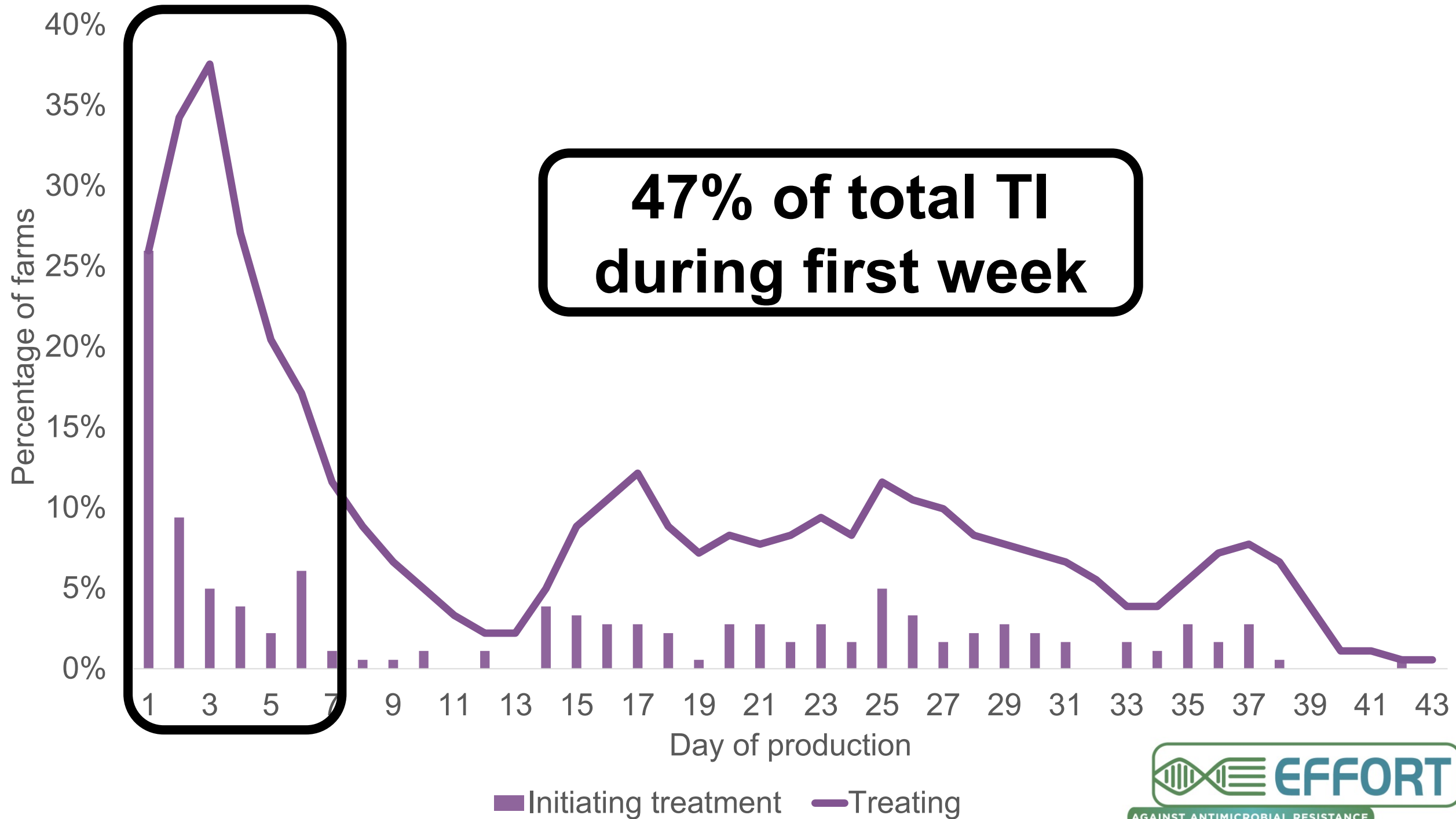
# Usage on the median farm

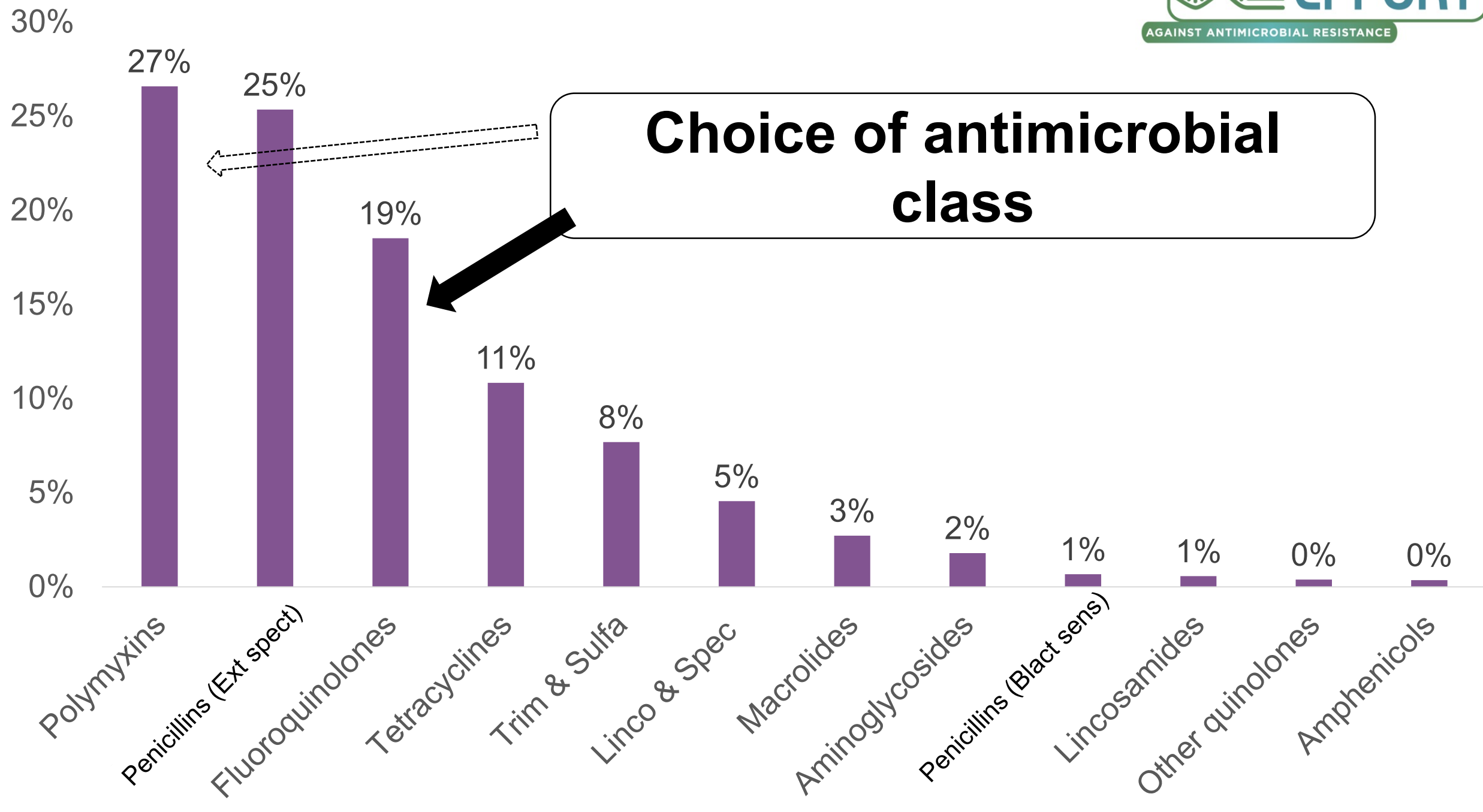


# Variation in usage over farms



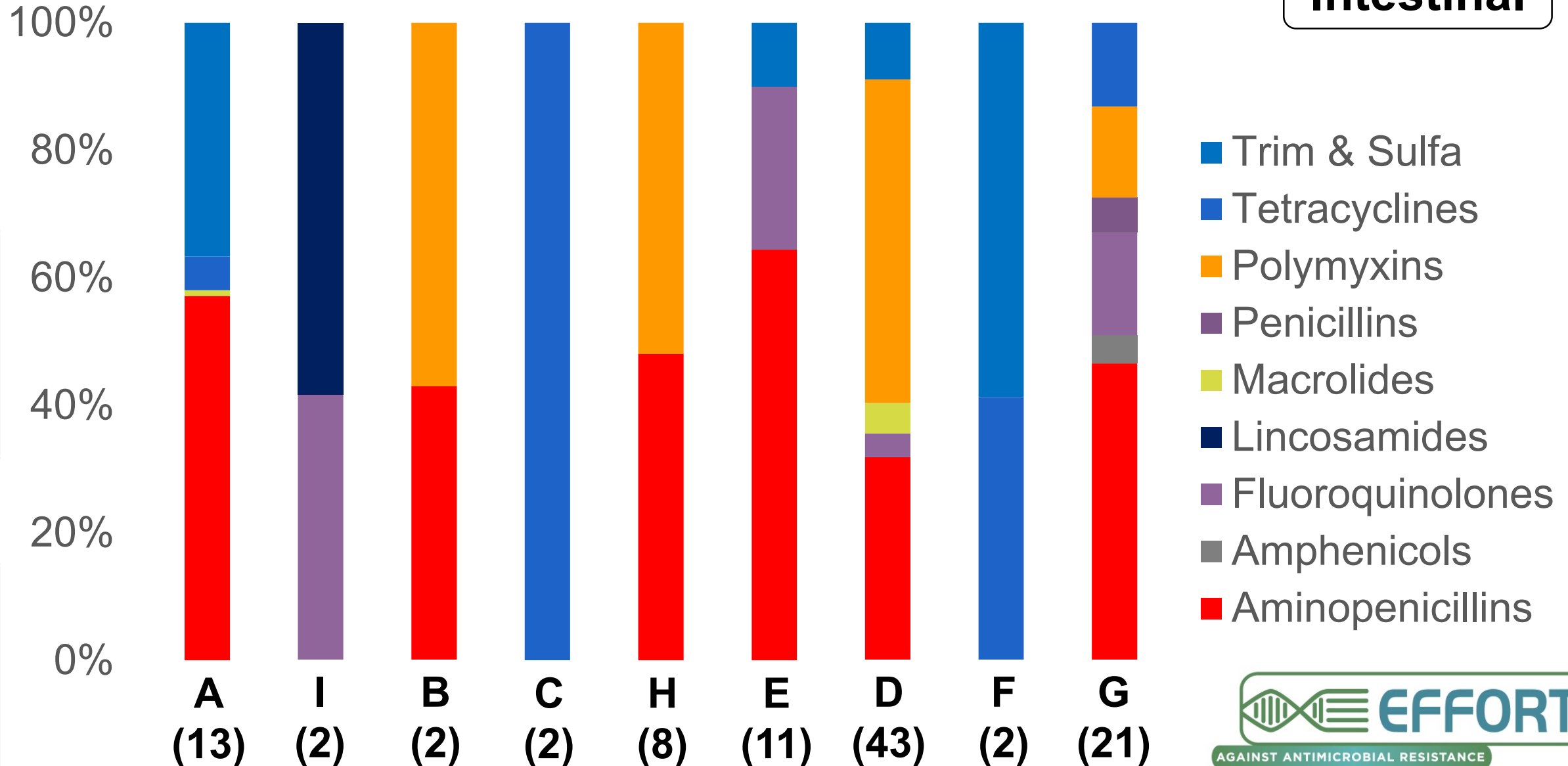




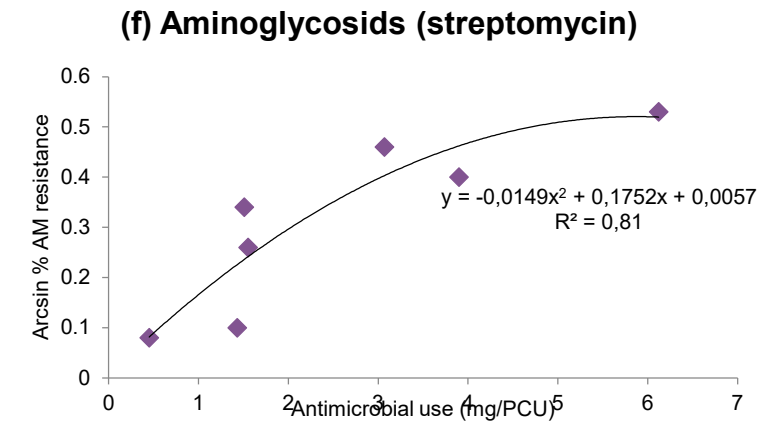
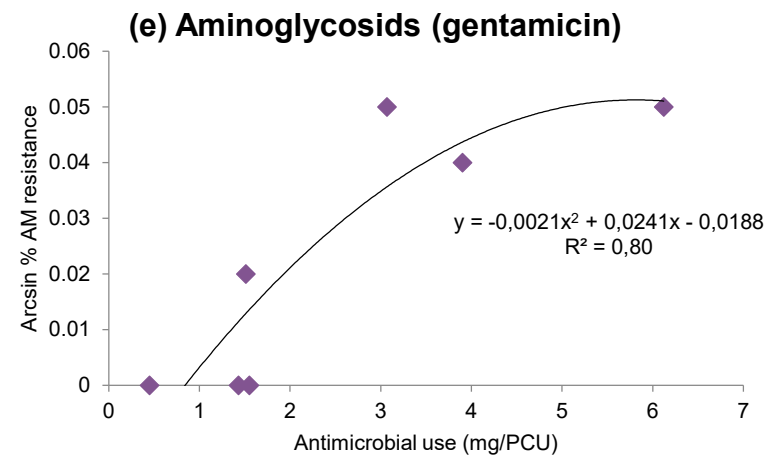
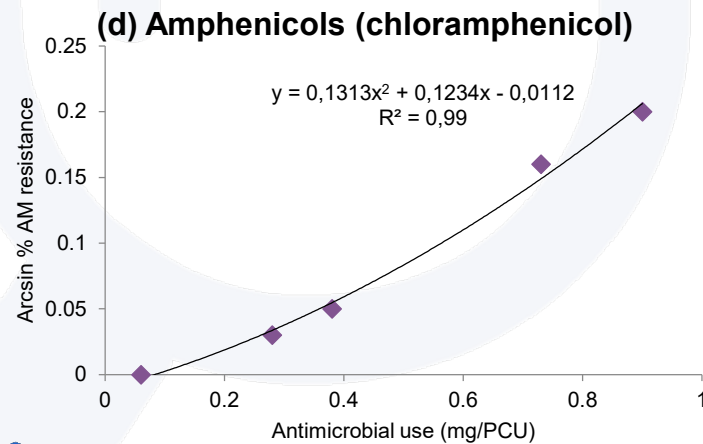
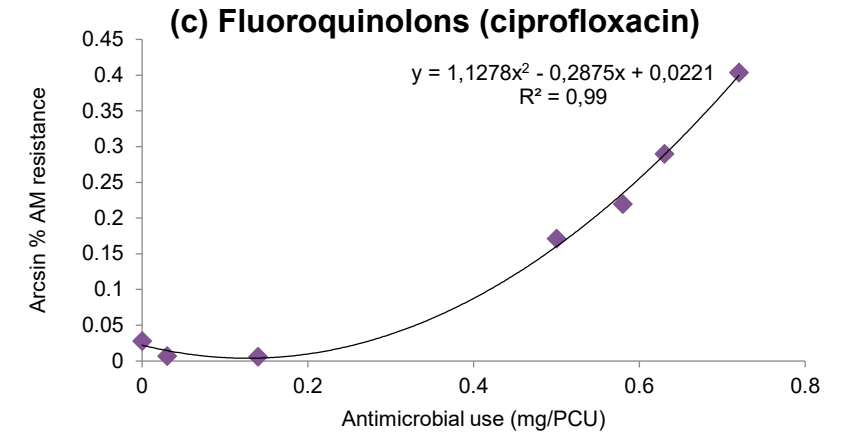
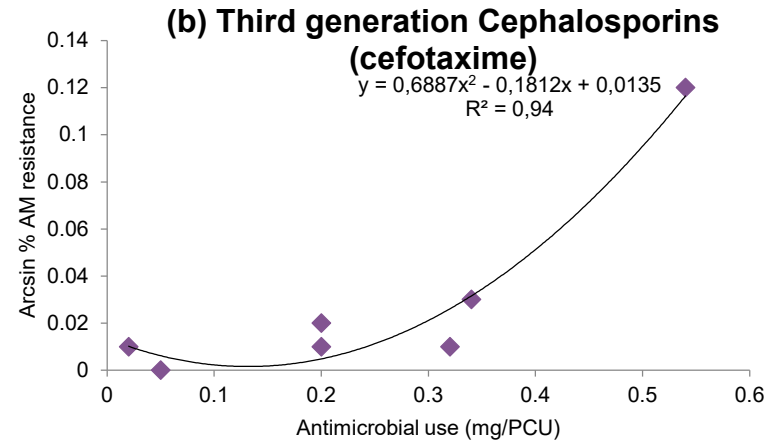
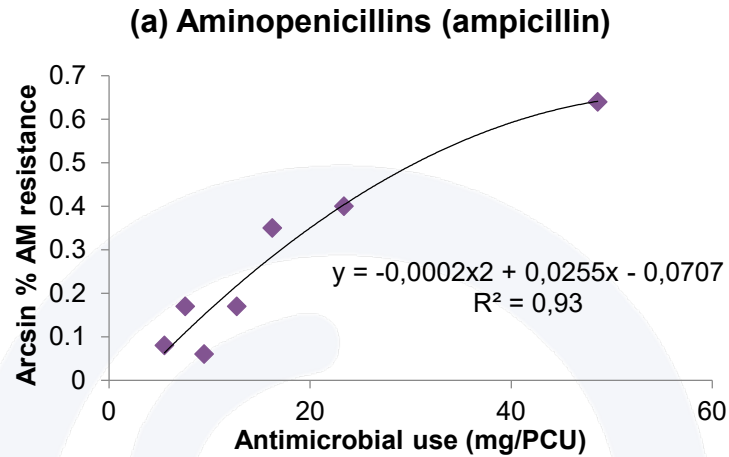


# RANDOMNESS IN CHOICE OF ACTIVE SUBSTANCE

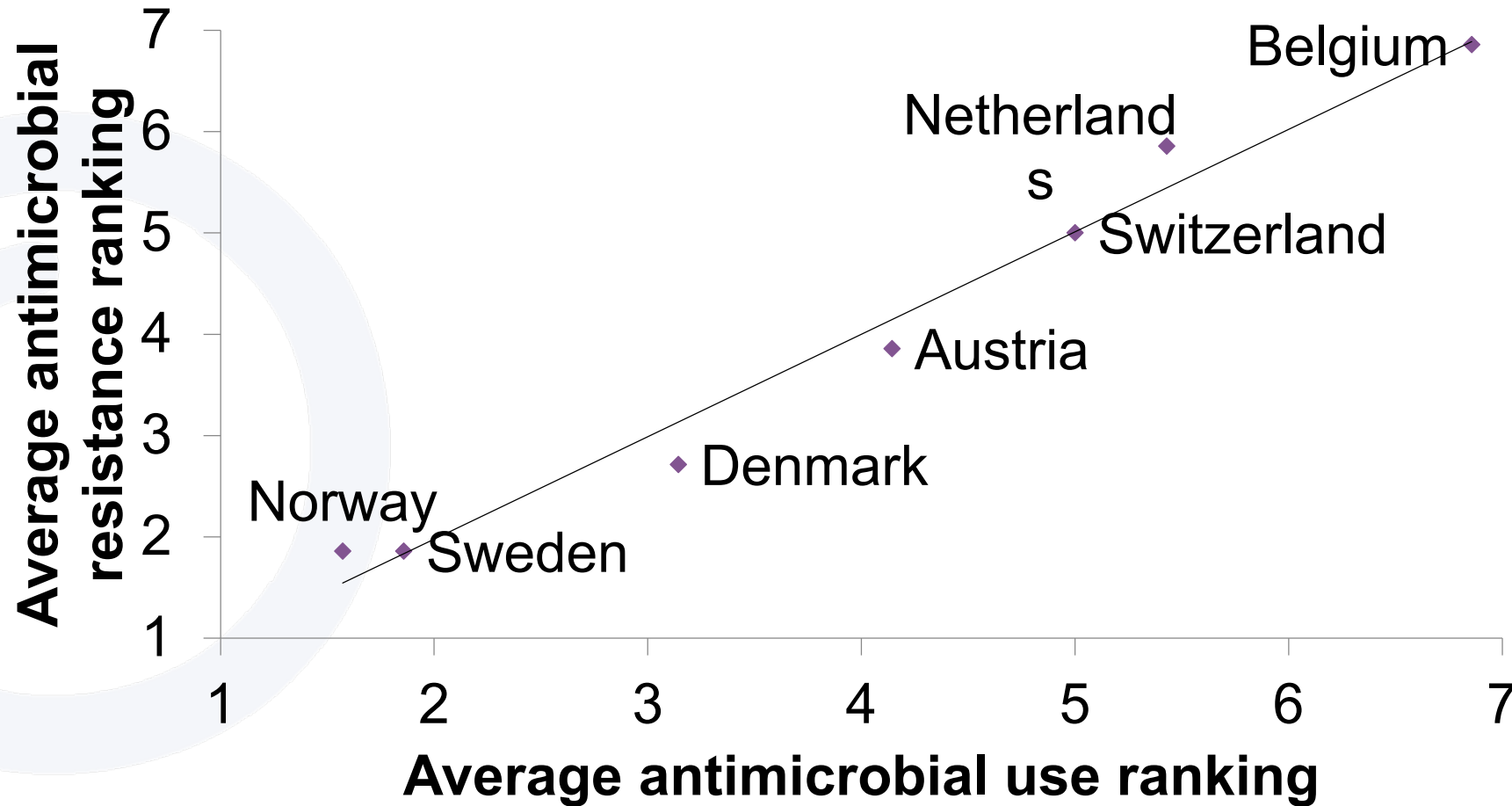
**Intestinal**

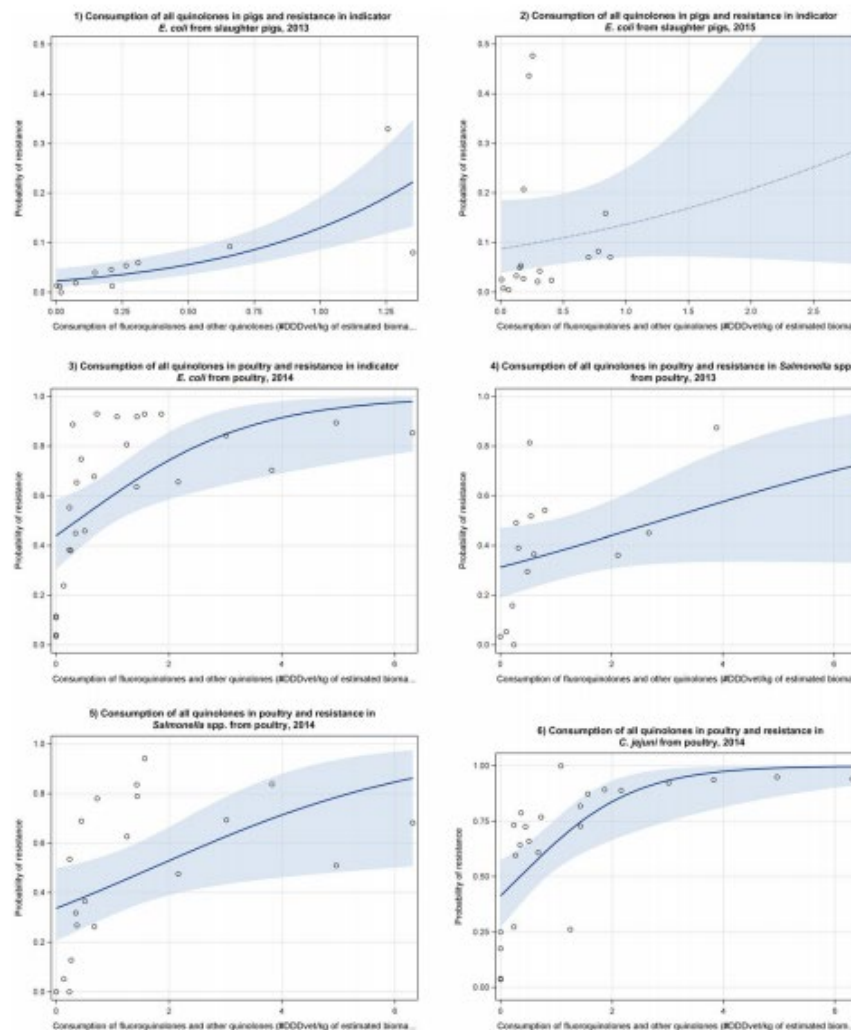


# Linking antimicrobial use to antimicrobial resistance in 7 EU countries based on monitoring data



# Linking antimicrobial use to antimicrobial resistance in 7 EU countries based on monitoring data





Dots represent the countries involved in the analysis. The category 'poultry' includes broilers for 2013 and broilers and turkeys for 2014. The scale used in graphs (5) and (6) is adapted according to the range of probabilities of resistance observed, in order to best show the distribution of data points. In graph (6), the dashed curve means that the corresponding association is not significant, although it becomes significant while disregarding the three outlying dots in the upper left hand corner of the graph.

**Figure 20:** Logistic regression analysis curves of the estimated consumption of all quinolones in pigs and the probability of resistance to ciprofloxacin in indicator *E. coli* from slaughter pigs in 2013 (1) and 2015 (2), and of the estimated consumption of all quinolones in poultry and the probability of resistance to ciprofloxacin in indicator *E. coli* from poultry in 2014 (3), in *Salmonella* spp. from poultry in 2013 (4) and 2014 (5) and in *Campylobacter jejuni* from poultry in 2014 (6) (see also Table 18)

## Linking antimicrobial use to antimicrobial resistance

2° JIACRA report

# Biosecurity ?

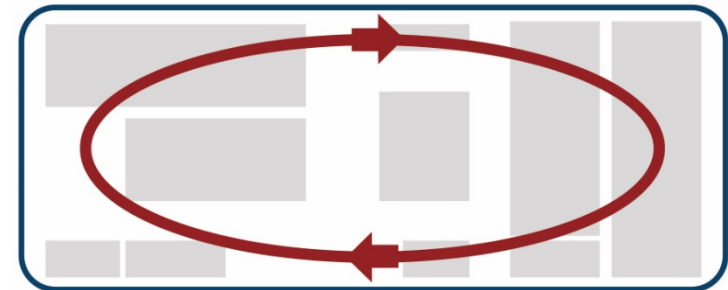
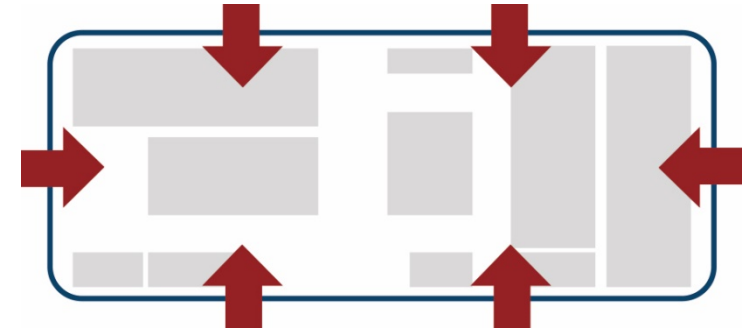
## EXTERNAL BIOSECURITY

= Reduce introduction

- endemic diseases
- "exotic" diseases

## INTERNAL BIOSECURITY

= reduce spread



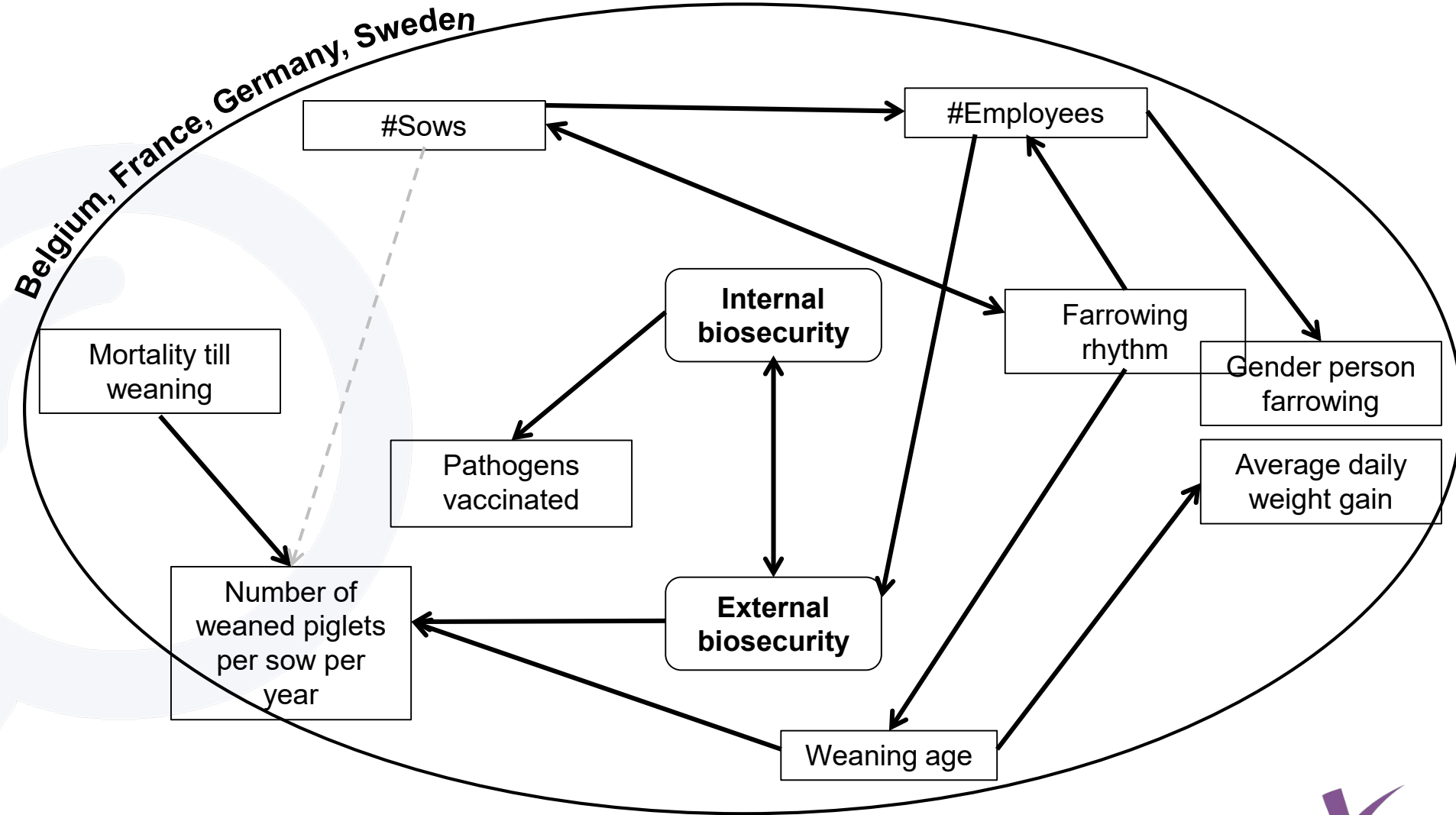
# Why biosecurity?

**BIOSECURITY is (should be) the basis of any disease control program**

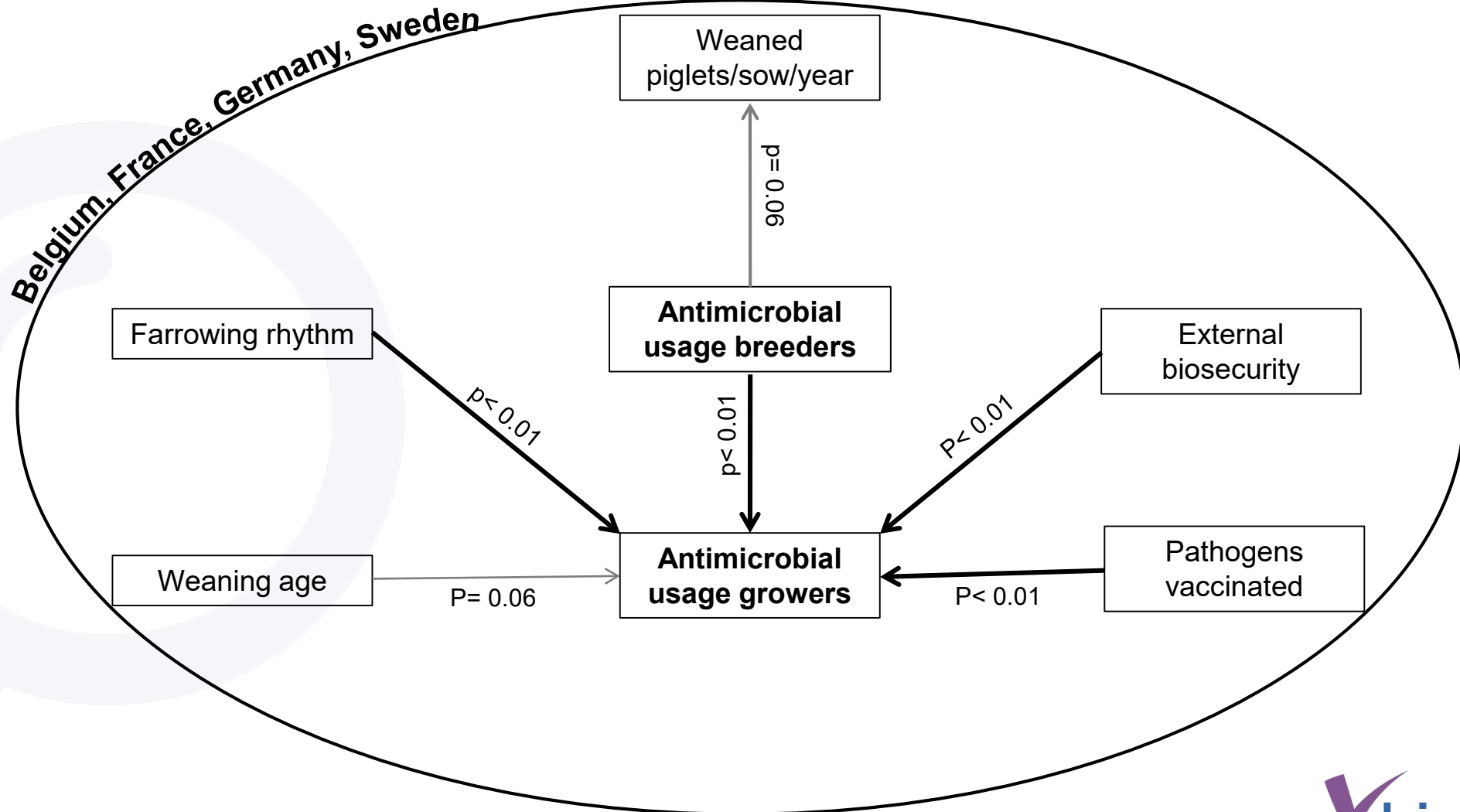




# Biosecurity, health and production



# Biosecurity, antimicrobial use



# Prevention is better than cure!

Biocheck.UGent is a **scientific risk-based and independent scoring system** to evaluate the quality of your on-farm biosecurity.

Quantify your biosecurity level right now!



Click [here](#) for more Biocheck.UGent videos

## Worldwide usage of Biocheck.UGent

The Biocheck.UGent has already been used **16302** times to evaluate the biosecurity in farms worldwide.

→ Worldwide statistics



10404



4294



1604

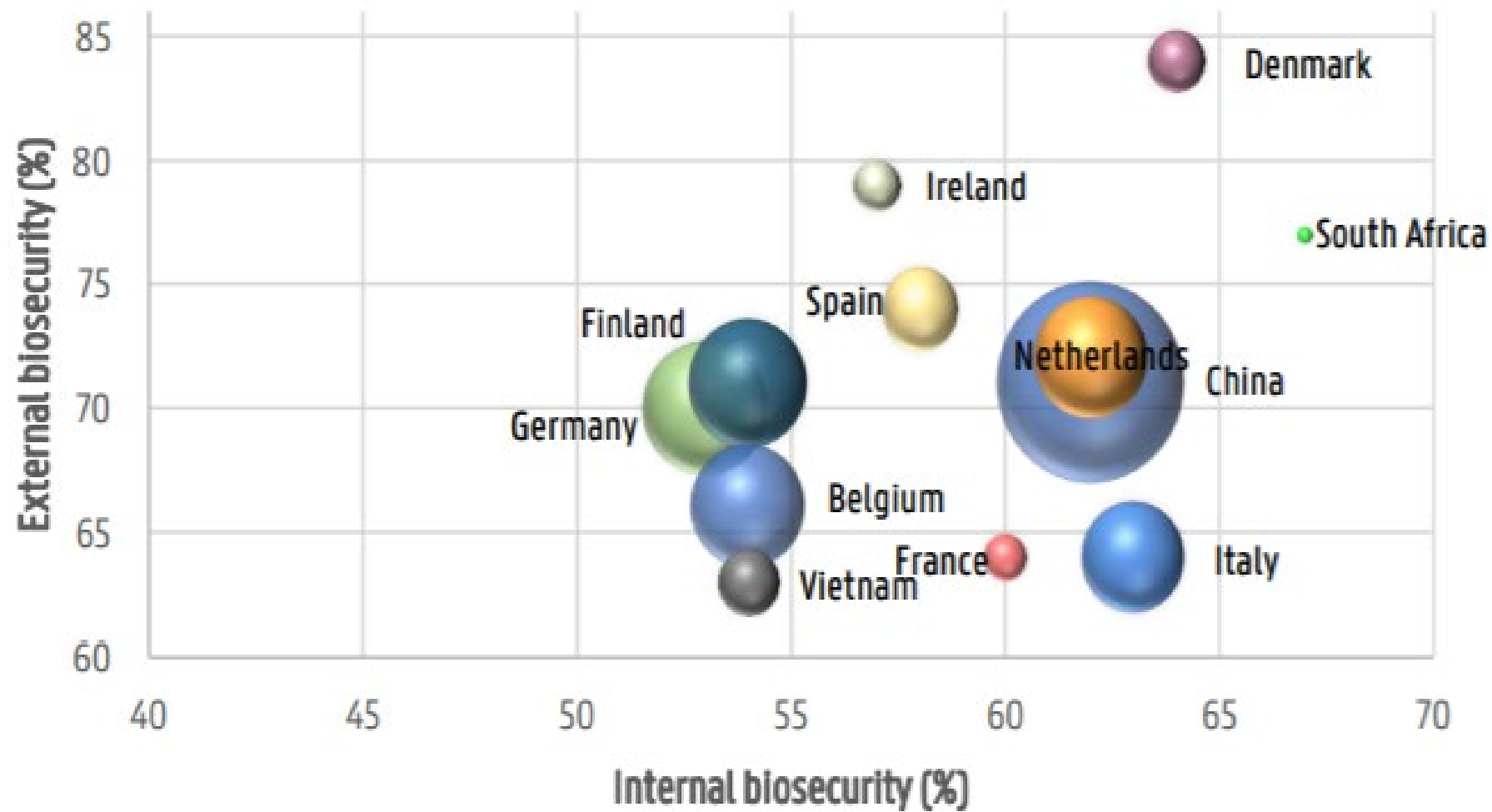


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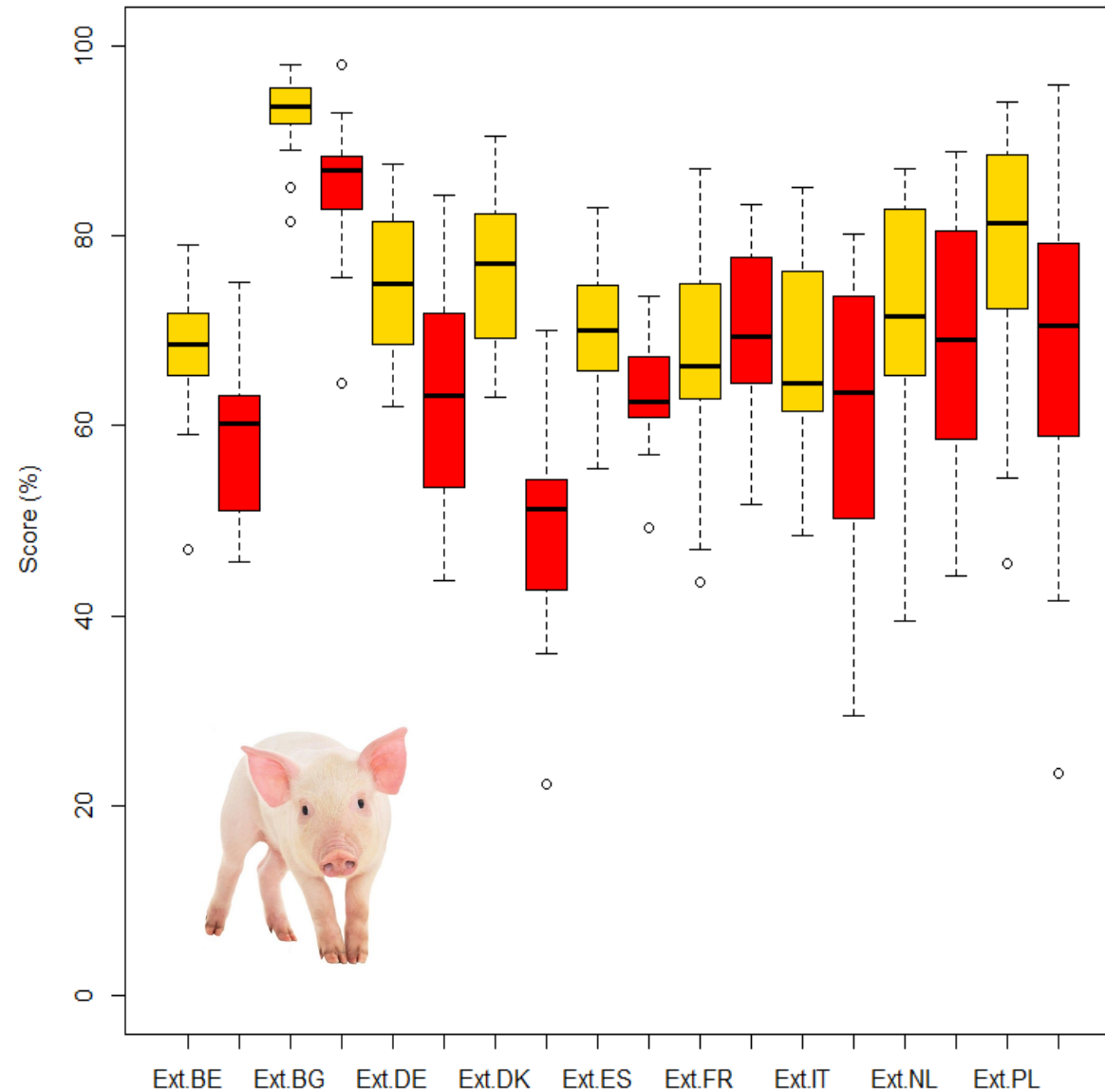
FIG

Nr	Description	Score	Country average
<i>External biosecurity</i>			
A	<u>Purchase of animals and semen</u>	56 %	89 %
B	<u>Transport of animals, removal of manure and dead animals</u>	57 %	70 %
C	<u>Feed, water and equipment supply</u>	87 %	39 %
D	<u>Personnel and visitors</u>	76 %	64 %
E	<u>Vermin and bird control</u>	60 %	63 %
F	<u>Environment and region</u>	30 %	52 %
<b>Subtotal External biosecurity:</b>		<b>62 %</b>	<b>66 %</b>
<i>Internal biosecurity</i>			
A	<u>Disease management</u>	60 %	58 %
B	<u>Farrowing and suckling period</u>	79 %	60 %
C	<u>Nursery unit</u>	86 %	65 %
D	<u>Fattening unit</u>	43 %	72 %
E	<u>Measures between compartments and the use of equipment</u>	68 %	44 %
F	<u>Cleaning and disinfection</u>	95 %	48 %
<b>Subtotal Internal biosecurity:</b>		<b>73 %</b>	<b>55 %</b>
<b>Total:</b>		<b>68 %</b>	<b>61 %</b>

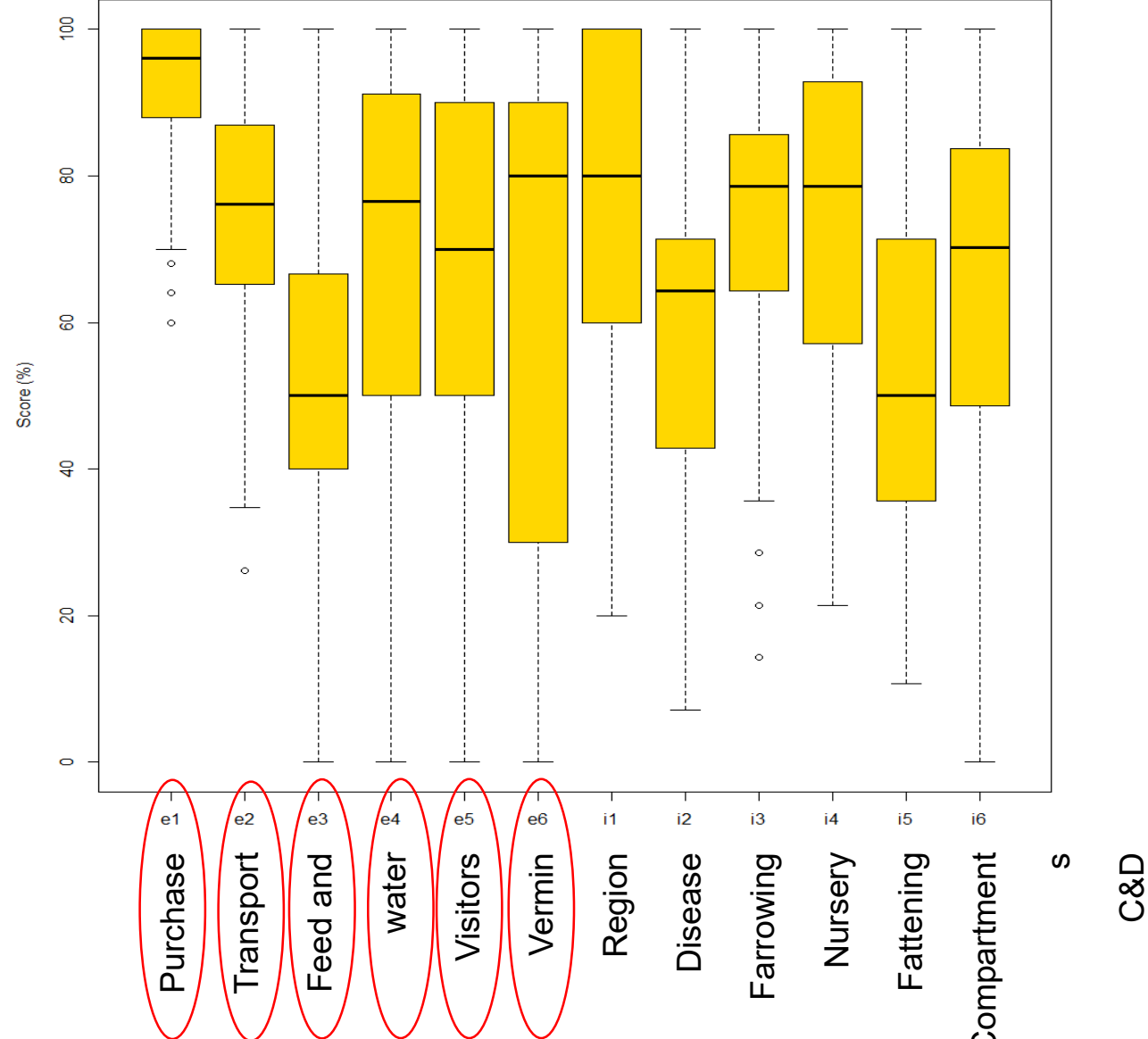
N/A = Not applicable



# COUNTRY-LEVEL COMPARISON OF EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL BIOSECURITY



# OVERVIEW PER SUBCATEGORY





# Impact of biosecurity

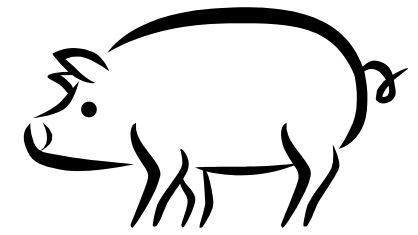


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Original Article

## Reducing Antimicrobial Usage in Pig Production without Jeopardizing Production Parameters

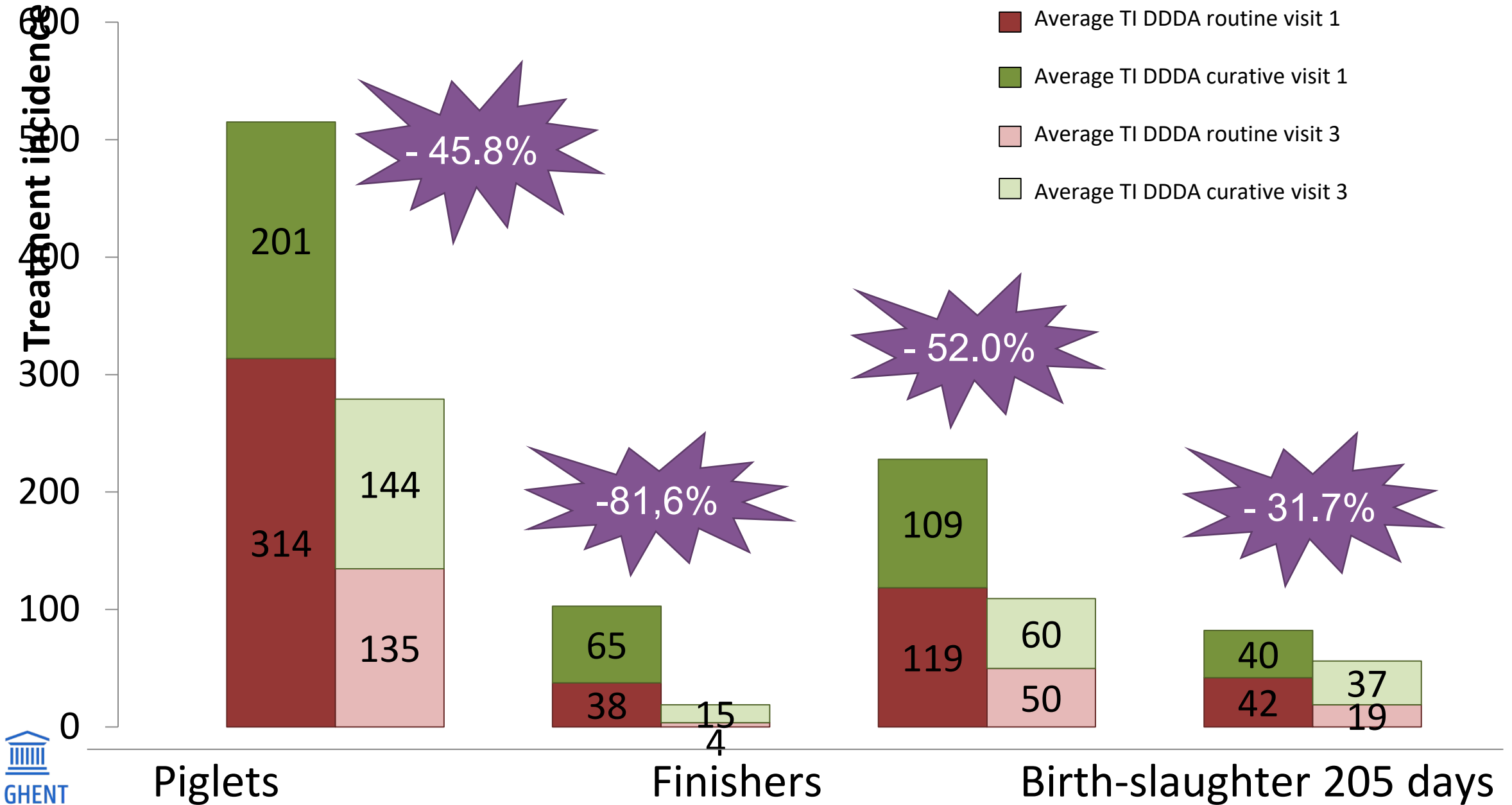
M. Postma , W. Vanderhaeghen, S. Sarrazin, D. Maes, J. Dewulf



Total biosecurity: + 11,9%

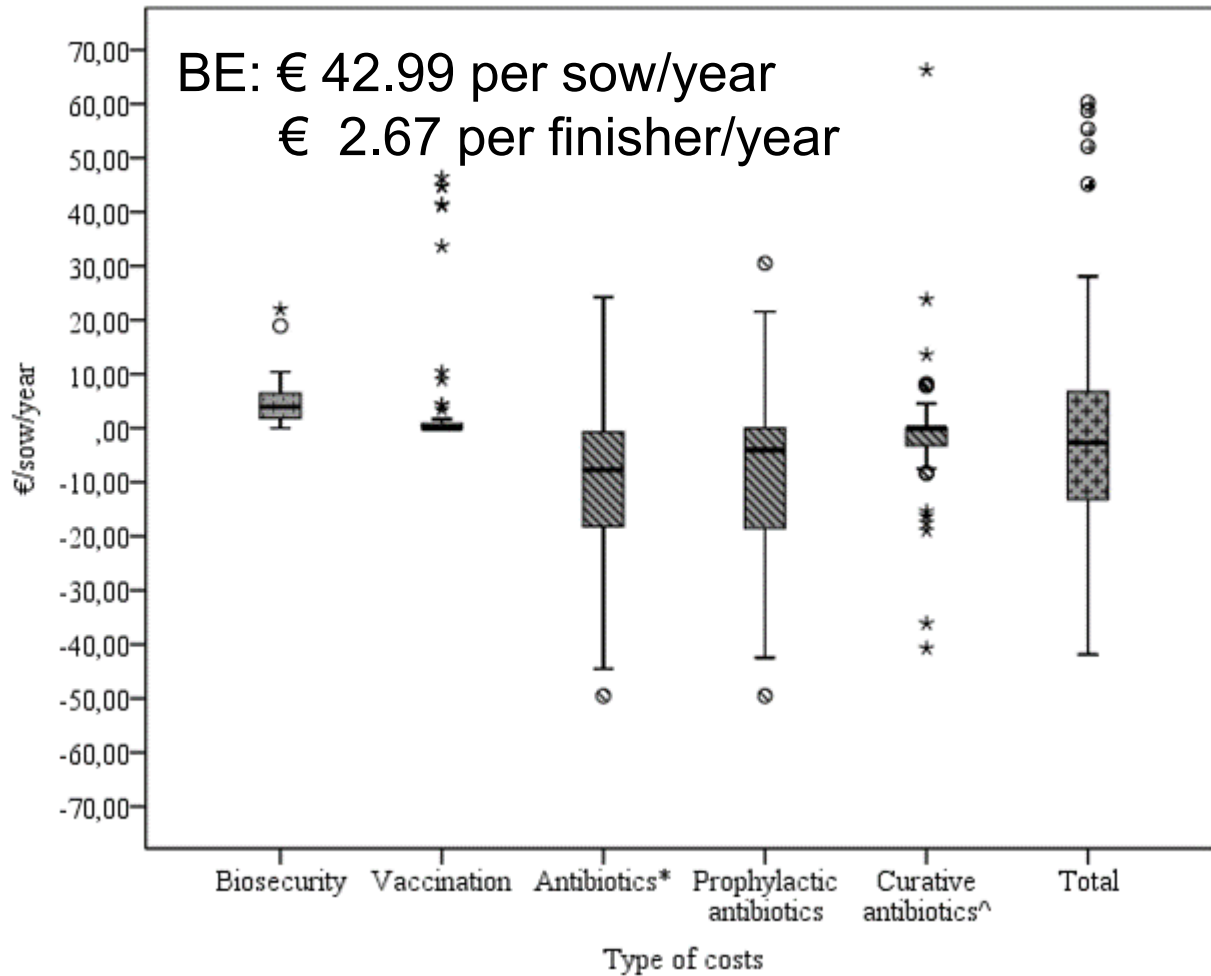
Internal biosecurity: + 18,8%

External biosecurity: + 6,6%



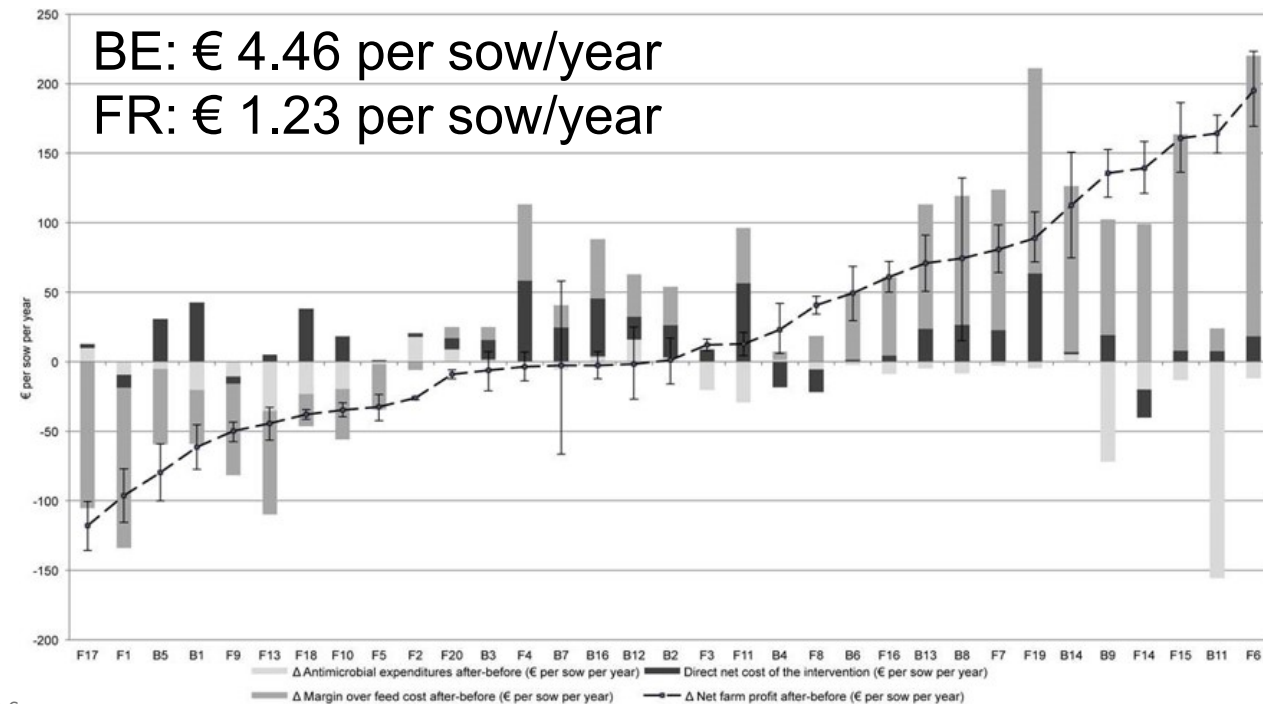
# Production results

	VISIT	MEAN	DIFFERENCE	P-VALUE
<b>Weaned piglets per sow per year</b>	Initial	26.4	+1,1	<0.01
	Follow up	27.5		
<b>Daily weight gain</b>	Initial	667.5	+7,7	0.01
	Follow up	675.2		
<b>Mortality in finisher pigs (%)</b>	Initial	3.2	-0,6	0.04
	Follow up	2.6		



# Herd-specific interventions to reduce antimicrobial usage in pig production without jeopardising technical and economic performance

L. Collineau<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, C. Rojo-Gimeno<sup>c,d</sup>, A. Léger<sup>a</sup>, A. Backhans<sup>e</sup>, S. Loesken<sup>f</sup>, E. Okholm Nielsen<sup>g</sup>, M. Postma<sup>d</sup>, U. Emanuelson<sup>e</sup>, E. grosse Beilage<sup>f</sup>, M. Sjölund<sup>e,h</sup>, E. Wauters<sup>c</sup>, K.D.C. Stärk<sup>a</sup>, J. Dewulf<sup>d</sup>, C. Belloc<sup>b</sup>, S. Krebs<sup>b</sup>



Farm-economic analysis of reducing antimicrobial use whilst adopting improved management strategies on farrow-to-finish pig farms

Cristina Rojo-Gimeno<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Merel Postma<sup>b,1</sup>, Jeroen Dewulf<sup>b</sup>, Henk Hogeveen<sup>c</sup>, Ludwig Lauwers<sup>a,d</sup>, Erwin Wauters<sup>a,e</sup>

# Conclusion

- Huge amount of data on AMU and AMR
- Increasing amount of data on Biosecurity

# Conclusion

- Challenges:
  - A lot of standardization in data collection and analysis is needed
  - Data ownership and availability needs to be sorted out
  - Open data should become the standard

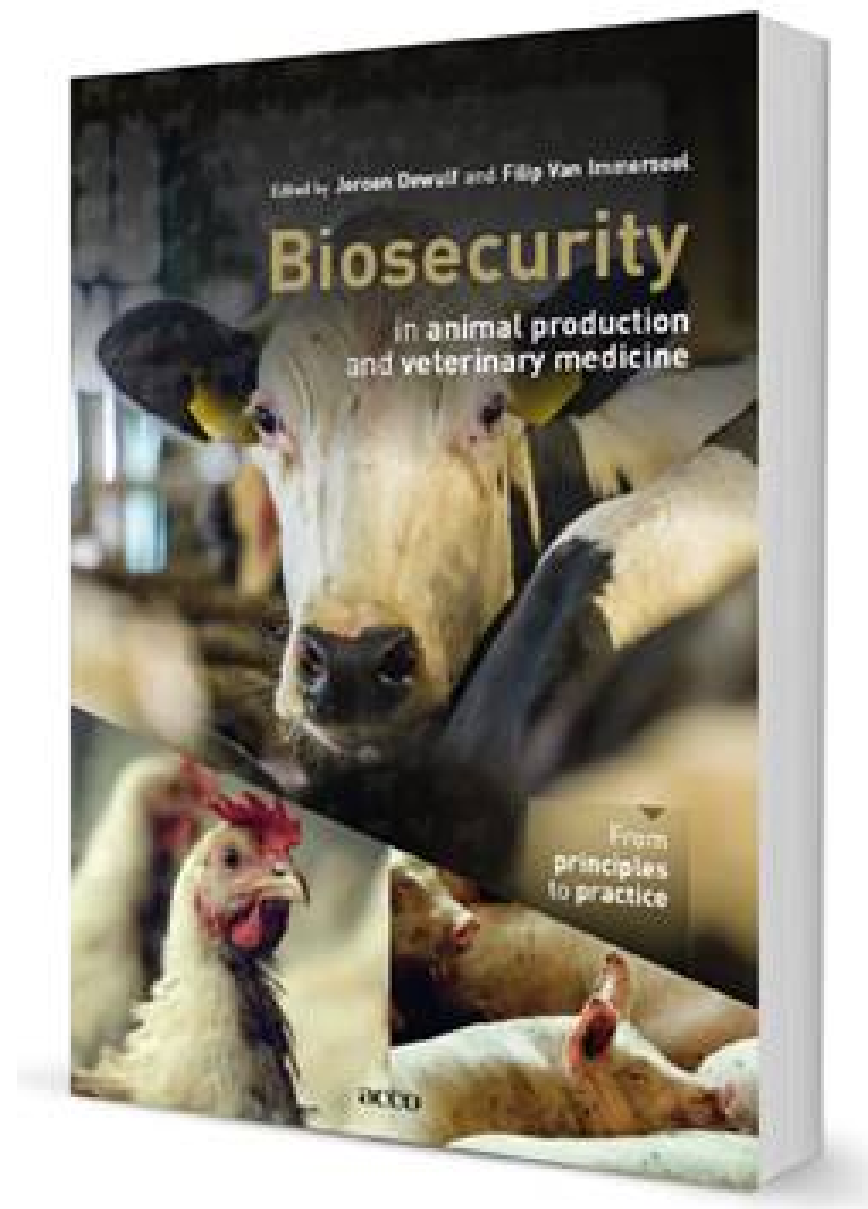
→ Need to get the DB connected



“An ounce of prevention,  
is worth a pound of cure”

- *Benjamin Franklin* -





# Jeroen Dewulf

## Full Professor

FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE  
GHENT UNIVERSITY

E      Jeroen.dewulf@ugent.be  
         biocheck@ugent.be

T      +32 9 264 75 43

[www.ugent.be](http://www.ugent.be)



Prof\_vet\_epi\_ugent



Ghent University



@jkdewulf



jkdewulf

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