

Consumption of antimicrobials in food animals outside EU/EEA



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Antimicrobial resistance a global concern

- Use of antimicrobials in people, animals and plants can promote development and spread of resistance
- Borderless spread of resistance → growing international public health problem
- Use of antimicrobials in animals is a food safety issue eg. foodborne zoonotic bacteria (*Salmonella* and *Campylobacter*)

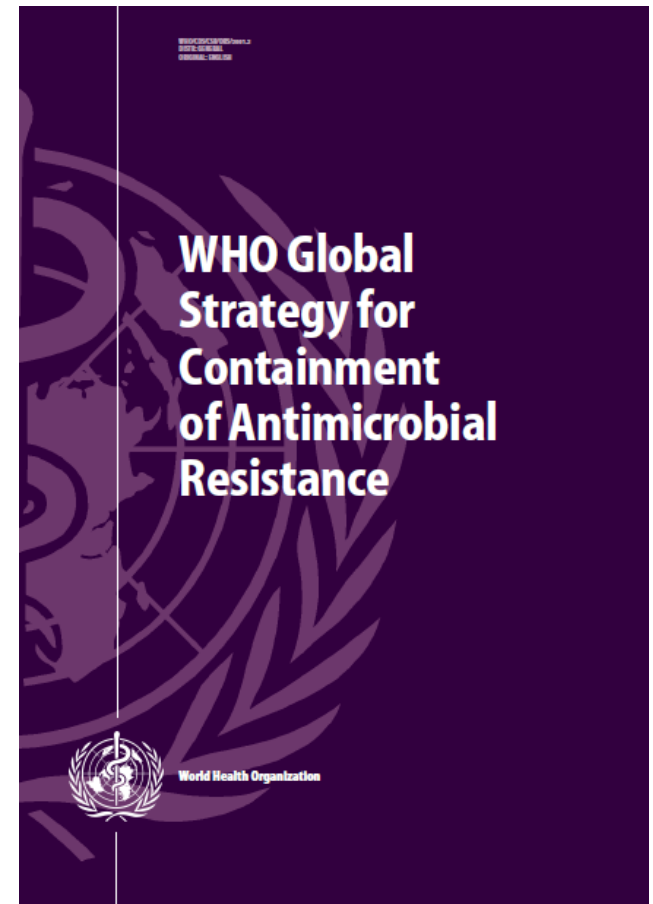


Antimicrobial resistance is a WHO priority

WHO global strategy

for containment of
antimicrobial resistance
published in 2001

**WHO European Strategic
Action Plan** on antibiotic
resistance adopted by Member
States in 2011



WHO European Strategic Action Plan on antibiotic resistance



Seven action areas:

1. Promote national coordination
1. Strengthen surveillance
2. Promote rational use of antibiotics, including surveillance of antibiotic consumption
3. Improve infection control and stewardship of antibiotic use in health care settings
4. Promote surveillance, prevention and control of antibiotic resistance in the food chain
5. Promote research and innovation on new antibiotics
6. Improve awareness on antibiotic use and risk of increasing resistance

World Health Day 2011 missions

“No action today, no cure tomorrow”

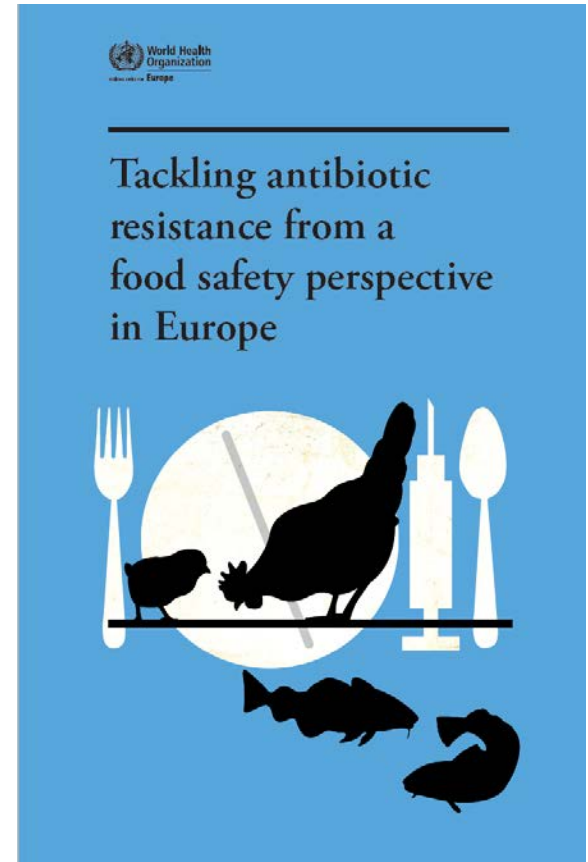
- Copenhagen, Denmark
- Strasbourg, France
- Moscow, Russia
- London, UK
- Rome, Italy
- Tashkent, Uzbekistan
- Tirana, Albania
- Dushanbe, Tajikistan



WHO emphasizes the food safety aspects

Publication issued on occasion of the World health Day 2011 suggests actions for tackling antibiotic resistance from a food safety perspective

Bestseller!



Key messages for countries

1. Improve overall coordination
2. Improve regulatory framework
3. Reduce the need for and promote prudent use of antibiotics
4. Improve surveillance
5. Advocate and communicate
6. Build capacity and provide training
7. Address knowledge gaps and research needs



• Overall coordination

- National and international interdisciplinary cooperation
- National intersectoral holistic strategy and action plan with an intergovernmental steering committee
- Formal mechanism between health authorities and food safety/veterinary authorities



• Improved regulatory framework

- Eliminating the use of antibiotics as growth promoters
- Requiring that antibiotics be administered to animals only when prescribed by a veterinarian
- Requiring that antibiotics identified as critically important in human medicine – and especially fluoroquinolones and third- and fourth-generation cephalosporins – only be used in food animals if their use is justified



- **Reduce the need for and promote prudent use of antibiotics**

- Reducing the need for antibiotics in animal husbandry, by improving animal health through biosecurity measures, disease prevention (including vaccine use), and good hygienic and management practices
- Eliminating economic incentives that facilitate the inappropriate prescription of antibiotics



- **Surveillance**

- Establishing a surveillance system for the use of antibiotics in food animals
- Establishing an integrated (among public health, food and veterinary sectors) surveillance system to monitor antibiotic resistance in selected foodborne bacteria

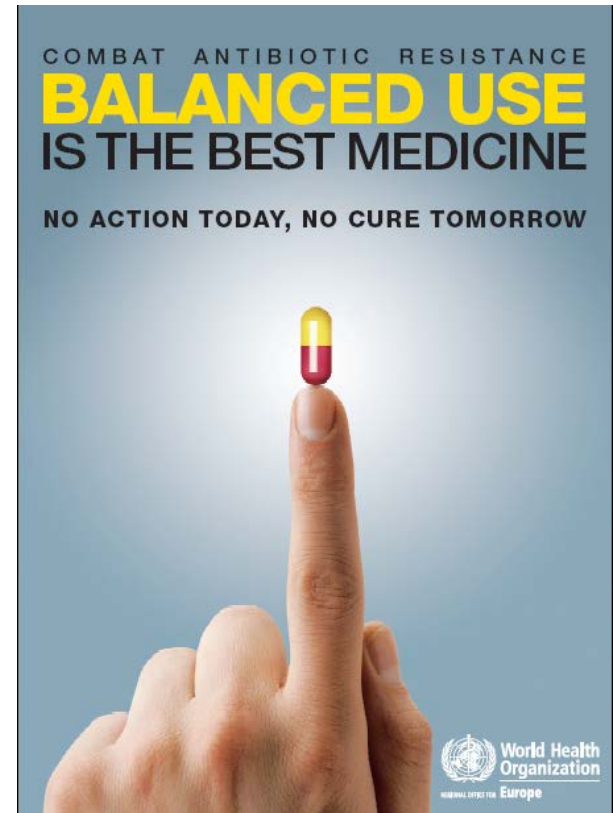


Survey in WHO EURO 2007

- Surveillance of antibiotic resistance in food bacteria
 - Most EU countries **do have**
 - Most non-EU countries **do not have**
- Surveillance of antibiotic usage in animals
 - Some EU countries **do have**
 - Most non-EU countries **do not have**
- Prescription for use of antibiotics in animals
 - Armenia, Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine: **Not required**
 - Unknown in several other countries

- **Advocacy and communication**

- Raise awareness of antibiotic resistance from a food safety perspective
- Prompt action that prevents the development and spread of antibiotic resistance in the food chain



- **Training and capacity building**

- Develop guidelines on the prudent use of antibiotics in food animals, taking a multidisciplinary approach.
- Provide the training needed to implement them



WHO capacity building activities on AMR from food safety perspective

- **Workshops**

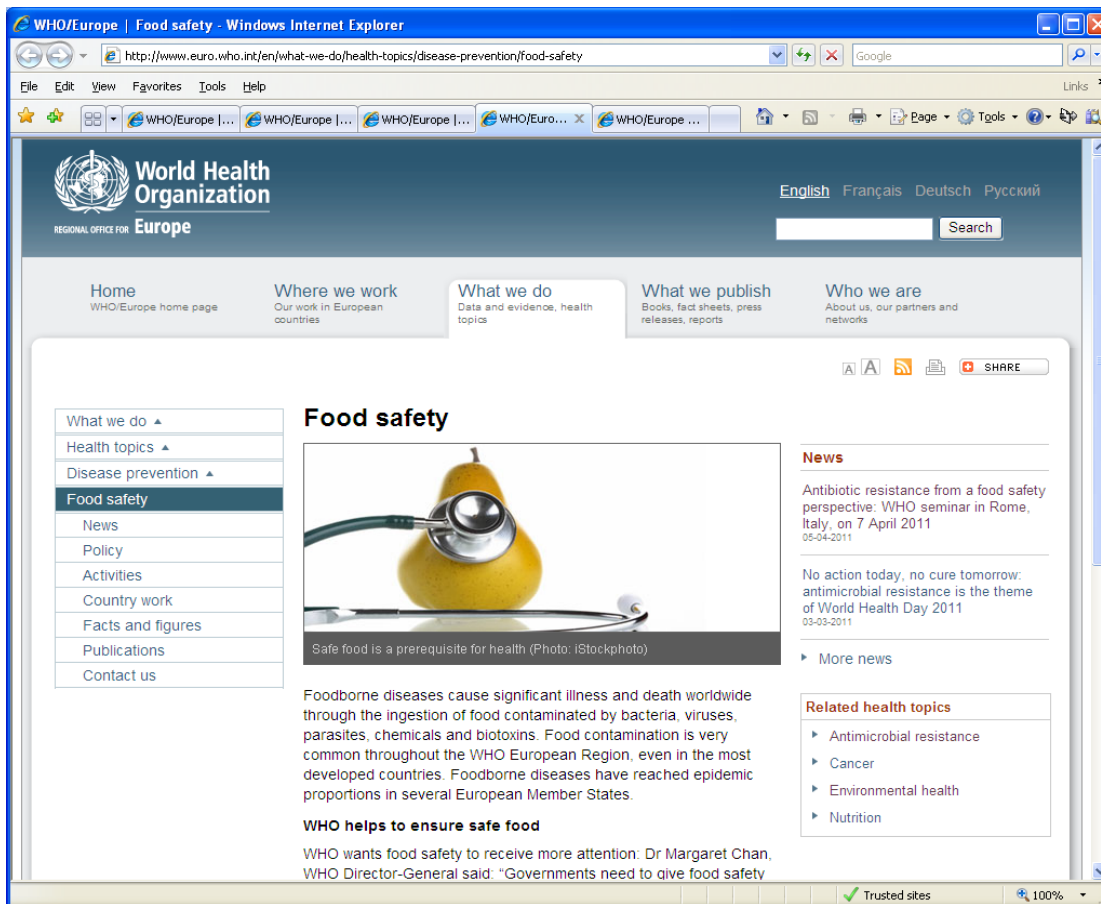
- o Belgrade, Serbia, 2010 (CRO, ROM, SRB)
- o Durres, Albania 2012 (ALB, CRO, MNE, ROM, SRB)

- **Global Foodborne Infections Network (GFN) training**

- o St. Petersburg, Russia, 2011 (Russian speaking countries)
- o Almaty, Kazakhstan, 2012 (Central Asian Republic)
- o Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 2013 (national)

- **Other activities**

- o Project in Kosovo on integrated surveillance of antimicrobial resistance
- o Montenegro, 2010 (food safety and nutrition action plan)
- o Tajikistan, 2012 (national of strategy on nutrition and food safety)



Thank you!

<http://www.euro.who.int/foodsafety>