



Human and veterinary pharmaceuticals regulation

Towards EU accession: Serbia's regulatory challenges, expectations and opportunities

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Republika Srbija
Ministarstvo zdravlja
Ministarstvo poljoprivrede,
šumarstva i vodoprivrede,
Uprava za veterinu

Republic of Serbia
Ministry of Health,
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry
and Water Management,
Veterinary Directorate



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

Control of Veterinary Drug Residue in European Union



Presented by: Pascal Sanders, Anses, French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health Safety, Fougères, EU-RL





Outline

Legal framework

Laboratory organisation

Analytical methods

Conclusion

Legal Framework : Council Regulation 470 / 2009

Veterinary drugs, Biocides

- Maximum residue limit (MRL)

Table 1 : Substances for which MRLs have been established.

- Animal Species, use

Table 2 : Substances for which no MRL could be established because of an uncertainty about the risk.

- The administration of substances listed in this table to food-producing species is prohibited.

Reference Point of Action

- EU-RL and EFSA



Legal Framework : Directive 96 / 23 / CE

Regulation of residue control

Group of compounds

- Compounds group A : **Substances with anabolic effect and unauthorized substances (A6 : Table 2 Reg 470 / 2009)**
- Compounds group B : **Veterinary drugs residue and contaminants**



Legal Framework : Directive 96 / 23 / CE

Competent authority tasks

- Annual control programme
- Inspection

Laboratories tasks

- European Union Reference Laboratory
- National Reference Laboratory
- Routine Laboratory

Methods validated according decision 2002/657

Quality assurance system : ISO17025



Species	Number of controlled animals (% of annual production)	Group A		Group B
Bovine	0.4%	0.25%	50% live animal	0.15% (30% for groups B1)
			50% slaughterhouse	
Porcine	0.05 %	0.02%		0.03% (30% for group B1)
Sheep and Goat	0.05 %	0.01%		0.04%
Equine	In relation to the problems identified			
Poultry (broiler chicken, turkeys)	1 per 200 tons of annual production (minimum : 100)	50% of samples		50% of samples (30% for group B1)
Aquaculture products	1 per 100 tons of annual production	33% of samples		67%
Milk except sheep and goat milk	1 per 15000 tons of annual production	70% for veterinary medicament and 30% for B3		
Eggs	1 per 1000 tons (equivalent ton)	70% for groups A6, B1, B2b and 30% in relation to the problems identified (B3a)		
Honey	10/300 tons (3000 tons) + 1/300 tons	50% for groups B1 and B2c and 40% for groups B3a, B3b, B3c		

Directive 96 / 23 : Annex I

GROUP A6

Aristolochia spp. and preparations thereof

Chloramphenicol

Chloroform

Chlorpromazine

Colchicine

Dapsone

Dimetridazole

Metronidazole

Nitrofurans (including furazolidone)

Ronidazole



Directive 96 / 23 : Annex I

Group B : Veterinary drugs & contaminants

(1) Antibacterial substances, including sulphonamides, quinolones

(2) Other veterinary drugs

(a) Anthelmintics

(b) Anticoccidials, including nitroimidazoles

(c) Carbamates and pyrethroids

(d) Sedatives

(e) Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)

(f) Other pharmacologically active substances

(3) Other substances and environmental contaminants

(a) Organochlorine compounds including PCBs

(b) Organophosphorus compounds

(c) Chemical elements

(d) Mycotoxins

8 (e) Dyes

(f) Others

Laboratory network



EU-RLs

Anses Fougères :
B1 + B3e + A6

BVL Berlin
B2 a,b,c + A6

RIVM Wageningen
B2 d + A6

NRLs : 1 or more/MS

Routine laboratories

Legal Framework :

Decision 2002 / 657

COMMISSION DECISION of 12 August 2002 implementing Council Directive 96 / 23 / EC concerning the performance of analytical methods and the interpretation of results.

- **MRL or MRPL (Minimum required performance level)**
- **Use of validated methods**
 - Performance criteria for analytical methods
 - Decision limit ($CC\alpha$) : limit at and above which it can be concluded with an error probability of α that a sample is **non-compliant**.
 - Detection capability ($CC\beta$) : smallest content of the substance that may be **detected, identified and/or quantified** in a sample with an error probability of β .
 - Criteria to confirm presence of a compound in a matrix..
- **Definition of « compliant sample »**

Screening Methods

False compliant rate of $< 5 \%$ (β -error) at the level of interest.

	CC β	Precision	Selectivity Specificity	Applicability Ruggedness
Qualitative	+	-	+	+
Quantitative	+	+	+	+

	Biological methods	Biochemical Methods	Chemical Methods
Qualitative	Tube test	Snap test	HPTLC spot
Quantitative	Bacterial Growth inhibition zone	ELISA Receptor test	HPLC HPLC/MSMS

Confirmatory methods

	Group A	Group B
LC or GC with mass-spectrometric detection	X	X
LC or GC with IR spectrometric detection	X	X
LC-full-scan DAD		X
LC –fluorescence		X
2-D TLC - full-scan UV/VIS		X
GC-Electron capture detection		*
LC-immunogram		*
LC-UV/VIS (single wavelength)		*



Confirmatory method validation

	Qualitative	Quantitative
Detection limit $CC\beta$	+	+
Decision limit $CC\alpha$	+	+
Trueness/recovery	-	+
Precision	-	+
Selectivity/specificity	+	+
Applicability	+	+
Ruggedness/Stability	+	+

Major class of veterinary drugs : Examples

	Screening	Confirmatory
Betalactams	Growth inhibition, Receptor test	LC/UV, LC/MSMS
Tetracyclins	Receptor test	LC/UV, LC/MSMS
Fluoroquinolones	LC/Fluo	LC/Fluo, LC/MSMS
Avermectines	HPTLC, LC/UV	LC/UV, LC/MSMS
Benzimidazoles	HPTLC, LC/UV	LC/UV, LC/MSMS
Sedatives	LC/UV	LC/UV, LC/MSMS
Coccidiostats	HPTLC, ELISA, LC	LC/MSMS



Interlaboratory studies

Three different objectives

- Interlaboratory validation of methods
 - Reproducibility & repeatability
- Production of certified reference material (CRM)
 - Cooperation with Joint Research Center
- Proficiency test
 - Performance of laboratory network
 - Improvement of quality assurance



Conclusion



Twenty years of analytical progress

- Technological progress
- Development of laboratory performance

Quality assurance / Proficiency test

Revision of Directive 96/23 planned

- Targeted control vs exposure monitoring
- Food law requirements
- Responsibility at all stages by food business operators



Thank you for your attention
