DATA COLLECTION ON SALES AND USE OF ANTIMICROBIALS IN FRANCE

Preparation to the new regulation
1. Background and Context
Surveillance systems implemented in France

1998 - Surveillance and Research programme (funded by Ministry of Agriculture)

1999 - First report on sales + on-farm studies on use

2010 - First ‘Panel INAPORC’ survey on usages in a sample of pig farms -> renewed every 3 years

2014 – LAAAF (Law for the future of Agriculture, Food and Forest) Transmission on data on antimicrobials sales and use mandatory

2016 – veal calves

2017–2021 2nd ecoAntibio Plan « AB as it should be, when it should be »

2022 – New EU Regulation on veterinary medicines

2024 2027 2030

2018 – 1st report from feed mills

2019 – poultry

2011–rabbits

Objective: “to provide veterinarians and farmers with straightforward tools for self-evaluation of antibiotic prescription and use, along with more precise nationwide monitoring of the sales of antibiotics”
### Specific actions for AM Data collection

- **Extended collection of antimicrobial sales data (mandatory and voluntary scope)**
- **Collection of data on use of antimicrobials in animals (stepwise approach)**
- **Requirement to set up continuous (semi)automated data collection system or other appropriate systems that enable direct or indirect evaluation of use at farm level**
- **Data quality requirements and Data quality management plan**

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![Timeline for Data transmission](image)

**2022 – New EU Regulation on veterinary medicines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pigs</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
<th>Bovines</th>
<th>Other food-producing animals</th>
<th>All species</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>2024</td>
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Outcomes

1. Data on sales since 1999, with per species estimates (process under quality assurance) -> trends / achievements

   Trends in animals exposure (in ALEA) since 2005 (all antimicrobials in black)

   → Sales of antimicrobials decreased by 45% since 2011 (2020 data, in ALEA):

   - bovine animals -23 %,
   - pigs -56 %,
   - poultry -64 %,
   - rabbits -40 %.

   (Source: national report ANSES-ANMV 2021)
Outcomes

1. Data on sales since 1999, with per species estimates (process under quality assurance) -> trends / achievements

2. Complementary detailed information from data collection systems on use involving professional bodies, technical institutes, veterinarians, farmers and Anses

**Better knowledge of practices to inform decisions**

Example of cephalosporines voluntary withdrawal in pig production *(Verliat et al., 2021)*

**Better understanding of trajectories heterogeneity**

Example in rabbit production
To adapt training/coaching

**Building references for self-evaluation**

Example in poultry production
To get quarterly estimates for broilers and turkeys
Outcomes

1. Data on sales since 1999, with per species estimates (process under quality assurance) -> trends / achievements
2. Complementary detailed information from data collection systems on use involving professional bodies, technical institutes, veterinarians, farmers and Anses
3. Analysis of deliveries from feed mills

(Source: national report ANSES-ANMV 2021)
Context

The different data collection systems on use of antimicrobials were set-up considering professionals requirements, constraints and objectives.

The new EU regulation requirements are not fulfilled. Due to limited coverage (i.e. samples) or missing data (e.g. antimicrobial compound in rabbit production)

→ A new data collection system to be conceived and implemented

In 2020, in France:

- 19,530 veterinarians - 7,976 veterinary practices
  (10,100 veterinarians for companion animals only)
- 55,850 pharmacists – 22,510 dispensaries
- > 180 feed mills
- 172,000 farms

Data collection system √
2. Future
Calypso

→ A project called « Calypso »

An information system including other data transmission and consultation tools, in a broader view of the veterinarians activities in the veterinary public health framework.

Priority business process on data collection on use of antimicrobials

• Discussed since 2014
• Prepared since 2017
• Managed by the French Veterinary Council (official mandate from the French Ministry of Agriculture)

• Based on deliveries and prescription data collection
• From softwares/practice management systems in use

• All species considered (with priorities)
• Individual reporting (self-evaluation, follow-up improvement)
Strength and weakness

**Veterinarians** involvement
Workload limitation objective
Previous experience and knowledge
Usefulness of data recognized
Adhesion to self-evaluation objective
Part of a global information system

Numerous actors
and various cases to consider
Regulation to adapt
Budget
Time constraint

A challenge for veterinarians and national authorities

« Work in progress »...