WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Protecting animals, preserving our future



OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance and OIE Standards and Activities

> Consultation meeting with stakeholders - Request from the European Commission for advice on the impact on public and animal health of the use of antibiotics in animals, London, UK, 28 February 2014

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Antimicrobial resistance – a global concern

- Antimicrobial agents are essential to ensure human health, animal health and welfare, and food security
- There is a lack of coherent global approaches to prevention and containment
- The human, animal and even plant sectors have a shared responsibility to prevent or minimise the development of antimicrobial resistance by both human and non-human pathogens



Global Status of AMR worldwide

- It is not a new phenomenon
- No control of antimicrobial circulation and use in more than 120 countries
- Need to establish measures for controls on: importation, production, distribution and use
- Falsified product make up a majority of circulating antimicrobials, growing importance on international trade
- Challenge in many developed countries: unrestricted direct access to antimicrobials by farmers and any user without veterinary oversight

OIE ACTIVITIES on AMR



OIE Activities on AMR

Existing standard adopted by 178 Countries on:

- Harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance
 surveillance programmes
- Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns
- Responsible and prudent use (Veterinary supervision)
- Permanent risk assessment
- Developing use of vaccines (research, standards)
- OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterina Importance

(updated in 2013 to take into account concerns for human health,



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OIE Activities on AMR

- \rightarrow PVS pathway, Gap analysis
- Veterinary Services & Legislation (importation, distribution, use of antimicrobial)
- Nomination and training of National Focal Points
- Supporting veterinary education & day one competences

The OIE PVS Pathway

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- Strengthening veterinary statutory bodies and veterinary oversight on the distribution and use of antimicrobials
- \rightarrow Regional and global Conferences (2013)

→ Supporting quality veterinary medicines and harmonisation of national authorisation (VICH)

OIE Activities on AMR

 AMR is one of the 3 top priorities addressed under the One Health agenda, with FAO and WHO

(tripartite Concept Note, 2010)

The FAO-OIE-WHO Collaboration

Sharing responsibilities and coordinating global activities to address health risks at the animal-human-ecosystems interfaces

A Tripartite Concept Note





April 2010



OIE Portal on Antimicrobial Resistance



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OIE STANDARDS and GUIDELINES

Terrestrial Animal Health Code 2013

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

2013 Burger

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Section – 6: Veterinary Public Health

- Chapter 6.6. Introduction to the recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance;
- Chapter 6.7. Harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance and monitoring programmes;
- Chapter 6.8. Monitoring of the quantities and usage patters of antimicrobial agents used in food producing animals;
- Chapter 6.9. Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine;
- Chapter 6.10. Risk assessment for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobials in animals.

http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/

Aquatic Animal Health Code 2013

OTE ORGANISATION FOR ADMAIN HARTH Protecting animals, preserving our juliup Aquatic Animal Health Code

2013

Section – 6: Veterinary Public Health

Chapter 6.2. Introduction to the recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance;

- Chapter 6.3. Principles for responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in aquatic animals;
- Chapter 6.4. Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in aquatic animals;
- Chapter 6.5. Development and harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance & monitoring programmes for aquatic animals;
- Chapter 6.x. Risk assessment for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobials in aquatic animals (under dvpt).

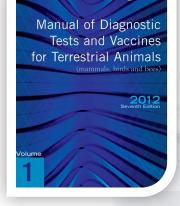
http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=171&L=0&htmfile=titre_1.6.htm

Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals 2012

• Part 3: General Guidelines:

3.1. Laboratory methodologies for bacterial antimicrobial susceptibility testing.

http://www.oie.int/en/international-standardsetting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/





OIE LIST OF ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS OF VETERINARY IMPORTANCE

OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance - Background

- Two FAO/OIE/WHO Expert Workshops on Non-Human Antimicrobial Usage and Antimicrobial Resistance held in 2003 and 2004
- Recommendation that Antimicrobial classes that are "critically important" for human and veterinary medicines need to be defined and identified by WHO and OIE respectively
- All antimicrobial agents used in food-producing animals



OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance - Background

- The OIE list was developed by an OIE ad hoc Group based on a questionnaire sent to all the OIE Member Countries and international organisations* and endorsed by the Biological Standard Commission
- Finally adopted in May 2007 by the World Assembly of Delegates (Resolution No.XXVII) during the OIE General Session
- Updated in 2013 to take into account concerns for human health (WHO and FAO participated in this task)



OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance - Background

 Objective of the list: to safeguard the efficacy and availability of Veterinary Antimicrobial Agents for diseases where they are few or no antimicrobial alternatives

• The list is intended to help veterinarians in their therapeutic choice



- Background / History
 - Background
 - Preparation of the draft list (2004)
 - Discussion at the 74th International Committee in May 2006
 - Refinement of the List
 - Adoption of the List
 - Revision of the list of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance (July 2012)



- Criteria used for categorisation of veterinary important antimicrobial agents
 - Criterion 1 Response rate to the questionnaire regarding Veterinary Critically Important Antimicrobial Agents: the criterion was met when a majority of the respondents (more then 50%) identified the importance of the antimicrobial class in their response to the questionnaire

Criterion 2 – Treatment of serious animal disease and availability of alternative antimicrobial agents: the criterion was met when compounds within the class were identified as essential against specific infections and there was a lack of sufficient therapeutic alternatives

 Criteria used for categorisation of veterinary important antimicrobial agents (contd)

 Veterinary Critically Important Antimicrobial Agents: are those that meet BOTH criteria 1 AND 2
 Veterinary Highly Important Antimicrobial Agents: are those that meet criteria 1 OR 2

Veterinary Important Antimicrobial Agents: are those that meet NEITHER criteria 1 OR 2



• The List includes the following classes (26):

Aminoglycosides, Ansamycin-Rifamycins, Arsenical, Bicyclomycin, Cephalosporins, Fusidic acid, Ionophores, Lincosamides, Macrolides, Aminocoumarin, Orthosomycins, Penicillins, Phenicols, Phosphonic acid, Pleuromutilins, Polypeptides, Quinolones, Quinoxalines, Sulfonamides, ulfonamides+Diaminopyrimidines, Diaminopyrimidines, Streptogramins, **Tetracyclins**, Thiostrepton

Antimicrobial agents	VCIA	VHIA	VIA
Aminocoumarin			X
Aminoglycosides	x		
Ansamycin-Rifamycins		X	
Arsenical			X
Bicyclomycin			X
Cephalosporins 1 st and 2 nd generations		X	
Cephalosporins 3rd and 4th generations	X		
Fusidic acid			X
Ionophores		X	
Lincosamides		X	
Macrolides	X		
Orthosomycins			X
Penicillins	X		
Phenicols	X		
Phosphonic acid		X	
Pleuromutilins		X	
Polypeptides		X	
Quinolones 1st generation		X	
Quinolones 2nd generation	X		
Quinoxalines			X
Sulfonamides	X		
Sulfonamides+Diaminopyrimidines	X		
Diaminopyrimidines	X		
Streptogramins			X
Tetracyclins	X		
Thiostrepton			X

- Recommendations
 - Any use of antimicrobial agents in animals should be in accordance with OIE standards on responsible and prudent use laid down in Chapter 6.9. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and in the Chapter 6.3. of the Aquatic Animal Health Code
- Antimicrobial agents in the OIE List should be classified according to the three categories (VCIA, VHIA and VIA)



Recommendations (contd)

 For a number of Antimicrobial Agents there are no or few alternatives for the treatment of diseases in target species. In this context, particular attention paid on VCIA and VHIA.

 Among the VCIA, some are also considered of critical importance for human and animal health (third and fourth generation Cephalosporins, and Fluoroquinolones)



Recommendations (contd)

- For those VCIA:
- Not to be used as preventive treatment in feed or water or in absence of clinical signs;
- Not to be used as first line, unless justified and bacteriolgical test;
- Extra label/off label limited and reserved for instances where no alternatives are available.



Recommendations (contd)

 Antimicrobial classes / sub classes used only in human medicine are not included in this OIE List. Recognising the need to preserve the effectiveness of the antimicrobial agents in human medicine, careful consideration should be given regarding their potential use (including extra-label/off-label use) / authorisation in animals.



List available on the OIE website at:

http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Our_scientific_exp ertise/docs/pdf/OIE_list_antimicrobials.pdf





Thank you for your attention



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