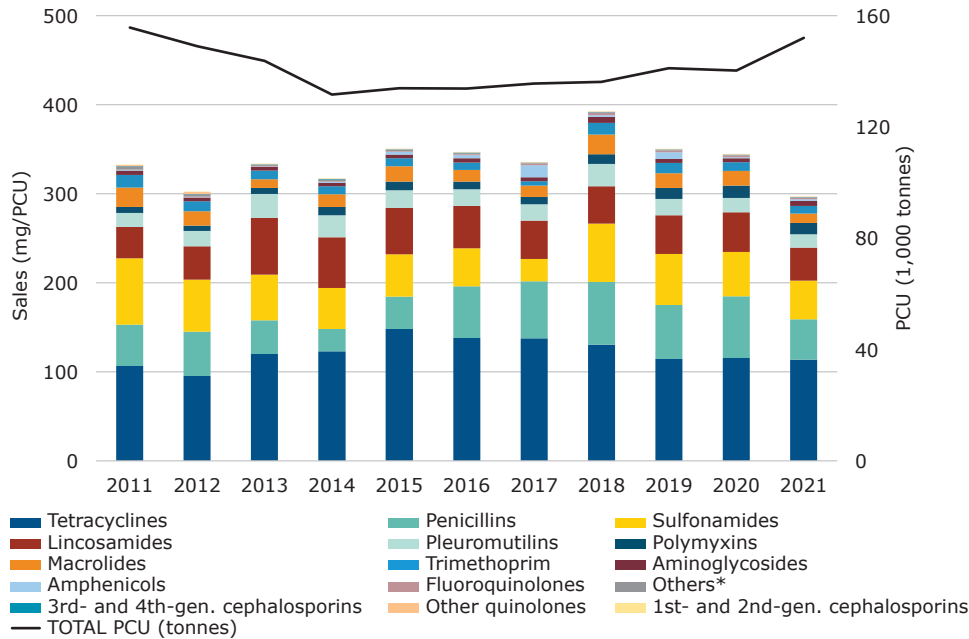




Sales trends (mg/PCU) of antibiotic VMPs for food-producing animals

Sales trends by antibacterial class (mg/PCU) from 2011 to 2021^{1,2}



¹ Sales data sorted from highest to lowest in 2021.

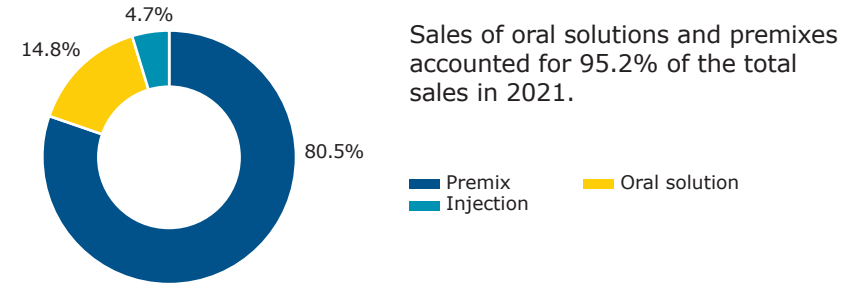
² For Cyprus, extensive corrections were made to their animal population data in all reporting years (2011–2020).

* The class 'Others' includes sales of rifaximin and spectinomycin (classified as other antibacterials in the ATCvet system).

Since 2011:

- ↓ 10.8% overall annual sales (from 332.3 mg/PCU to 296.5 mg/PCU in 2021)
- ↑ 125.5% 3rd- and 4th-generation cephalosporin sales (from 0.14 mg/PCU to 0.31 mg/PCU in 2021)
- ↑ 329.4% fluoroquinolone sales (from 0.42 mg/PCU to 1.8 mg/PCU in 2021)
- ↓ 94.8% other quinolones sales (from 1.2 mg/PCU to 0.06 mg/PCU in 2021)
- ↑ 91.0% polymyxins sales (from 6.6 mg/PCU to 12.7 mg/PCU in 2021)
- ↓ The PCU decreased by 2.4% between 2011 and 2021

Proportion of sales (mg/PCU) by product form in 2021^{1,2}

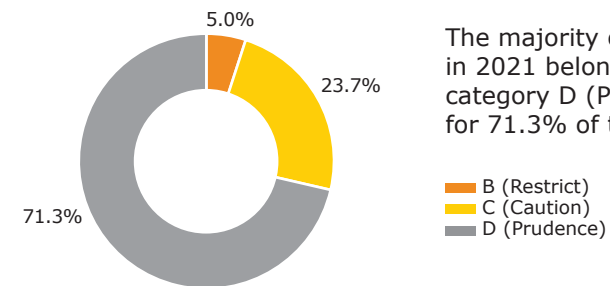


Sales of oral solutions and premixes accounted for 95.2% of the total sales in 2021.

¹ Sales of other forms (intramammary and intrauterine products) are not included in this figure and represent 0.1% of total sales.

² No sales of oral powders, bolus or oral paste products were reported in 2021.

Proportion of sales (mg/PCU) by AMEG categories in 2021



The majority of antibiotic VMP sales in 2021 belonged to the AMEG category D (Prudence), accounting for 71.3% of the total sales.

2021 sales data

In 2021, overall sales decreased by 13.9% in comparison to 2020 (from 344.2 mg/PCU to 296.5 mg/PCU). The three highest selling antibiotic classes were tetracyclines, penicillins and sulfonamides, which accounted for 38.3%, 15.3% and 14.7% of total sales, respectively.

Country information

During 2021's data validation, Cyprus changed the reporting of animal population figures to ESVAC concerning dairy cows and living sheep. Previously, figures were extracted from Eurostat as per ESVAC protocol. For 2021, the Veterinary Services of Cyprus collected animal figures representing the entire population of dairy cows and living sheep throughout the entire year and reported it to ESVAC. The Veterinary Services of Cyprus provided the corrected figures of dairy cows and living sheep for 2011–2020 to ESVAC so that country sales trends could be carried out. In addition, Cyprus provided missing data on the biomass of farmed fish produced for 2011–2020. These corrections resulted in PCU increases ranging from 14% to 31% and decreases of sales in mg/PCU ranging from -12% and -24%.

It should be noted that, compared to other participating ESVAC countries, the goat population in Cyprus is relatively high and accounts for a substantial share of the country's food-producing animal population. Living goats are not included in the PCU calculation for the ESVAC analysis, resulting in an underestimation of the PCU for Cyprus and, consequently, higher mg/PCU values. Based on national statistics for the number of goats in Cyprus and an average treatment weight of 45 kg, the living goat PCU would have added an estimated 10,100 tonnes to the PCU for Cyprus in 2021. Thus, if living goats had been included in the PCU, total annual sales in mg/PCU would have been approximately 7% lower in 2021.

A National Strategic Plan to combat antimicrobial resistance was published in December 2012 by the Ministry of Health under the 'One Health' approach. This plan is managed by the National Committee on Antibiotics, which includes representatives from both the human and veterinary medicine fields. Activities introduced with the National Strategic Plan focus mainly on human health, although there are some actions in the veterinary field, such as improving the diagnosis and use of antibiotics in animals and specifying measures to encourage prudent use of antimicrobials. This plan is expected to be revised and updated during 2023 in order to also give greater emphasis in the veterinary field.

Moreover, improvements in the action plan based on EU and OIE guidelines will take place in parallel. This five-year action plan to combat antimicrobial resistance was prepared by the veterinary services and approved during the first half of 2018 by the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment. This plan contains several types of measures, including: awareness-raising campaigns; strengthening prevention of infections in food-producing animals; controls on the use of highest priority critically important antimicrobials for human medicine; and recommendations on prudent use of antimicrobials in line with published EC guidance.