



Pharmacovigilance in poultry experience from the field

Dr. Johan Van Erum

Vet. Practice Galluvet –Belgium

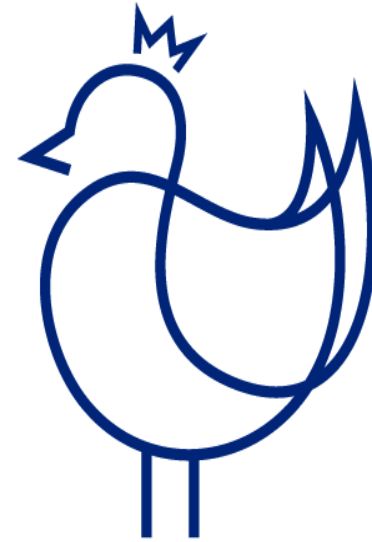
EMA-London 23/11/16



- Galluvet: poultry veterinary practice; north east BE
- Since 1993 - now 11 Full time poultry veterinarians
- Part of “Poulvet Group”

Poulvet group:

- 4 poultry veterinary practices
- 1 diagnostic lab
- Active in BE, south NL and north FR
- In BE: 70% of broiler farms; 90% of layer business (rearing and laying); 80% of broiler parent stock (rearing and laying)



POULVET

GROUP

GALLUVET | DEGUDAP

POULPHARM | POULVET MTS | EYBECQUE

Poultry in the EU

- Poultry Industry is diverse: from full integration to independent units
- Recent trend in industry of doing acquisitions and consolidation across the borders of Member States
- In most Member States you find specialised vet poultry practices, which are increasingly organised in groups.

Poultry in the EU

Intense contact between Vet practices throughout EU:

- Number of poultry vets is relatively small
- Out of stock vaccines
- Discuss particular animal health issues
- Joint and frequent congresses
- EPVSG – European Poultry Veterinary Study Group
 - Informal exchange of ideas and problems 2/year

Pharmacovigilance in Poultry - examples

- Reverse to virulence of live vaccines:
 - High risk in poultry
 - Mass vaccination (spray; drinking water)
 - High amount series of passages of vaccine-strains within and between flocks
 - Bacterial vaccines: Salm. Gallinarum SG9R; MG6/85
 - Salm. Gallinarum field isolated are related to the vaccine strain SG9R
 - Viral vaccines: Infectious Laryngal Tracheitis
 - Endemic ILT outbreaks are related to vaccine strains

Pharmacovigilance in Poultry - examples

- Antibiotics:

Flumiquine-use in broiler breeders: greatly increased number of floor eggs and poor eggshell quality

- Coccidiostats:

- Nicarbazine: relation with acute mortality in broilers (spiking mortality syndrome)

- Lasalocid: relation with leg-problems in broilers (duck walking)

Why PhV reporting or not

- Complexity: f.e.
 - Influence of husbandry on whether or not occurrence of adverse effects
 - Influence of administration route of vaccines: DW/spray versus inj/ eye-drop
 - Influence of time: SG9R vaccination in rearing period and outbreaks of SG several months later.

First outbreaks of SG in 2001 and article of Prof Van Immerseel et al. published in 2013. “Salmonella Gallinarum field isolates from laying hens are related to the vaccine strain SG9R”

Why PhV reporting or not

- Consequence of reporting Phv is unclear for poultry vets
- Once reported, no influence in further decision process for poultry vets
- Risk of losing useful vet med; “damage for the industry without is bigger than with a few adverse effects...”

How to improve?

- **Consultation Platform** for poultry vets and regulators: Q&A and discussion about relation between the use of vet med and emergence of diseases.
- Therefore: direct interaction between regulators and poultry vets at EU level

How to improve?

- Consultation platform at EU level:
 - industry is organised across the borders of Member States
 - Traffic of hatching eggs and breeding stock across the borders
 - Link between emerging diseases and use of Vet Med more readily apparent on a larger scale (f.e. Salmonella Gallinarum outbreaks)

How to improve?

- Consultation platform:
 - = or > 1 / year
 - agenda: f.e.
 - Trends in the emerging diseases and the prophylaxis and therapy applied
 - Trends in off label use

Thank you for your attention!