

Consumption of antimicrobials in food animals outside EU/EEA



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Antimicrobial Resistance: A Global Concern

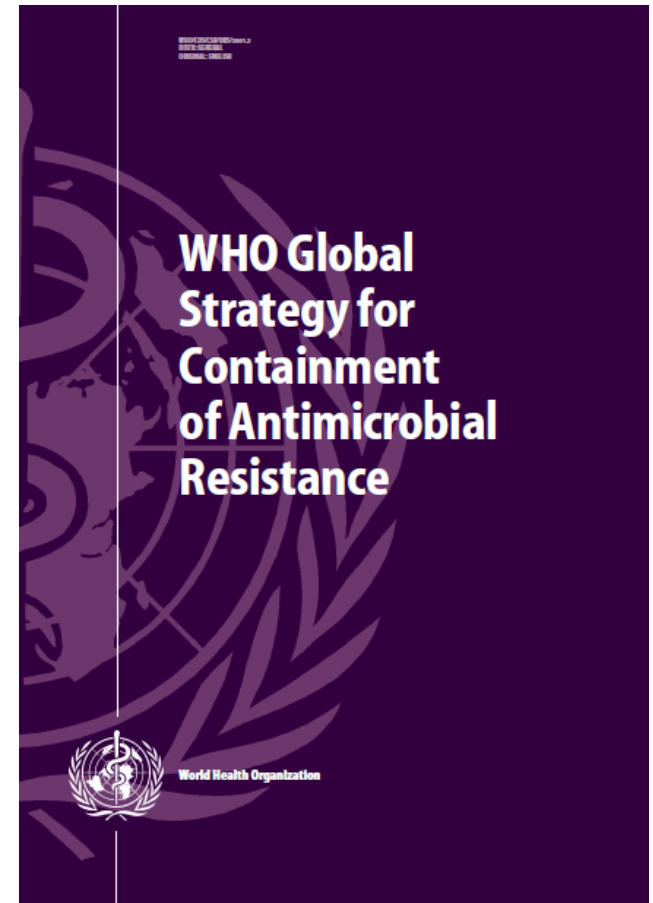
- Use of antimicrobials in people, animals and plants can promote development and spread of resistance.
- Borderless spread of resistance → growing international public health problem.
- Use of antimicrobials in animals is a food safety issue e.g. foodborne zoonotic bacteria (*Salmonella* and *Campylobacter*).



Antimicrobial resistance is a WHO priority

WHO global strategy for containment of antimicrobial resistance published in 2001

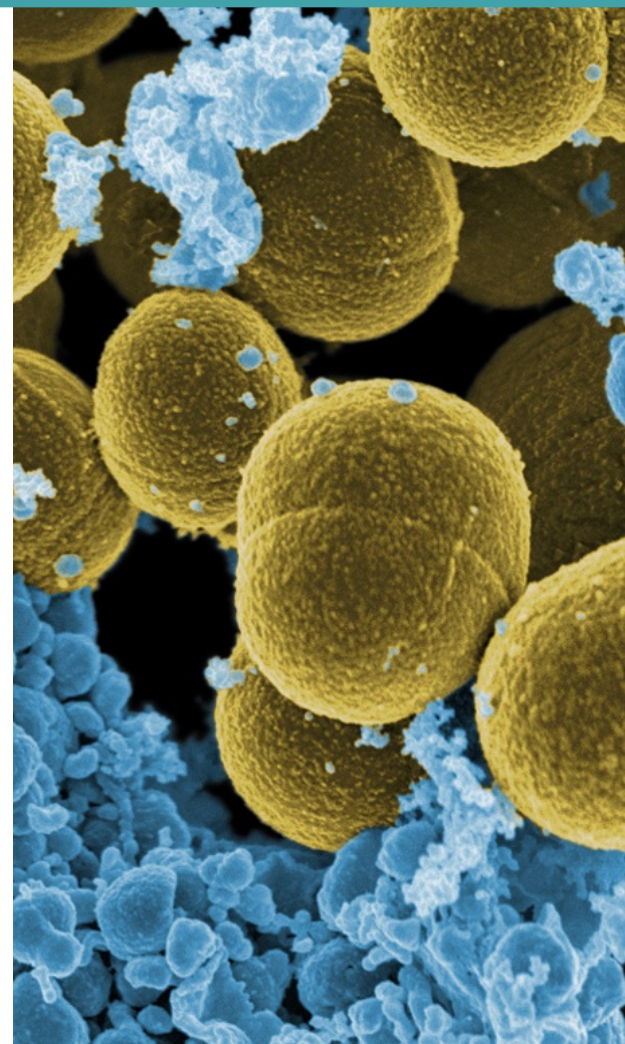
WHO European Strategic Action Plan on antibiotic resistance adopted by Member States in 2011



WHO European Strategic Action Plan

Seven action areas:

1. Promote national coordination.
2. Strengthen surveillance.
3. Promote rational use of antibiotics, including surveillance of antibiotic consumption.
4. Improve infection control and stewardship of antibiotic use in health care settings.
5. **Promote surveillance, prevention and control of antibiotic resistance in the food chain.**
6. Promote research and innovation on new antibiotics.
7. Improve awareness on antibiotic use and risk of increasing resistance.



World Health Day 2011 Missions

“No action today, no cure tomorrow”

- Copenhagen, Denmark
- Strasbourg, France
- Moscow, Russia
- London, UK
- Rome, Italy
- Tashkent, Uzbekistan
- Tirana, Albania
- Dushanbe, Tajikistan



WHO Emphasizes the Food Safety Aspects

Publication issued on occasion of the World health Day 2011. Provides guidance on actions for tackling antibiotic resistance from a food safety perspective.



Key Messages for Countries



1. Improve overall coordination.
2. Improve regulatory framework.
3. Reduce the need for and promote prudent use of antibiotics.
4. Improve surveillance.
5. Advocate and communicate.
6. Build capacity and provide training.
7. Address knowledge gaps and research needs.

Intersectoral Coordination

- National and international interdisciplinary cooperation.
- National intersectoral holistic strategy and action plan with an intergovernmental steering committee.
- Formal mechanism between health authorities and food safety/veterinary authorities.



Improved Regulatory Framework

- Eliminating the use of antibiotics as growth promoters.
- Requiring that antibiotics be administered to animals only when prescribed by a veterinarian.
- Requiring that antibiotics identified as critically important in human medicine - especially fluoroquinolones and third/fourth generation cephalosporins – only be used in food animals if their use is justified.



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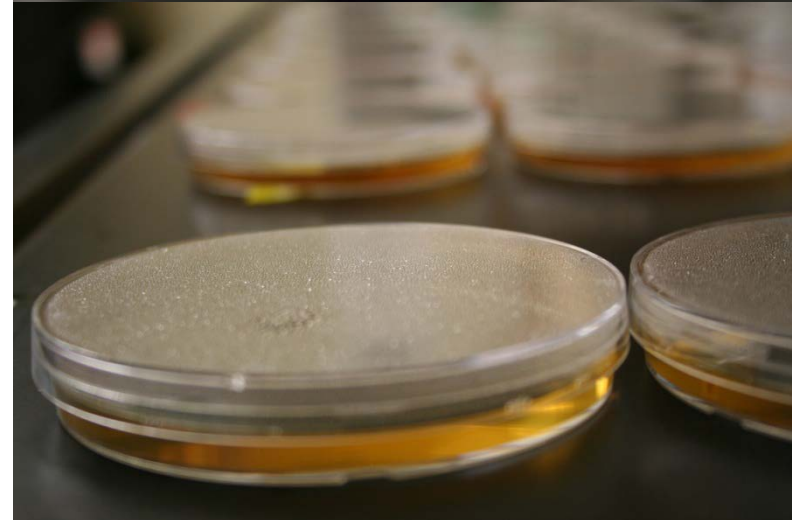
Reduce Usage and Promote Prudent Use



- Reducing the need for antibiotics in animal husbandry, by improving animal health through biosecurity measures, disease prevention (including vaccine use), and good hygienic and management practices.
- Eliminating economic incentives that facilitate the inappropriate prescription of antibiotics.

Surveillance

- Establishing a surveillance system for the use of antibiotics in food animals.
- Establishing an integrated (among public health, food and veterinary sectors) surveillance system to monitor antibiotic resistance in selected food-borne bacteria.



Survey in WHO EURO 2007

- Surveillance of antibiotic resistance in food bacteria
 - Most EU countries **do have**
 - Most non-EU countries **do not have**
- Surveillance of antibiotic usage in animals
 - Some EU countries **do have**
 - Most non-EU countries **do not have**
- Prescription for use of antibiotics in animals
 - Armenia, Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine: **Not required**
 - Unknown in several other countries

Snapshot: Albania

- Regulations
 - None controlling on-farm use.
- Availability
 - No prescription required. Anecdotal veterinarian estimates suggest usage is 2-3 times that of EU estimates.
- AMR Surveillance
 - No active program.
 - Study of intensive poultry breeding programs found high levels of resistance to a wide range of antibiotics in both *E. coli* and *Salmonella* spp isolates.



Snapshot: Tajikistan



- Regulations
 - None for Human Use.
 - None for Animal Use.
- Availability
 - Purchasable with or without a prescription.
- AMR Surveillance
 - Pilot Program started for Human & Animal *Salmonella* spp. isolates.
 - Preliminary data suggests that 48% of animal isolates show resistance to at least 1 antibiotic.

Snapshot: Kosovo

- Regulations
 - None for Animal Use.
- Availability
 - 7.62 tons of antibiotics were imported in 2012.
 - Used for treatment and growth promotion.
- AMR Surveillance
 - Study performed on *Salmonella spp.* isolates from intensive poultry farms.
 - Study found that 49% of farms tested positive for the presence of *Salmonella*.
 - 100% of the isolates test, were resistant to at least 1 antibiotic.



Snapshot: Uzbekistan



- Regulations
 - None for Animal Use.
- Availability
 - Used for treatment and growth promotion.
- AMR Surveillance
 - Currently no programs to understand usage levels or prevalence of resistance.

Advocacy and Communication

COMBAT ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE
BALANCED USE
IS THE BEST MEDICINE
NO ACTION TODAY, NO CURE TOMORROW



- Raise awareness of antibiotic resistance from a food safety perspective.
- Prompt action that prevents the development and spread of antibiotic resistance in the food chain.

Training and Capacity Building

- Develop guidelines on the prudent use of antibiotics in food animals, taking a multidisciplinary approach.
- Provide the training needed to implement them.



AMR Focused Food Safety Capacity Building

- **Workshops**
 - Belgrade, Serbia, 2010 (CRO, ROM, SRB)
 - Durres, Albania 2012 (ALB, CRO, MNE, ROM, SRB)
- **Global Foodborne Infections Network (GFN) training**
 - St. Petersburg, Russia, 2011 (Russian speaking countries)
 - Almaty, Kazakhstan, 2012 (Central Asian Republic)
 - Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 2013 (national)
 - GFN national training, Tashkent, UZB, Nov 2013
- **Other activities**
 - Montenegro, 2010 (food safety and nutrition action plan)
 - Tajikistan, 2012 (national of strategy on nutrition and food safety)
 - Project in Kosovo on integrated surveillance of antimicrobial resistance, 2013
 - Session on AMR in food safety workshop, ALB, Dec 2013
 - Survey on AMR in *Salmonella* in ALB (ongoing)
 - Survey on AMR in *Salmonella* in TJK (ongoing)

Thank You!

WHO/Europe | Food safety - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.euro.who.int/en/what-we-do/health-topics/disease-prevention/food-safety

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REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe

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Food safety

Safe food is a prerequisite for health (Photo: iStockphoto)

Foodborne diseases cause significant illness and death worldwide through the ingestion of food contaminated by bacteria, viruses, parasites, chemicals and biotoxins. Food contamination is very common throughout the WHO European Region, even in the most developed countries. Foodborne diseases have reached epidemic proportions in several European Member States.

WHO helps to ensure

WHO wants food safety
WHO Director-General

News

Antibiotic resistance from a food safety perspective: WHO seminar in Rome, Italy, on 7 April 2011
05-04-2011

No action today, no cure tomorrow: antimicrobial resistance is the theme of World Health Day 2011
03-03-2011

More news

Related health topics

- Antimicrobial resistance
- Cancer
- Environmental health

<http://www.euro.who.int/foodsafety>

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