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An update on OIE activities related to antimicrobial use and resistance in the livestock sector

OECD Workshop on the Economics of Antimicrobial Use and Resistance in the Livestock Sector

Paris (France)
12 October 2015
Contents

1. The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
2. Global Context
3. Tripartite approach
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OIE: an intergovernmental organisation founded in 1924

- Creation of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) in 1924
- Creation of the United Nations in 1945
- World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) in 2003
OIE: today 180 OIE Member Countries

Americas

Europe

Asia, the Far East and Oceania

Africa

Middle-East
17 Regional and Sub-regional Representations

OIE Headquarters in Paris (France)

5 Regional Representations

8 Sub-Regional Representations and Sub-Regional Offices
Standard Setting

SPS Agreement

Animal Health
OIE

Food Safety
CODEX

Plant Health
IPPC

OIE is the WTO reference organisation for international trade regarding animal diseases and zoonoses.

International standard setting organisations
Focus on developing countries
AMR – shared responsibility

- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is not a new phenomenon, but concerns are growing.
- Antimicrobial agents are essential to ensure human health, animal health and welfare, and food security.
- The human, animal and plant sectors have a shared responsibility to prevent or minimise the development of antimicrobial resistance by both human and non-human pathogens.
Jointly addressing AMR
(\textit{HLTM meeting report})
One Health Approach

- A holistic and coordinated management across the animal, food and human sectors in different ecosystems and geographic locations
- Improved intersectoral collaboration where regulations of medicines are managed by different entities
Tripartite (FAO-OIE-WHO) collaboration on antimicrobial resistance

- Technical Focal Points nominated
- Identified common areas for cooperation
- Use common messages
- Mutual participation in relevant *ad hoc* Groups, meetings and trainings
- Common country & subregional approaches and projects
- Participated at meetings of the WHO *Strategic and Technical Advisory Group on Antimicrobial Resistance* and contributed to the *AMR Global Action Plan*
WHO: AMR Global Action Plan (GAP)

Draft GAP
- Discuss with key stakeholders
- Specific areas

STAG
- Review draft GAP
- Advice on next steps

STAG 1
Call for GAP

WHA 2014: Resolution

Refine GAP, Roles & responsibilities
- Regional consultations
- Specific areas

WHA 2013
Call from MS

Outline GAP & development process

May 2013
May 2014
May 2015

Slide kindly provided by WHO
Resolution Nr 26 “Combating Antimicrobial Resistance and Promoting the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals” adopted by the 180 OIE Member Countries

- Considering the tripartite agreement between FAO, OIE and WHO to address as a priority antimicrobial resistance…

- OIE Member Countries to follow the guidance of the WHO Global Action Plan …in the spirit of the “One Health” approach…

- The OIE to develop a procedure and standards for data quality for collecting data annually from OIE Member Countries on the use of antimicrobial agents in food-producing animals…
OIEs activities to tackle AMR

- Antimicrobial resistance
  - Antimicrobials are a precious necessity for animal health and welfare and public health

Current status:

- No control of antimicrobial agent circulation in more than 100 countries
- Falsified products make up a majority of circulating antimicrobials
- Challenge in many countries: unrestricted access to antimicrobials by farmers without veterinary oversight
Proportion of OIE Member Countries having legislation covering Veterinary Medicinal Products

- Yes: 91%
- No: 9%

OIE survey on quantities of antimicrobial agents used in animals 2012
Update on OIE Standards and Guidelines

WHO and FAO participate in the ad hoc Group on AMR

Terrestrial and Aquatic Code “Chapters” cover

- Harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance programmes
- Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns
- Responsible and prudent use
- Risk assessment (linked the use of antimicrobial agents in animals)
- OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance

Updated and adopted between 2012 and 2015

http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/
Chapter 6.9. Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine

- Is principally determined by the quality of the antimicrobial and by the distribution, prescription and administration of veterinary medicinal products containing antimicrobial agents

- Recommendations are provided for each of the parties involved:
  - regulatory authority
  - veterinary pharmaceutical industry
  - wholesale and retail distributors
  - veterinarians
  - food-animal producers
Update on OIE Standards and Guidelines

- **OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance:**
  updated in 2014
to take into account concerns for human health
(WHO and FAO participated in this task)

- **Recommendation**

Any use of antimicrobial agents in animals should be in accordance with OIE standards on responsible and prudent use

[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Our_scientific_expertise/docs/pdf/OIE_list_antimicrobials.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Our_scientific_expertise/docs/pdf/OIE_list_antimicrobials.pdf)
OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance

For a number of Antimicrobial Agents there are no or few alternatives for the treatment of diseases in target species.

Among the Veterinary Critically Important Antimicrobial Agents, some are also of critical importance for human health (third and fourth generation Cephalosporins, and Fluoroquinolones):

- 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 bacteriological test
- Extra label/off label limited and reserved for instances no alternatives are available.
3. to develop and set up an official harmonised national system for collecting data on the monitoring of antimicrobial resistance in relevant animal pathogens and quantities of antimicrobial agents used in food producing animals at the national level based on the OIE standards.

7. to collect harmonised quantitative data on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals with the view to establish a global database.
Proportion of OIE Member Countries with an official system for collecting quantitative data

- **No; 111; 73%**
- **Yes; 41; 27%**

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OIE survey on quantities of antimicrobial agents used in animals 2012
Proportion of OIE Member Countries banning the use of antimicrobial agents as growth promoters

- Yes, 51%
- No, 30%
- Partial, 19%

OIE survey on quantities of antimicrobial agents used in animals 2012
OIE global database on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals

- to enhance Member Countries engagement to prevent antimicrobial resistance
- to improve awareness and provide an overview of antimicrobial use in animals
- to measure trends in the use of antimicrobial agents in animals over time
- to assist risk managers to evaluate the effectiveness of efforts and mitigation strategies
- to implement OIE standards, Resolution Nr 26 and contribute to the Global Action Plan
OIE global database on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals

Collection of baseline information and different reporting options

- Antimicrobial sales/use in food producing animals
- Collection of quantitative information
  - Usage patterns by animal species
  - Antimicrobial agent or class
  - Administration route
  - Type of use (therapeutic vs non-therapeutic)
OIE global database on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals

- New ad hoc Group: guidance to collect harmonised quantitative data
- A questionnaire sent to Member Countries on a yearly basis
- Training seminars for OIE National Focal Points on veterinary products
### OIE trainings for National Focal Points on Veterinary Products

#### 1st cycle

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#### Total

|                |             |              | 449       |
OIE global database on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals

- Phase one: Questionnaire sent to Member Countries: October 2015
- Training of OIE Regional and Sub-regional technical contact points: October 2015
- 4 Cycle of National Focal Point training starting in Uganda: December 2015
- Ad hoc Group meeting: January 2016
- Feedback to the OIE World Assembly: May 2016

全球 可持续 长期投资
Challenges

To control antimicrobial use in animals we need:

- Support for developing countries to implement good governance aspects including veterinary legislation
- Quality veterinary services, including the private sector and laboratories
- Measures for controls on importation, production, distribution and use
- More risk assessment and banning of non-priority practices in animals
- Involvement of all stakeholders
Challenges

- Awareness raising is needed at all levels
- Animal health and welfare must be sustained
- Food security and food safety must be ensured
- Veterinary supervision for animal use is a priority
- No universal optimal solution for the delivery of antimicrobials at farm level worldwide,
- The well qualified veterinarian is crucial
Conclusion

To control antimicrobial use in animals we need:

- International solidarity to support developing countries
- Good cooperation between international organisations
- Technical information and economic assessments
- More public-private partnerships and research
- Sustainable actions
Information is available at the OIE website

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR):

• http://www.oie.int/en/for-the-media/amr/

• http://www.oie.int/en/our-scientific-expertise/veterinary-products/antimicrobials/

• http://www.oie.int/en/conferences-events/all-oie-world-conferences/presentationsrecommendations
Thank you for your attention

World Organisation for Animal Health
Protecting animals, preserving our future