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OIE Standards for Controlling Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

Regional Workshop on feed safety
15-16 January 2019, Tokyo, Japan
The four pillars of the OIE

Improving animal health and welfare worldwide

- **STANDARDS**
  for international trade of animals and animal products

- **TRANSPARENCY**
  of the world animal disease situation

- **EXPERTISE**
  Collection and dissemination of veterinary scientific information

- **SOLIDARITY**
  between countries to strengthen capacities worldwide

under the mandate given by the WTO

including zoonoses

animal disease prevention and control methods

Capacity building tools and programmes
Pillar 1: STANDARDS

OIE key publications

CODES

• Terrestrial
• Aquatic

MANUALS

• Terrestrial
• Aquatic

Standards to improve animal health and welfare and veterinary public health

http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/overview/
### OIE international Standards for AMR control

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## OIE international Standards for AMR control

### Aquatic Animal Health Code

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Chapter 3.1. Laboratory methodologies for bacterial antimicrobial susceptibility testing
Chapter 6.9. Monitoring of the Quantities and Usage Patterns of Antimicrobial Agents Used in Food-Producing Animals
Terrestrial Code Chapter 6.9. : Definitions adopted in May 2018

- ‘Veterinary medical use of antimicrobial agents’: means the administration of an antimicrobial agent to an individual or a group of animals to treat, control or prevent infectious disease:
  - 'to treat': means to administer an antimicrobial agent to an individual or a group of animals showing clinical signs of an infectious disease;
  - 'to control': means to administer an antimicrobial agent to a group of animals containing sick animals and healthy animals (presumed to be infected), to minimise or resolve clinical signs and to prevent further spread of the disease;
  - 'to prevent': means to administer an antimicrobial agent to an individual or a group of animals at risk of acquiring a specific infection or in a specific situation where infectious disease is likely to occur if the drug is not administered.
‘Non veterinary medical use of antimicrobial agents’: means the administration of *antimicrobial agents* to *animals* for any purpose other than to treat, control or prevent infectious disease; it includes growth promotion.

‘Growth promotion’: means the administration of *antimicrobial agents* to *animals* only to increase the rate of weight gain or the efficiency of feed utilisation.
OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance: Additional recommendations adopted in May 2018

➢ Any use of antimicrobial agents in animals should be in accordance with OIE standards on responsible and prudent use. This does not include the use of antimicrobial agents for growth promotion in the absence of risk analysis.

➢ The classes in the WHO category of Highest Priority Critically Important Antimicrobials should be the highest priorities for countries in phasing out use of antimicrobial agents as growth promotors

OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance (May 2018)

Among the Veterinary Critically Important Antimicrobial Agents, some are also of critical importance for human health (third and fourth generation Cephalosporins, and Fluoroquinolones): Colistin has been moved in 2016 to the WHO category of Highest Priority Critically Important Antimicrobials.

Therefore these two classes and Colistin should:

- **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
Chapter 6.10. Responsible and Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Veterinary Medicine
Chapter 6.10. Responsible and Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Veterinary Medicine

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

- Recommendations for each of the parties involved:
  - regulatory authority
  - veterinary pharmaceutical industry
  - wholesale and retail distributors
  - veterinarians
  - food-animal producers
  - animal feed manufacturers
Responsibilities of the Competent Authority

1. Marketing authorisation
2. Quality control (to ensure the stability of antimicrobial agents when mixed with feed or drinking water)
3. Assessment of therapeutic efficacy
4. Assessment of the potential of antimicrobial agents to select for resistance
5. Establishment of acceptable daily intake (ADI), maximum residue limit (MRL) and withdrawal periods in food-producing animals
6. Protection of the environment
7. Establishment of a summary of product characteristics for each VMP containing antimicrobial agents
8. Post-marketing antimicrobial surveillance
9. Supply and administration of the VMP containing antimicrobial agents
10. Control of advertising
11. Training on the usage of antimicrobial agents
12. Research
Responsibilities of animal feed manufacturers

- Supply of medicated feed containing antimicrobial agents to farmers keeping food-producing animals should be allowed only on the prescription

- Prepare medicated feed according to the rules put in place by the Competent Authority

- Appropriately label all medicated feed and medicated premixes e.g. direction for use, withdrawal time, warning, cautions

- Keep detailed records

- Use only approved sources of medications, at a level and for a species and purpose as permitted

- Implement appropriate production practices to prevent contamination of other feed
OIE Annual Report on the use of antimicrobial agents intended for use in animals

First Phase

Global Analysis
- General Information
- Quantity of Antimicrobial Agents Reported

Analysis by OIE Region
- General Information by OIE Region
- Africa
- Americas
- Asia and the Pacific
- Europe
- Middle East

Second Phase

Results of the Second Phase of Data Collection
- Global Analysis and by OIE Region
  - Baseline Information
  - Antimicrobial Quantities

Additional Analysis of Antimicrobial Quantities: Focus on 2014
- Antimicrobial Quantities
- Animal Biomass
- Antimicrobial Quantities Adjusted for Animal Biomass

Annex: details by OIE Region

The 3rd Phase Report is coming soon
Use of Antimicrobial Agents as Growth Promoters, Third Round (2017)

N = 155

- No Use of Antimicrobial Growth Promoters: 71%
- Use of Antimicrobial Growth Promoters: 29%

Number of Countries Informing on the Use of Antimicrobial Agents as Growth Promoters in Animals:

- Africa: 34 countries, 10 using, 24 not using
- Americas: 30 countries, 18 using, 12 not using
- Europe: 44 countries, 14 using, 30 not using
- Asia and the Pacific OIE Region: 42 countries, 2 using, 40 not using
- Middle East: 7 countries, 1 using, 6 not using
Antimicrobial Agents Used for Growth Promotion in Animals in 31 Countries, Third Round (2017)
Thank you for your attention

www.oie.int/antimicrobial-resistance