CAMBODIA

Country report on the current situations of the use of antimicrobial agents as growth promoter
Legislation related to the use of antimicrobial agents in feed as growth promoter

- Legislation related to the use of antimicrobial agents as growth promoters in animal feed.
  - Name of legislation: Prakas 208 - April 25, 2018 for Veterinary medicines
  - Year adopted: April 25, 2018
  - *Prohibited medicine/substance:* Chloramphenicol and its salts and derivatives, Clenbuterol and its salts and derivatives, Diethylstilbestrol or other stilbene compounds DES, Glycopeptides, Vancomycin5-nitrofuran compound

**Restricted medicines / substances:**
- Sulfonamide drugs (not permit to use during milking)
- Phenylbutazone (not permit to use for dairy cow over 20 months of age)
- *NONMEDICAL GRADE DIMETHYSULFOXIDE (DMSO):* not permit to use in dairy cow farm
- Dypyrone and Colloidal silver: not permit to use in dairy cow farm
Etc.
Current situation

- How legislation is enforced/implemented (e.g., monitoring system): implementation plan (through keys activities: 1. Improve awareness and understanding of AMR through effective communication, education and training, 2. Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base through surveillance and research, 3. Reduce the incidence of infection through effective sanitation, hygiene and infection prevention measures, 4. Optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines in Agriculture)
- Gaps in legislation: lack of norms under the law
- Use of antibiotics in feed as growth promoter: (require strict control on the usage of antibiotics – improve the management). Currently, different types of antibiotics are used in animal feed as growth promoters.
- Capacity (e.g., testing) and resources to control use: staff capacity, governmental officers, required experts, etc.
Way forward

The future activities by the government and other in-country stakeholders related to control of antimicrobial use in feed for growth promotion.

**Keys Activities:**

1. Improve awareness and understanding of antimicrobial resistance through effective communication, education and training (*awareness raising on AMR to vet. medicine store; capacity building AMR to governmental officers; conduct baseline survey; develop training tool kits on AMR; disseminate existing legislations; extension AMR to stakeholders; training for the VAHW on AMR*).

2. Strengthen the knowledge and evidence base through surveillance and research (*capacity building; strengthen information sharing; survey on use of AM; take samples for LAB analysis, share data to MAFF, MoH; develop surveillance system; develop standardized national protocols for laboratory, surveillance and monitoring; strengthen laboratory capacities; establish a strong regulatory framework for authorization and control of the quality of veterinary medicines*).

3. Reduce the incidence of infection through effective sanitation, hygiene and infection prevention measures (*increase vaccination coverage; promote the bio-security implementation at farms; strengthening the control of animal movement; enforce existing legislation on disease management, etc.*).

4. Optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines in Agriculture (*ToT training at central and provincial level; trainers provide trainings on AMR to all relevant stakeholders including slaughter house; capacity building-AMR officers; training to VAHW on AMR; strengthen the management of use of AM among stakeholders; strengthening on legislation, etc.*).

5. Collaborate with OIE, WHO, FAO, etc.