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OIE Resolution and activities related to the Global Action Plan

Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products 4th Cycle

Tokyo, Japan 2–4 March 2016
+1 billion people by 2050

• Focus on developing countries

Demand for animal protein, increase by more than 50%

Demand for food

Population growth

Globalisation

Unprecedented movement of people and commodities
Antibiotic-Resistant Genes Found in Mummy

OCT 20, 2015 03:50 PM ET // BY ROSELLA LORENZI

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.
The One Health collaboration

Tripartite agreement of 3 Directors General (2010)

3 Priorities

Zoonotic influenzas
⇒ OFFLU, OIE/FAO expertise network on animal influenza

Antimicrobial resistance
⇒ OIE/FAO participated to the elaboration of the WHO Global Action plan

Rabies
Global control of canine rabies
⇒ WHO-OIE global conference in Dec. 2015
Tripartite (FAO-OIE-WHO) collaboration on antimicrobial resistance

Technical Focal Points

- Identification of areas for cooperation
- Use of common messages
- Mutual participation in relevant *ad hoc* Groups, meetings and trainings
- Contribution to the elaboration of the AMR Global Action Plan *developed by WHO* and implementation
- Common regional / sub-regional / country approaches and projects
- Meet formally once a year and also whenever possible
**83rd General Session in May 2015:**

Adopted: Resolution Nr 26 “*Combating Antimicrobial Resistance and Promoting the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals*”

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

- **OIE Member Countries** follow the guidance of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, developed with the support of the OIE in the spirit of the “One Health” approach, in particular by developing national action plans, with the support of FAO and WHO in respect of the use of antimicrobial agents in animals and ensuring their close collaboration with public health officials.
Resolution Nr 26 “Combating Antimicrobial Resistance and Promoting the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals”

- The OIE 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 with the aim of creating an OIE global database...

- The OIE …within the tripartite collaboration to enable the implementation of OIE and Codex Alimentarius intergovernmental standards to combat antimicrobial resistance and support the recommendations of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance
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 product 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

OIE survey on quantities of antimicrobial agents used in animals 2012
Multisectoral collaboration – a successful plan against AMR is inherently interdependent - (including coordination of effective policies; legislation on access to, and restricted use of, quality drugs; and R&D of new drugs)

International standards (to harmonise protocols and methodologies) - to monitor AMR and antimicrobial usage, and good governance of all sectors related to authorisation and use of antimicrobials

Building of technical capacity – to conduct surveillance of AMR and antimicrobial use, and AMR risk analysis

Information collection and sharing - monitoring and surveillance data on AMR and antimicrobial use, and AMR risk analysis

Support to countries - to successfully plan and implement national AMR strategies
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
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
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.
Part 3: General Guidelines:

3.1. Laboratory methodologies for bacterial antimicrobial susceptibility Testing

Revision will be needed in light of veterinary pathogen resistance surveillance.

http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/
Monitoring of the quantities

- **OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code**
  
  Chapter 6.8.: Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in food producing animals
  

- **OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code**
  
  Chapter 6.3.: Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in aquatic animals
  
OIE global database on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals

- Supported by tripartite (FAO/OIE/WHO)
- Developed and followed by ad hoc Group (WHO and FAO participate)
- Tested in OIE National Focal Point Trainings
- Part of Global Action Plan on AMR
- Endorsed by OIE Delegates (Resolution 26)
OIE global database on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals

- Questionnaire sent to Member Countries: November 2015
- **4 Cycle of National Focal Point training**
  - Guatemala November 2015
  - Uganda: December 2015
  - Japan March 2016
  - Senegal March 2016
- **Ad hoc Group meeting: January 2016**
- Feedback to the OIE World Assembly: May 2016
OIE global database on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals

1. A system where all can contribute
2. That safeguards information
3. That is pragmatic regarding the data collected
4. That will help to get comparable data
How the OIE global database will benefit Member Countries

The database will not only provide a solid foundation for the work of the three organisations in their fight against bacterial resistance, but the information gathered will also make it easier for Member Countries to:

- analyse and control the source of the veterinary products,
- obtain more reliable information on imports,
- trace their movements, and
- better evaluate the quality of the products in circulation
- to measure trends in the use of antimicrobial agents in animals over time
WHO Director-General addresses G7 health ministers meeting on antimicrobial resistance

Dr Margaret Chan
Director-General of the World Health Organization

Remarks at the G7 Health Ministers Meeting. Session on antimicrobial resistance: realizing the "one health" approach. Berlin, Germany
8 October 2015

Dr Monique Eloit
Deputy Director General of the OIE

At the international level, WHO collaborates closely with the International Organization for Animal Health, or OIE. Relevant sections in OIE standard-setting codes promote the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobials to preserve their therapeutic efficacy and prolong their use in both veterinary and human medicine.

In another mutually reinforcing activity, the WHO list of critically important antimicrobials for human health is paralleled by an OIE list of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance, which recommends the restricted use of certain agents.

In 2008, WHO established an advisory group on integrated surveillance of antimicrobial resistance associated with the use of antibiotics in food-producing animals. This advisory group adds support to OIE standards for monitoring the quantities of antimicrobials used and the extent of resistance. Specifically, it helps formulate and prioritize risk assessment and risk management strategies.
To control antimicrobial use in animals we need:

- Support for Member 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
- Involvement of all stakeholders
- More risk assessment and banning of non-priority practices in animals
- More public-private partnerships and research
Conclusion

- Awareness raising 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 the solution
Antibiotic Awareness Week


Information is available at the OIE website

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR):

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

• http://www.oie.int/en/for-the-media/amr/multimedia-ressources/
We will need your help!

World Organisation for Animal Health
Protecting animals, preserving our future