

FAO/ WHO/ OIE Consultation on Antimicrobial Usage (AM) and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

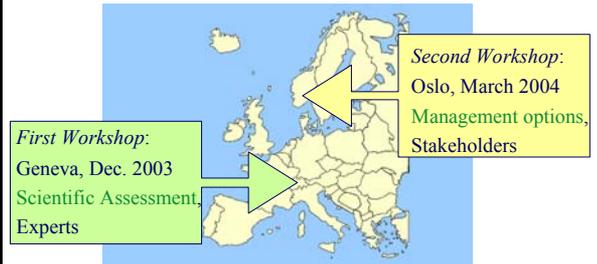
IDF World Dairy Summit,
Melbourne, AUS, 2004

By Lars Holst Pedersen, Danish Dairy Board

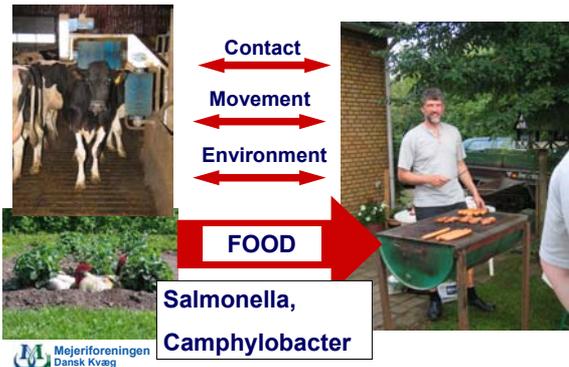


FAO/ WHO/ OIE Workshops

“How to avoid spread of AMR from animals to humans?”



Development of AMR and spread from non-human to humans?



AMR - Human Health Consequences?

- Infections that would otherwise not have occurred.
- Increased frequency of treatment failures and increased severity of infections.
 - Prolonged duration of illness
 - Greater frequency of blood infections
 - More hospitalization
 - Increased mortality
 - Higher costs
- How often ??



Recommendations, expert workshop

1. Establish national **surveillance programs** on the non-human usage of AM, and AMR in bacteria from food and animals.
2. **Implement strategies to prevent transmission of AMR resistant bacteria from animals to humans through the food production chain.**
3. Implement **existing guidelines** on AM usage:
WHO: Containment of AMR in animals intended for foods
OIE: Prudent Antimicrobial use.



Recommendations, expert workshop

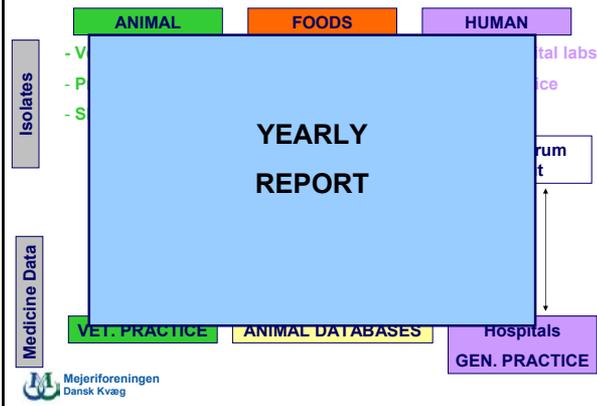
4. **Implement specific management strategies to prevent the development and spread of bacteria resistant to critically important antimicrobial agents for people.**
5. Enhance the capacity of countries, particularly **developing countries**, to conduct surveillance programs of AM use and AMR to implement intervention strategies to contain AMR.
6. **Risk management of AMR on the international arena.** (Codex alimentarius task group under WTO).



General Opinon of Stakeholders

- We need AM for the treatment of sick animals.
- We have a responsibility for AMR and human health.
- Yes, we want/need cooperation on global level.
- We have a responsibility for developing countries.
- Decisions have to respect national traditions.

SURVEILLANCE OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN DENMARK



Prevention through The Food Chain

Farm Level (Aim= Reduction in AM Usage)

- Good Agricultural Practice (GAP).
- Good Veterinary Practice (GVP).

Food Business (Aim= less bacteria)

- Raw material should be produced under GAP.
- Codex: General Principles for Food Hygiene.
- Implementation of HACCP.

National Level (Aim= Less zoonotic bacteria)

- Develop and/or implement control strategies for foodborne zoonoses in primary production.

Critically important classes of AM

Salmonella spp. and other enterobactericeae:

Flouroquinolones and third-generation
cefalosporins.

Campylobacter spp.:

Flouroquinolones and macrolides

Gram-positive bacteria:

Glycopeptides, oxazolidones and streptogramins

Conclusions, management options

- 1 National Surveillance programs and Concept of "threshold of resistance" must be developed.

Restricted clever use of antibiotics

And

Fighting zoonotic bacteria

Principles by governments and all stakenoiders.

- 5 There is a strong need for capacity building, networking and coordination.
- 6 A codex/OIE task force on AMR should be established