

# **Antimicrobial resistance surveillance in food animals: Learnings from DANMAP**

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Head

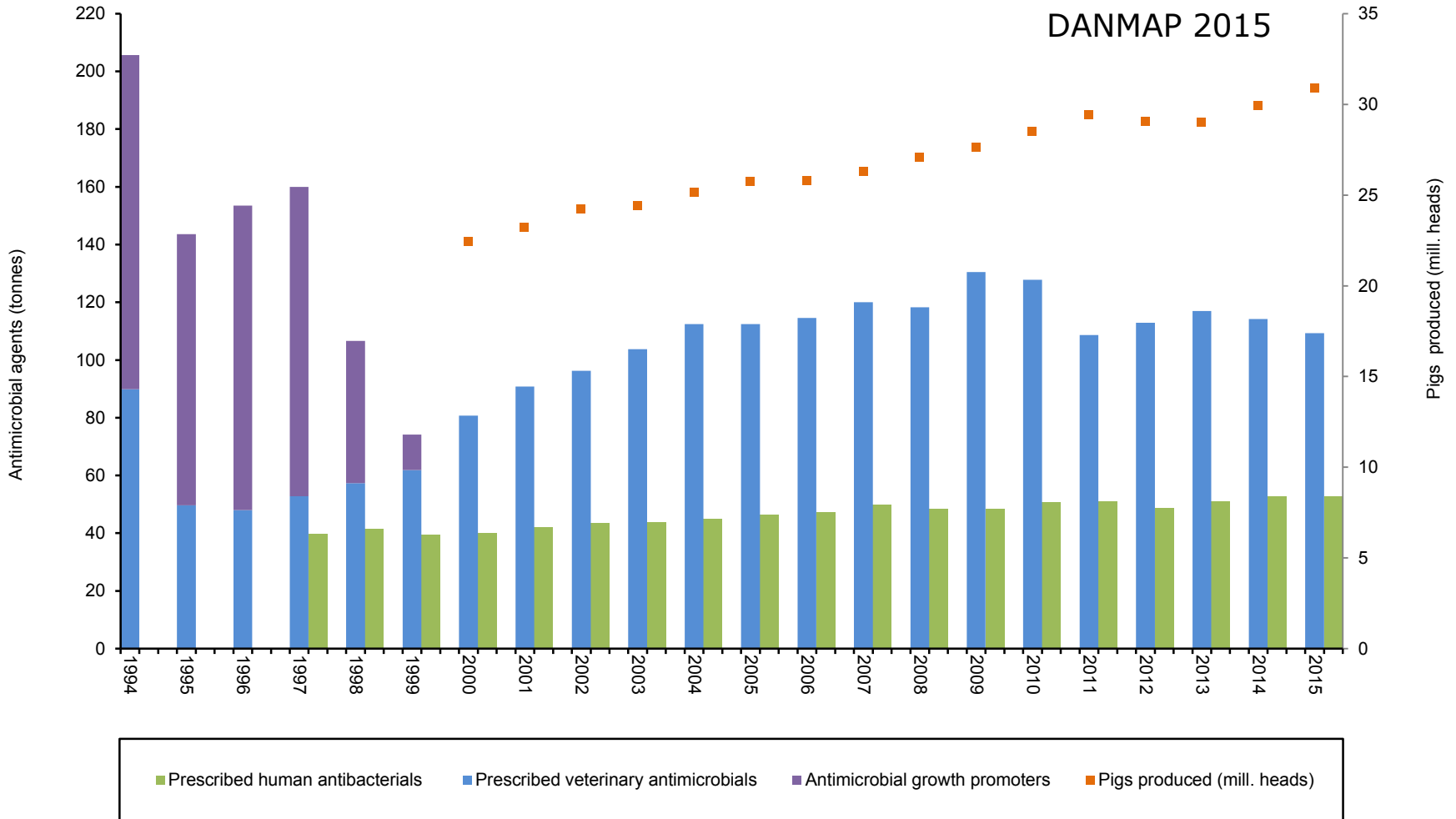
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# Trend in use of antimicrobials in Denmark



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# DANMAP objectives

- Monitor antimicrobial resistance in
  - Zoonotic bacteria
  - Indicator bacteria (E. coli/ enterococci)
  - Animal pathogensfrom production animals and meat (Danish and imported)
  
- Monitor resistance in bacteria fra humans
  - Zoonotic bacteria (domestic/travel associated)
  - Human pathogens
  
- Monitor antimicrobial usage in production animals and in humans
  
- Explore association between antimicrobial usage and resistance

# DANMAP – sample collection for AMR

- Sampling of food animals is done at slaughter plants
  - stratified random sample
  - covers 90-95 % of Danish farms
    - ➔ representative measures of level of resistance in the animal populations
  - testing of bacterial isolates using microbroth dilution
  - results published in annual reports: [www.DANMAP.org](http://www.DANMAP.org)
- Caveats
  - Procedure OK for monitoring trends
  - Basis for determining transfer of AMR between animals and humans
  - Sensitivity for detection of new AMR phenotypes is low
- The future
  - Whole community sequencing to detect ALL resistance genes?

# VetStat – herd level monitoring of antimicrobial use

## Objectives

- to obtain data to inform prudent use strategies and for risk management
- to contribute to clarification of the complex epidemiology of resistance through investigations on the relationship between use of antibiotic and resistance.
- to inform veterinarians in their choice of treatment strategies

# Key premises – monitoring consumption

- The **legal** infrastructure is important
  - All antibiotics are prescription only
  - Danish veterinarians do not have a significant income from selling medicine
  - Sale of antimicrobials from wholesalers only to licensed pharmacies
  - All sale to end-users exclusively from licensed pharmacy or similar organisation (dealers), excp. medicated feed
  - 94% of all antibiotics for production animals are being sold directly from pharmacies to farmer

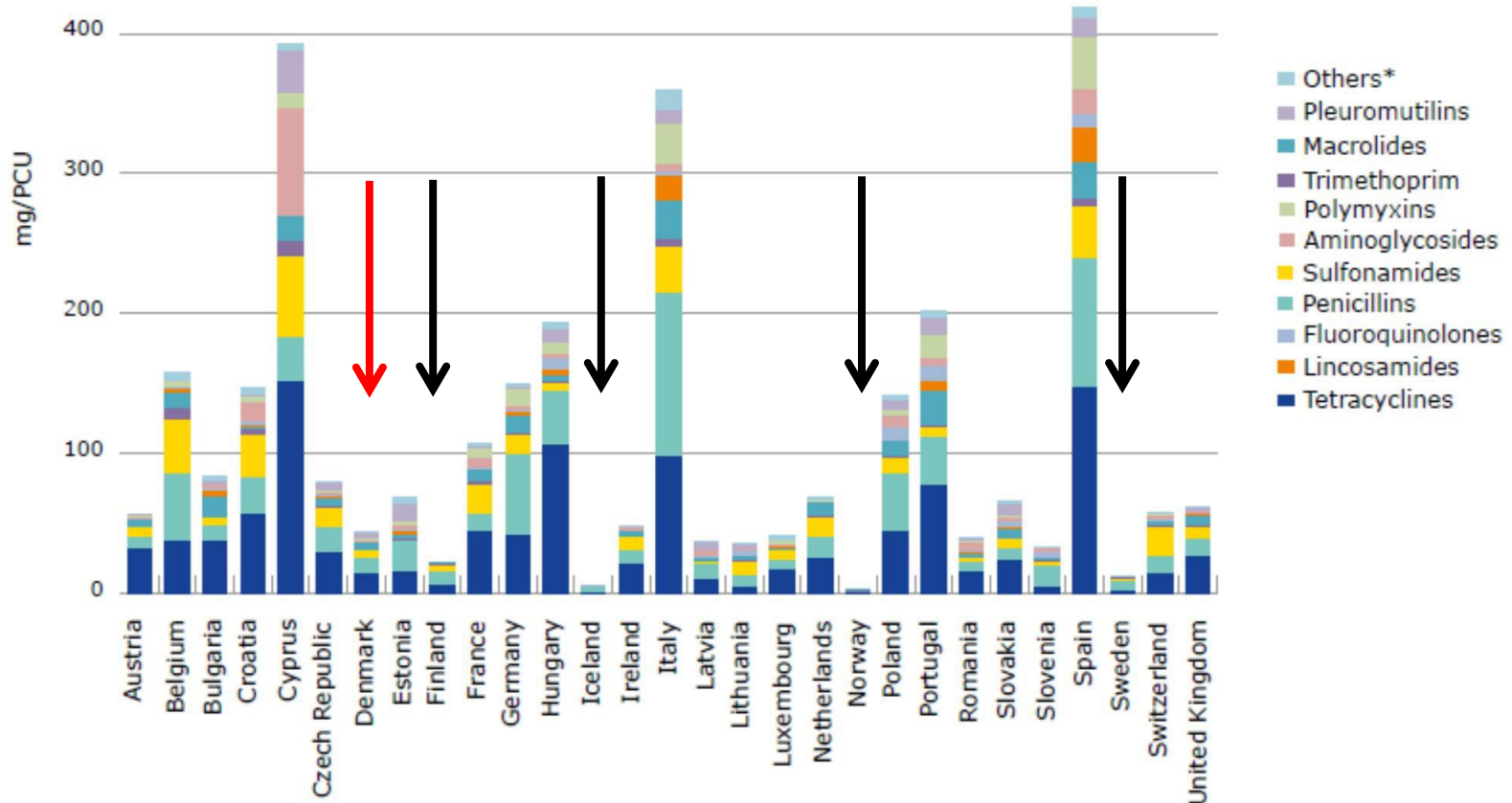
# The European approach to monitoring antimicrobial consumption

- Carried out by European Medicines Agency
  - the ESVAC project
- Data based on reporting from wholesalers or holders of marketing authorisations
- Denominator information – the population correction unit – PCU
  - the number of animals X the weight at time most likely of treatment
  - 1 PCU = 1 kg of animal treated



# ESVAC – monitoring animal consumption in Europe

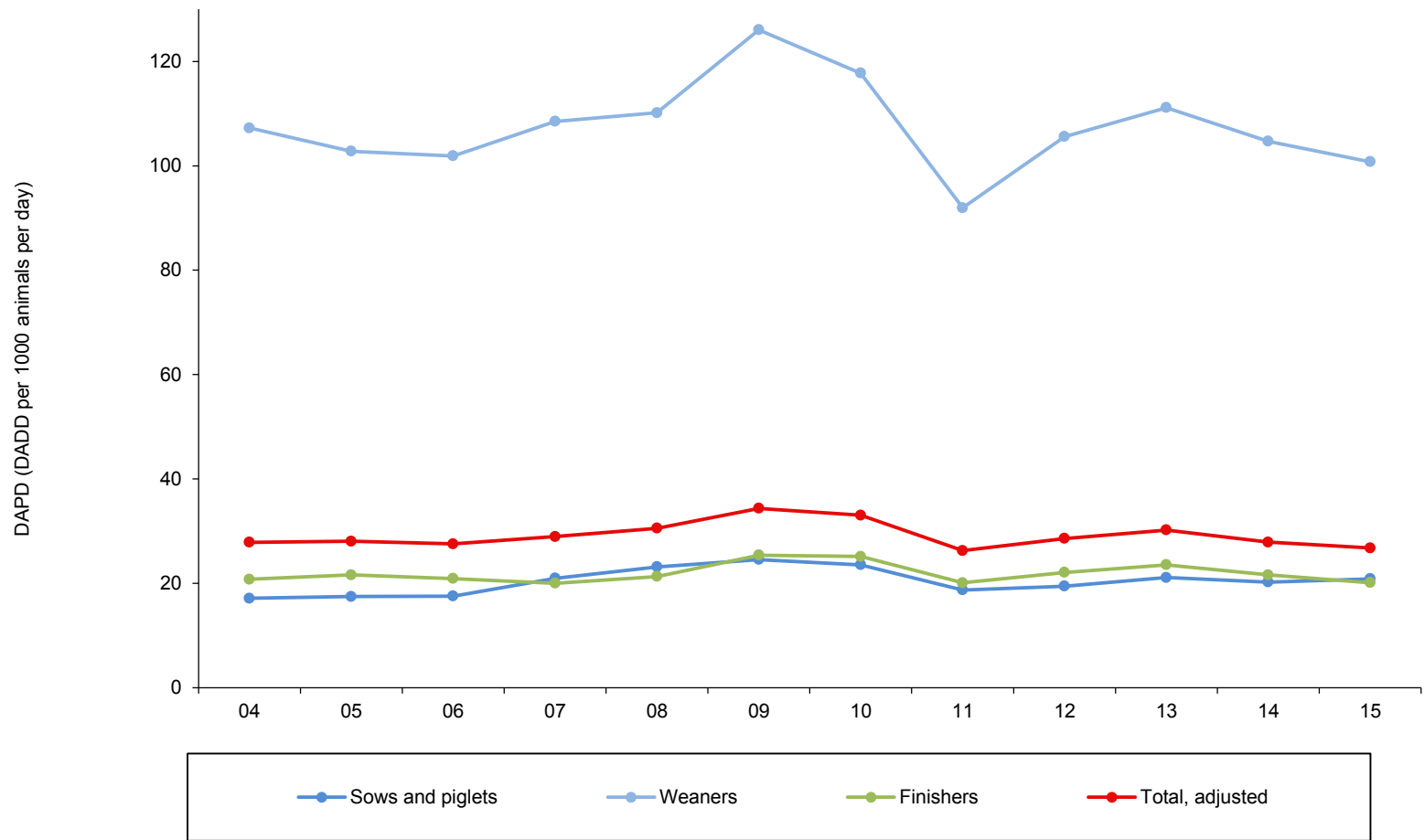
**Figure 8.** Sales for food-producing species, in mg/PCU, of the various veterinary antimicrobial classes, for 29 European countries, in 2014<sup>1</sup>



# Use of DANMAP data by risk managers

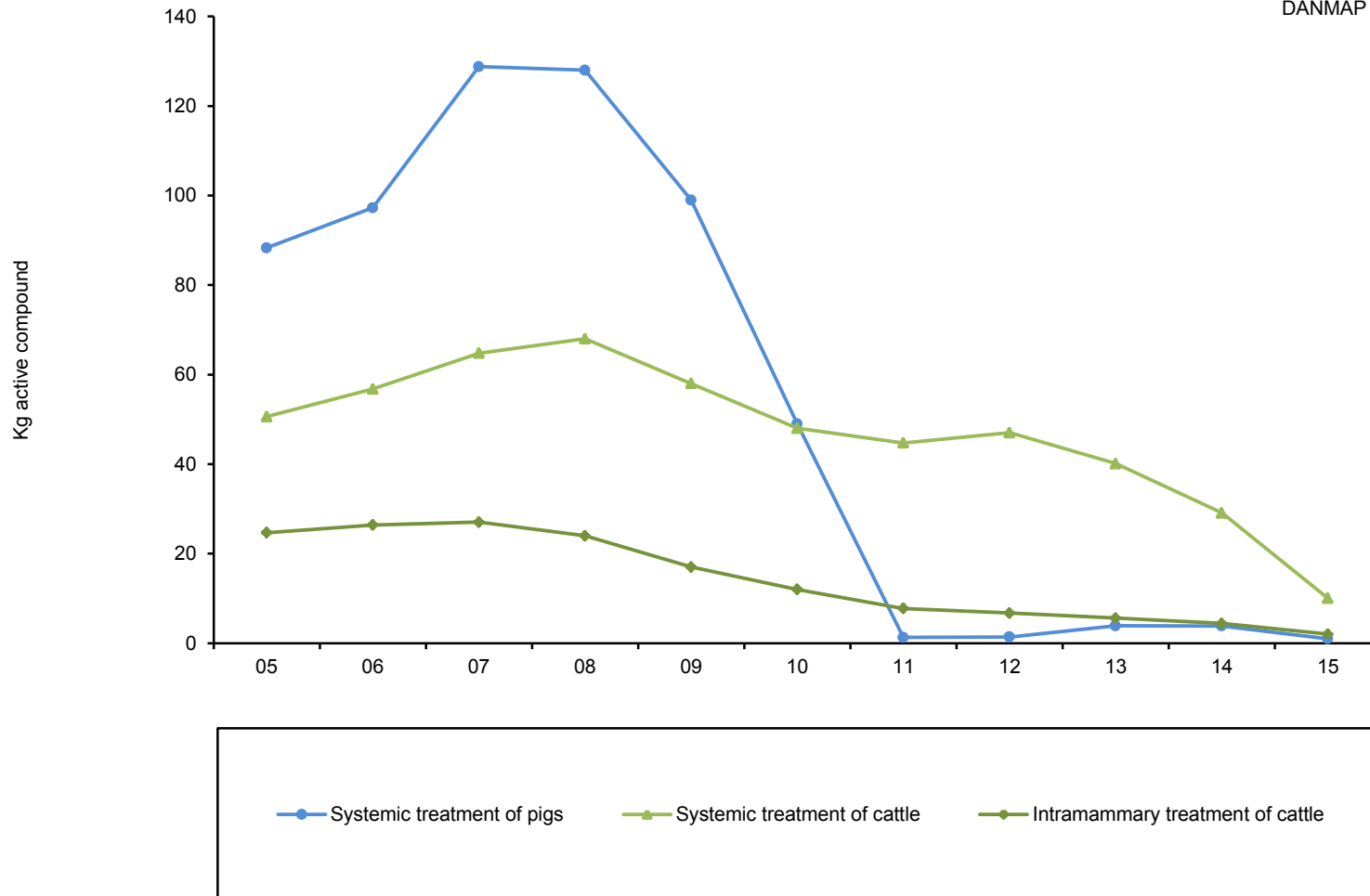
- Data on consumption of antimicrobials are used
  - to inform prudent use guidelines
  - for setting of targets
- Herd level monitoring allows the veterinary authorities to target farms with high consumption of antimicrobials
  - farmers are required to implement preventive disease measures in collaboration with their veterinary practitioner
  - Carrot and stick: if a herd stays below a set threshold it is free to use prescription medicines with a minimum of vet supervision; if not, stricter supervision is mandatory, driving up expenses

# Animal use of AB: the dilemma

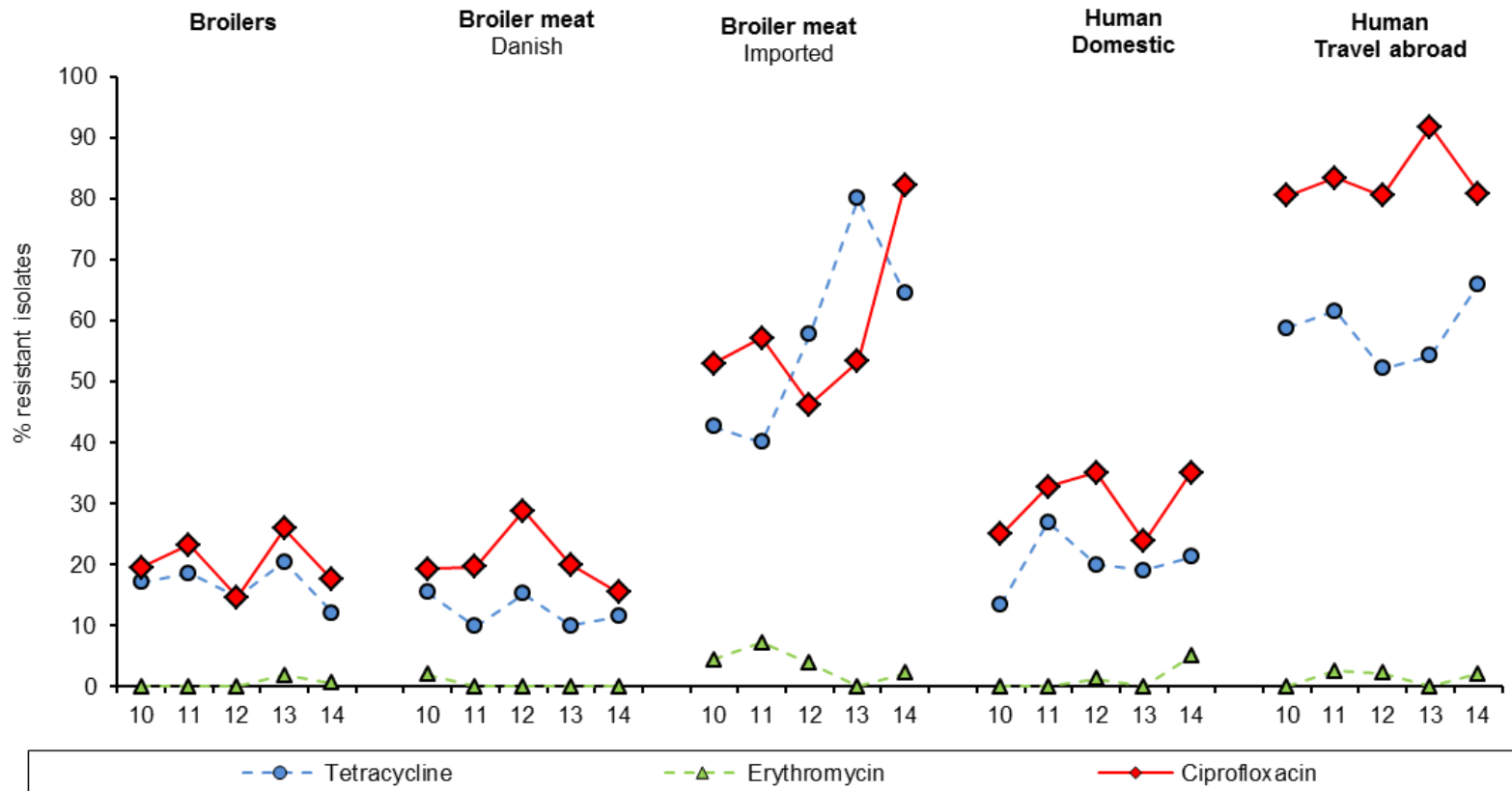


# Cephalosporin use 2005-15, kg. active comp.

DANMAP 2015



# Resistance in *Campylobacter jejuni*



## In summary

- We face a global pandemic of resistance genes, caused by indiscriminate use of antimicrobials in animals, but also in humans and in plant protection
- All countries must work to eliminate overuse – antimicrobials should not be used in lieu of good hygiene and adequate biosecurity
- A legal infrastructure – with necessary follow-up – on permitted usage is highly necessary to curb excess consumption
- It is necessary to cultivate an understanding by all in the society that antimicrobial resistance is a serious issue that threatens human life and welfare
- The dilemma: **economic** sustainability vs. **societal** sustainability

# Thank you for your attention

## Useful links

- EU harmonized monitoring of AMR

<http://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/commission-implementing-decision-2013652eu-on-the-monitoring-and-reporting-of-antimicrobial-resistance-in-zoonotic-and-commensal-bacteria-lex-faoc128428/>

- Antimicrobial growth promoters

[http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/environmental\\_issue\\_report\\_2001\\_22/issue-22-part-09.pdf](http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/environmental_issue_report_2001_22/issue-22-part-09.pdf)

- ESVAC reports and strategies

[http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/regulation/document\\_listing/document\\_listing\\_000302.jsp](http://www.ema.europa.eu/ema/index.jsp?curl=pages/regulation/document_listing/document_listing_000302.jsp)

- Biosecurity on broiler farms

[www.camcon-eu.net](http://www.camcon-eu.net)