

Use of critically important antimicrobials in food-animal sector in Zimbabwe: status and how it can conserved

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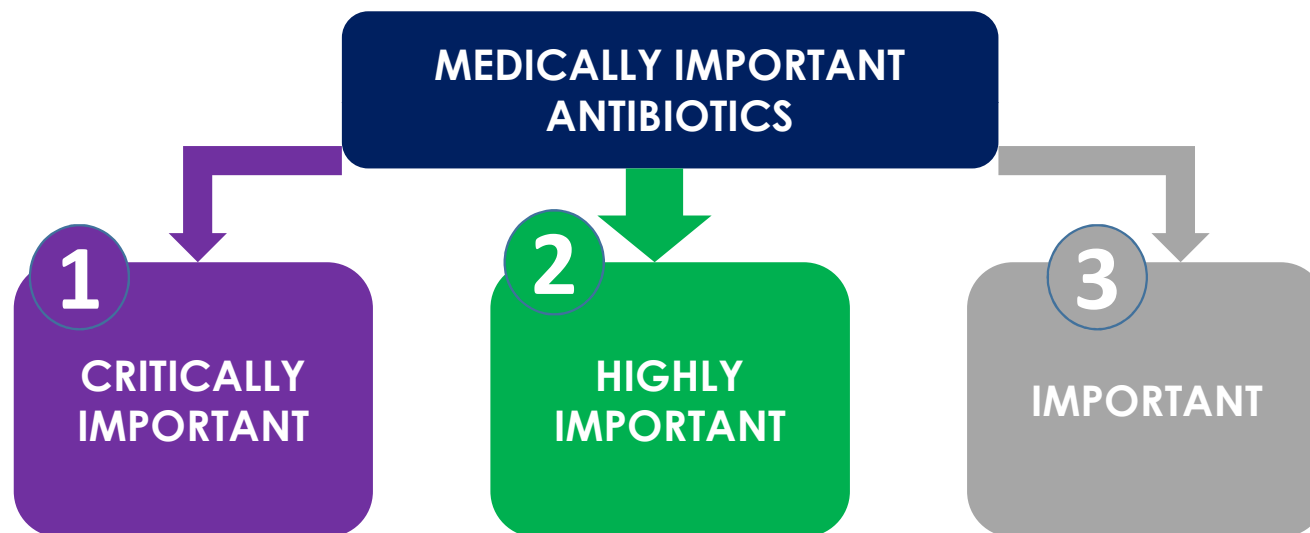
Zimbabwe

Background

- The **FAO/OIE/WHO** Expert Workshop on Non-Human Antimicrobial Usage and Antimicrobial Resistance held in Geneva, Switzerland, in **December 2003** (Scientific Assessment)
- In Oslo, Norway, in **March 2004** (Management Options) recommended that the **OIE** should develop a list of critically important antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine and that WHO should also develop such a list of critically important antimicrobial agents in human medicine.

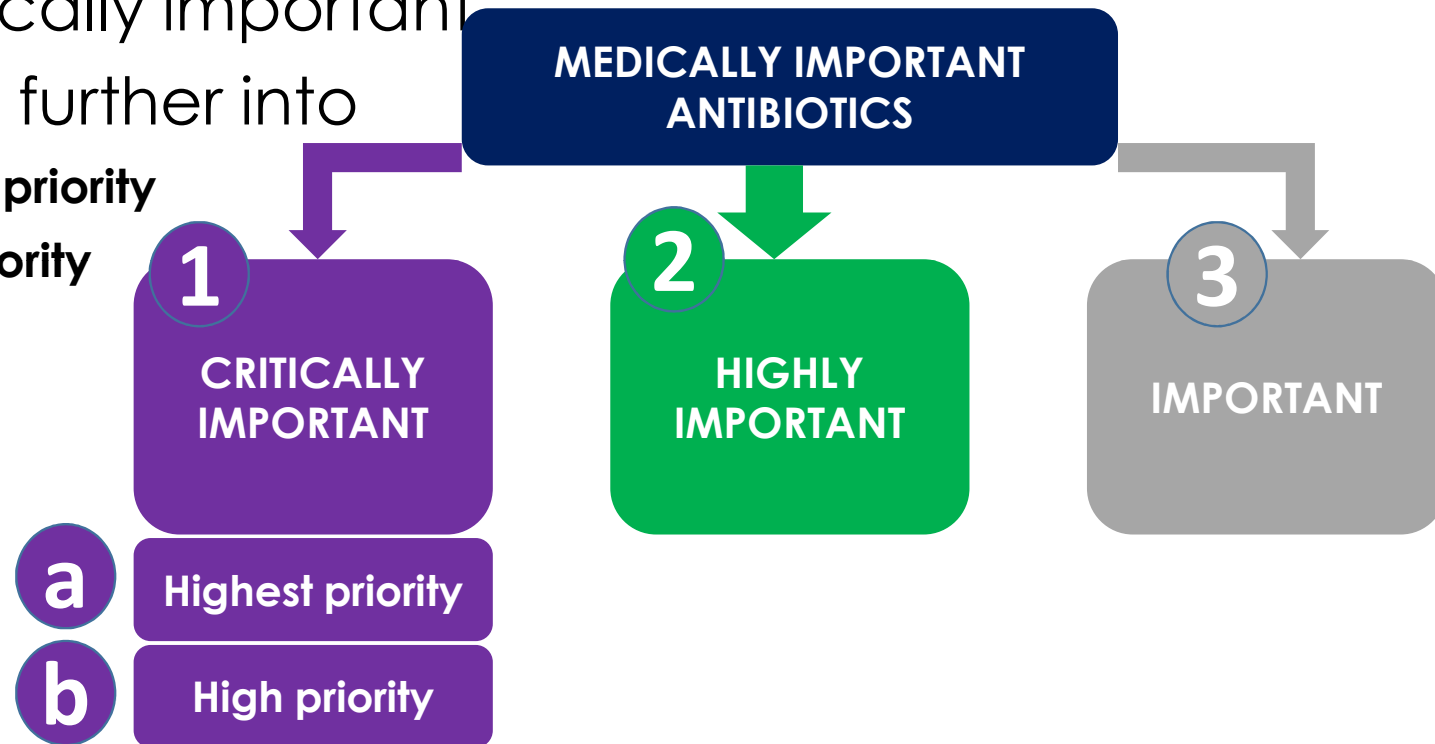
Medically Important Antibiotics

- WHO categorization of medically important antibiotics is as follows

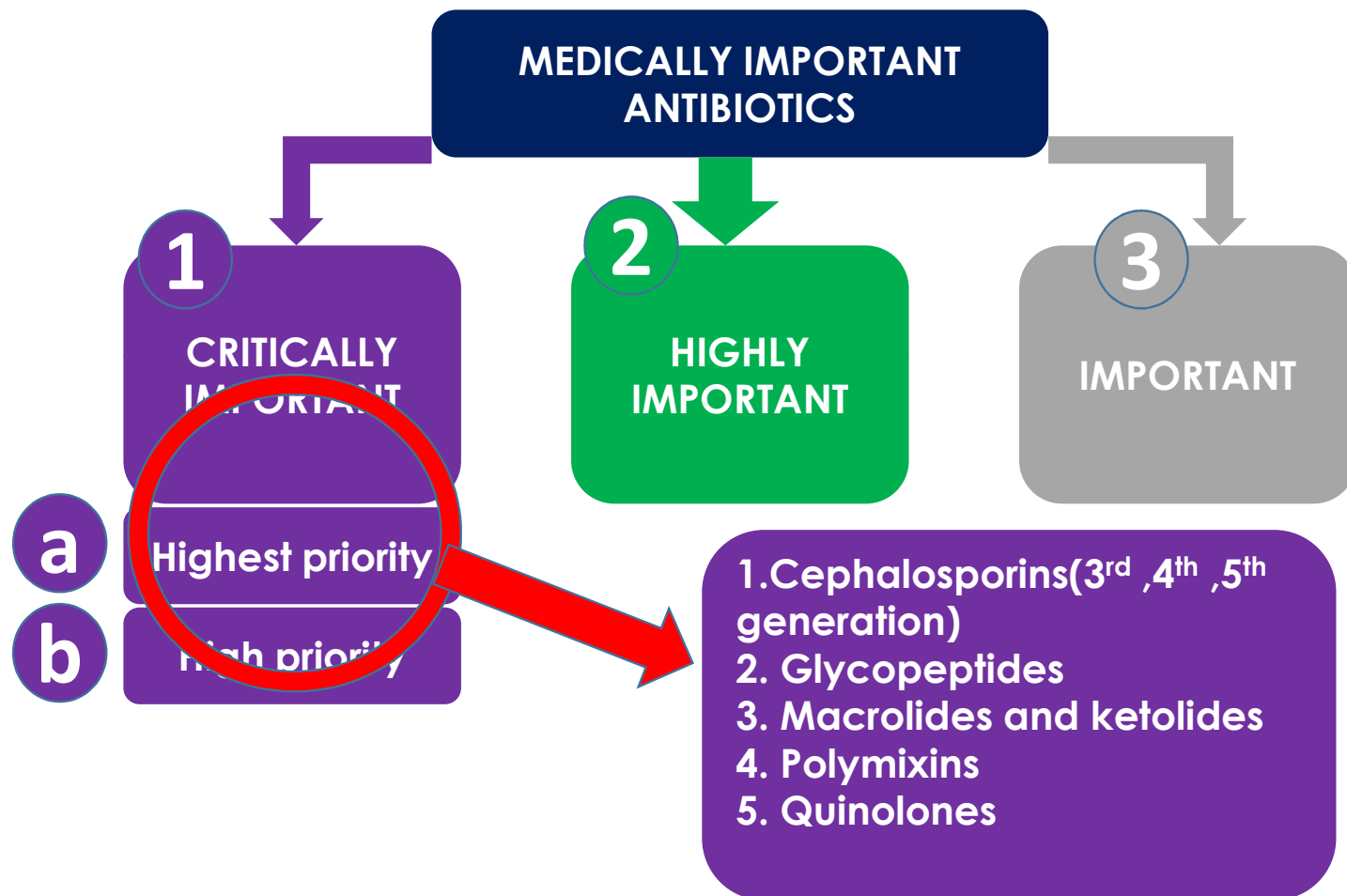


Critically important Antibiotics(CIAs)

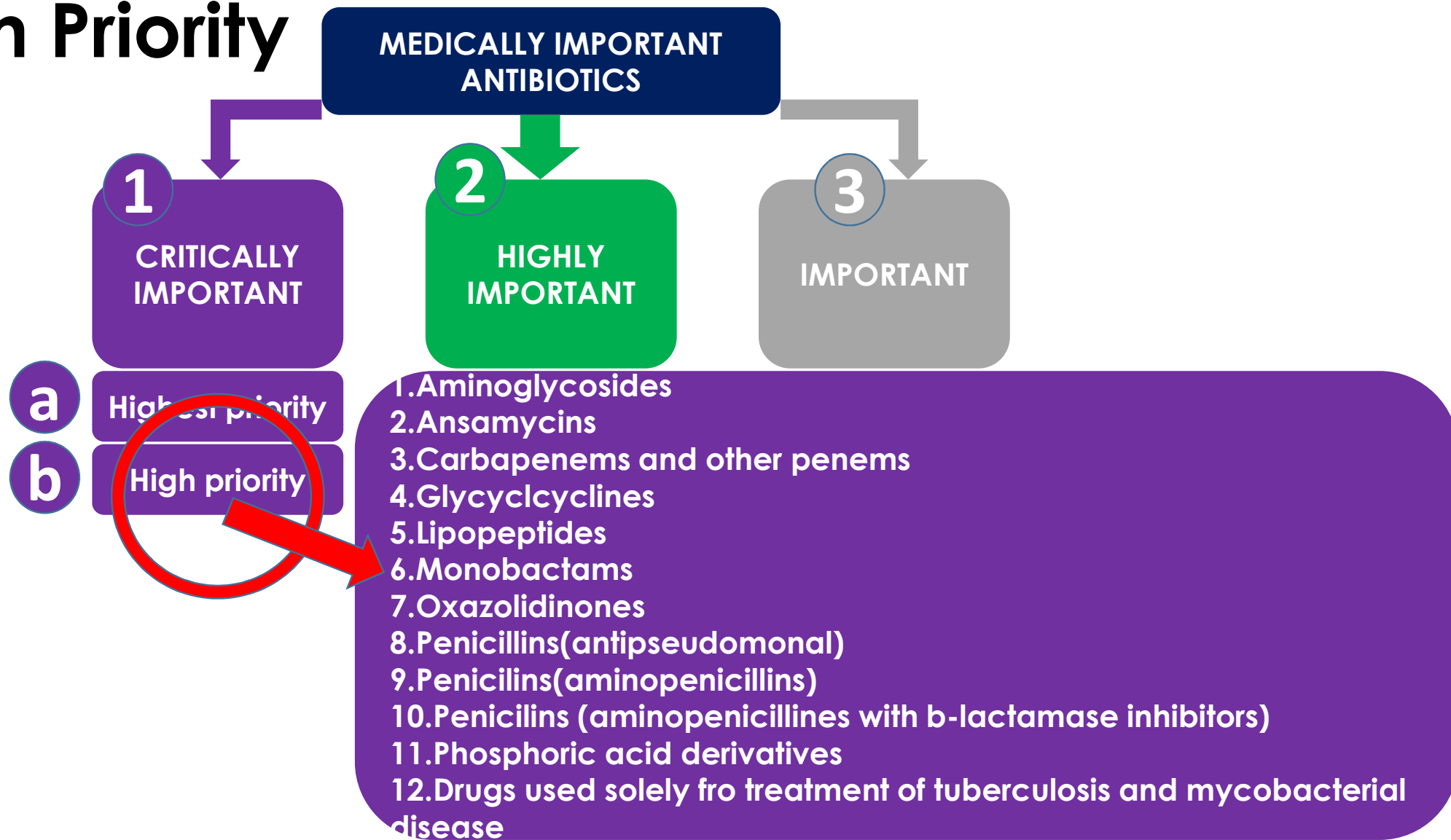
- The critically important
- Divided further into
- (a) Highest priority
- (b) High priority



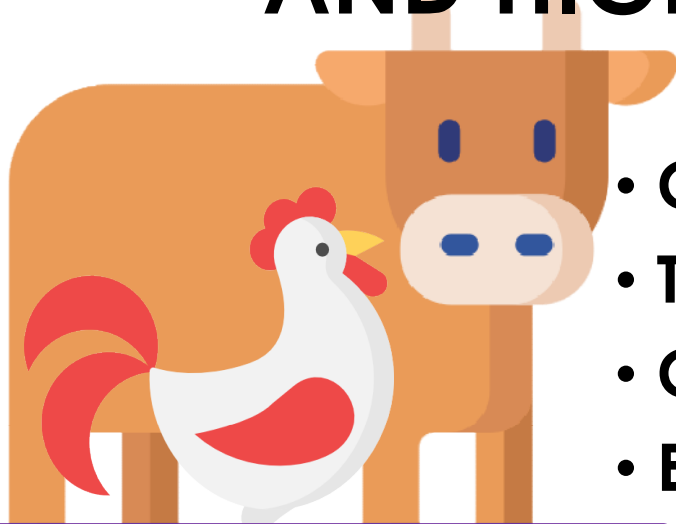
Highest Priority



High Priority



Critically important antibiotics(HIGHEST AND HIGH PRIORITY DRUGS) Used In Zimbabwe



- Ceftriaxone
- Tylosin
- Colistin
- Enrofloxacin

Cephalosporins(3rd generation)

Macrolides

Polymixins

Quinolones

HIGHEST PRIORITY
ANTIBIOTIC

- streptomycin

Aminoglycoside

HIGH PRIORITY
ANTIBIOTICS

The highest priority
antibiotics are used in
the

- ❖ poultry
- ❖ dairy and
- ❖ beef industry

Way forward

- Currently the MCAZ uses MASCA to regulate the use of the CIAs in the veterinary medicine. With CIAs classified as PPs (prescription medication). However more work has to be done on other CIAs (e.g. the combination drugs used in poultry and available over the counter)
- **Recommendations:**
 - Reclassification (from VMGD to PP)
 - Policy framework (policy dialogue resulting in an operational policy)
 - Legislation (ban e.g. use of COLISTIN)
 - Encouraging the use of vaccines as opposed to antibiotics