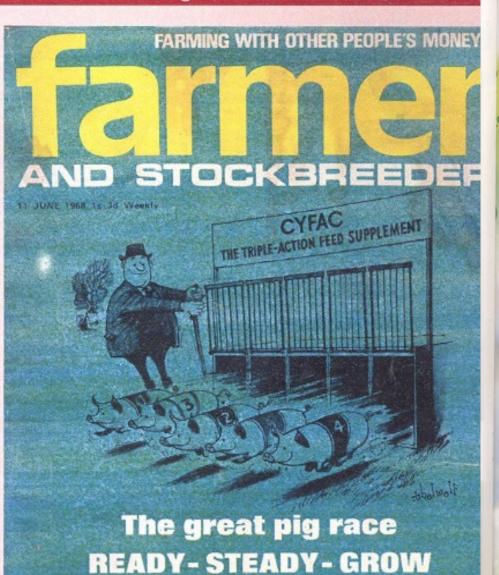
FARM USE OF ANTIMICROBIALS AND TTIP

Richard Young Policy Director Sustainable Food Trust richard@sustainablefoodtrust.org IATP Webinar 24 July 2014 BOX 9.7 Advertising antibiotics - how much has char



s respiratory disease holding your pigs performance back

so, take the brakes off, and consider Pulmotil at weaning, 3 million pigs¹ can't be wrong!

> A flying start delivering lifetime performance

Talk to your veterinary surgeon, or contact Elanco on Freephone 0800 389 3658

Pulmotil is a trademark of Eli Lilly and Company.
Pulmotil contains tilmicosin
Legal category: POM-V

As with all prescription only medicines, consult your veterinary surgeon before use.

Further information is available from ELANCO Animal Health, Kingsclere Road, Basingstoke, Hampshire, RG21 6XA

Ref 1. Elanco Sales Data



Pulmotil



In UK and some other EU countries therapeutic ABX widely promoted for routine preventative use, often mentioning increased growth rates, as an alternative to the banned growth promoters.

Denmark and Sweden led the way to genuine reductions and since emergence of ST398 the Netherlands has achieved huge reductions in ABX use too.

Goodbye - my trusted friend







- to Aivlosin, the brand new macrolide antibiotic

In comparative trials, Aivlosin at 50ppm for just 7 days achieved the same results as 21 days of Tylosin at 100ppm¹. That's the same results at half the dose in a third of the time.

Equally impressive, when compared to Valnemulin under field conditions, Aivlosin delivered significantly better feed conversion².

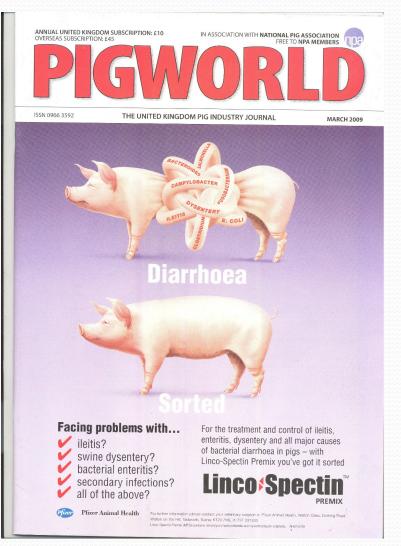
And with an inclusion rate of just 1kg per tonne plus a withdrawal period of just two days, it's time you talked to your vet about Aivlosin.

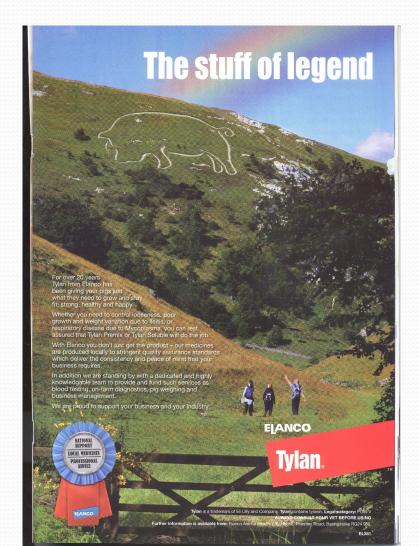


Enzootic Pneumonia



Antibiotic growth promoters advertised for routine prophylactic use after EU ban





Avoparcin – vancomycin in disguise

1995 - UK Avotan (avoparcin) added to feed on a daily basis for: 98% chickens 80% pigs 30% cattle

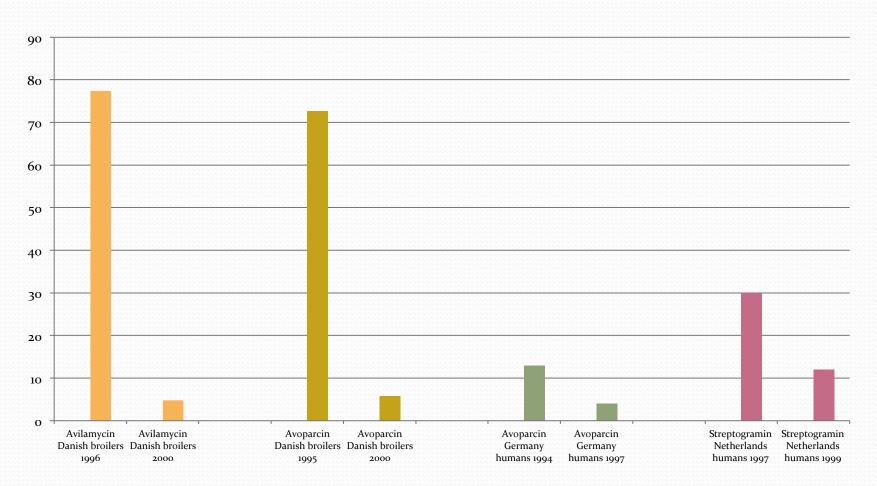
With no withdrawal period



Lower use usually means lower levels of resistance

- Countries with low levels of use of farm antibiotics generally have much lower levels of resistance in zoonotic bacteria in animals, meat and humans (E. coli, Salmonella, Campylobacter, Enterococci). Examples: Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland.
- Animal species with lower levels of use have lower levels of resistance: Defra showed that 92.1% of E. coli from pigs were resistant, but just 5.7% from cattle and 3% from sheep (poultry not included). Approximately 95% of farm antibiotic use in the UK is in pigs and poultry.

Resistance to growth promoters fell after bans



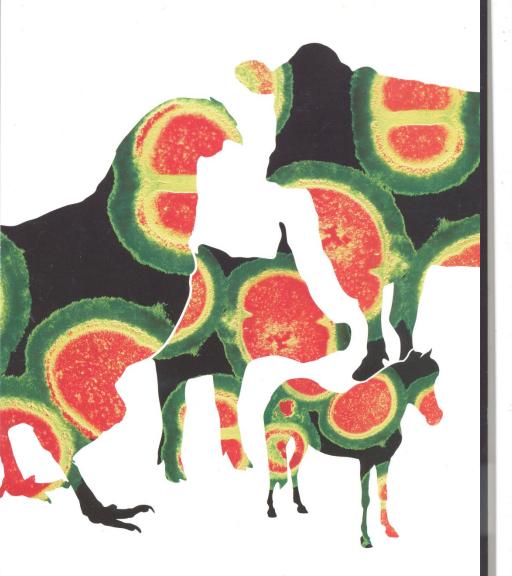
Source: Nunan C and Young R, Soil Association

Livestock to human

- Salmonella and Campylobacter
- E.coli (and Kluyvera) Salmonella, Shigella (dysentery), (Klebsiella? Acinetobacter? Pseudomonsas? *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*?)
- Enterococci
- Staphyloccus aureus
- Clostridium difficile

MRSA in farm animals and meat

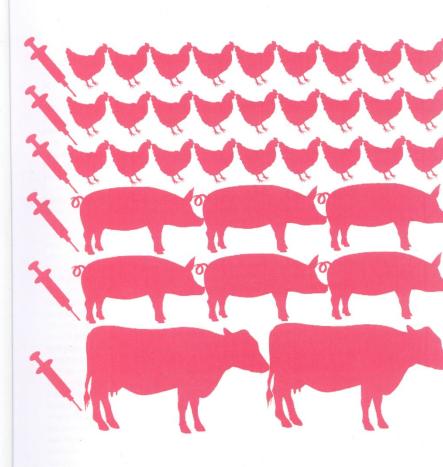
A new threat to human health





E.coli superbugs

on farms and food





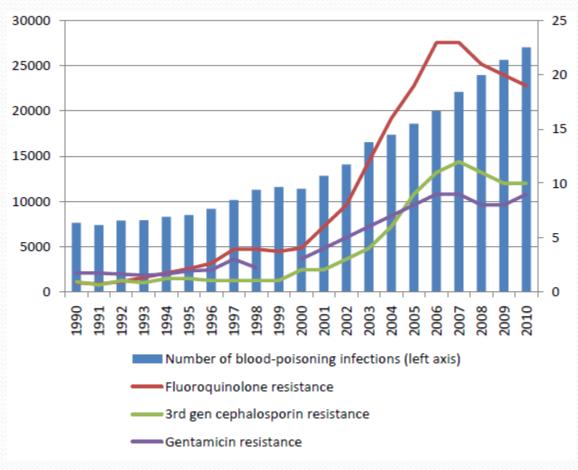
Resistance can spread to humans: MRSA

- In the UK, MRSA is still primarily a 'hospital superbug'.
- Two different types of MRSA (ST398 and mecC) have been found in a small proportion of UK milk samples.
- Both types of MRSA can cause serious infections in humans and have done so in the UK. Evidence suggests that ST398 came from humans, acquired methicillin and other resistance in farm animals, and then transferred back to humans (and on to other farm animals).
- Abroad, many new types of MRSA now being found in farm animals, including some epidemic in humans: ST1, ST5, ST8, ST9, etc. Some scientists concerned about huge size of MRSA reservoir (ST398 particularly). Developing situation PVL virulence gene has now been found in MRSA ST398 in pigs. MRSA with PVL genes can cause very serious infections and are more common in the community.

Resistance can spread to humans: E. coli

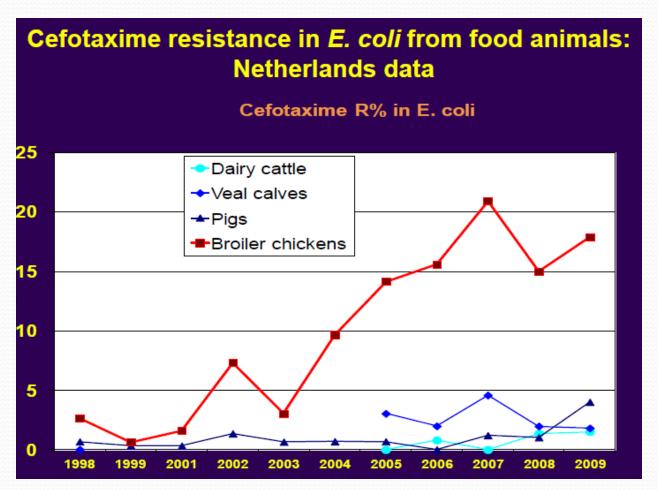
- Tracing the spread of resistance from E. coli is more difficult than with Salmonella because we each have an average of 4 resident E. coli strains in our gut.
- EFSA says that it is 'highly likely' that resistance genes spread from E. coli on food to E. coli in our intestines.
- Example A streptothricin antibiotic was used in pigs in East Germany but no equivalent then used in humans. Resistance was first found in porcine E. coli, then human E. coli, then human Salmonella and Shigella (dysentery).
- A French study found that feeding volunteers a sterile diet led to large falls in resistant E. coli but insignificant falls in sensitive E. coli, which shows the resistance was in food.

Rise of E. coli blood poisoning and antibiotic resistance UK 1990-2010



Source: Soil Association, 2012. E. coli superbugs in farm animals and food

ESBL resistance trends in farm animal E. Coli - Netherlands



Source: Dik Mavius, used in HPA presentation

Resistance can spread to humans: Salmonella

- A new epidemic multi-drug resistant strain of Salmonella - monophasic Salmonella typhimurium, has emerged in Europe.
- HPA and VLA and other scientists say pigs are 'the likely reservoir of infection', but also now in cattle.
- Imported beef has also caused a major outbreak in four schools in France.
- EFSA estimated (2012) that 56.8 of all salmonella infections in EU now originate from pigs.

Resistance can spread to humans: Campylobacter I

- EFSA says 'Resistant Salmonella and Campylobacter involved in human disease are mostly spread through foods.'
- Before fluoroquinolones were introduced to farming in 1990s, no human cases of Campylobacter were resistant unless a patient had prior exposure to fluoroquinolones. By 2007, 46% resistant.
- DoH advisory committee said increase in human resistance 'followed the extensive use of enrofloxacin, a ciprofloxacin analogue, by the poultry industry'.

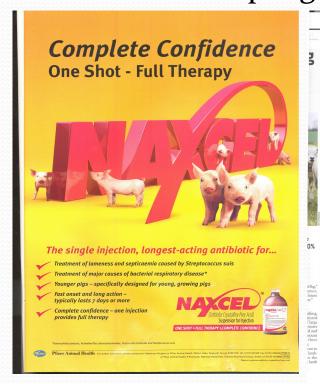
Resistance to critically important antibiotics (CIAs)

- Countries with little or no, use of CIAs in farming have much lower levels of resistance in farm animals, meat and humans (e.g. Australia, Denmark, Finland).
- A recent voluntary ban on use of cephalosporins in Danish pigs has led to a statistically significant fall in ESBL resistance in pigs.
- In contrast, Danes have not used fluoroquinolones in poultry for two years and resistance in Campylobacter (but not E. coli) has increased; similar problem in the US. This may be due to increased use of biocides.

CIAs:

Coliscour – a polymixin Naxel – a 3rd gen. cephalosporin Zuprevo – a new macrolide Cephaguard DC – a 4th gen. cephalosporin

medication







Coliscour

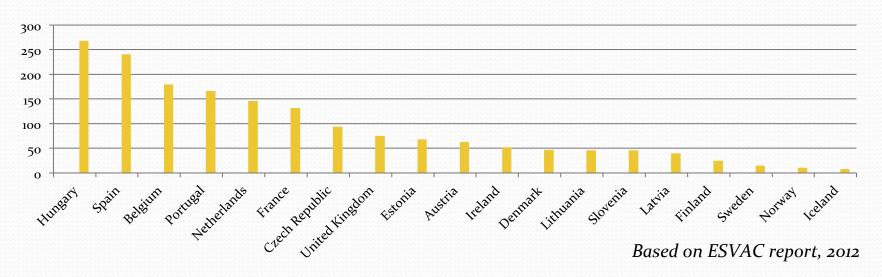
Drowns out E.coli and Salmonella spi

Resistance can spread to humans: enterococci

- Like E. coli, enterococci are normal inhabitants of human gut, but can sometimes cause serious infections.
- Experiments have shown that farm-animal enterococci can transfer resistance genes to human enterococci in the human gut.
- EFSA says: 'the reservoir of VRE [Vancomycin-resistant enterococci] in food-producing animals presents a definite risk of resistance genes being transferred to virulent human strains through food and other routes'.

Data on farm antibiotic usage from different countries can mislead

Veterinary antibiotic use in mg per animal population unit, 2010



Graphs like this tell us nothing unless we have data to indicate the relative potency of the antibiotics used and the relative use in each species. E.g. in UK c. 60% of antibiotics are used in pigs, less than 5% in cattle, o.3% in sheep. UK has many less pigs and many more cattle and sheep than most countries. True use in UK could be higher than in the Netherlands though graph suggests the opposite.

Approximate UK ABX use by species

Species	Percentage of total ABX use
Pigs	6o%
Poultry	34.5%
Cattle	4%
Sheep	0.5%
Fish and other	1%%

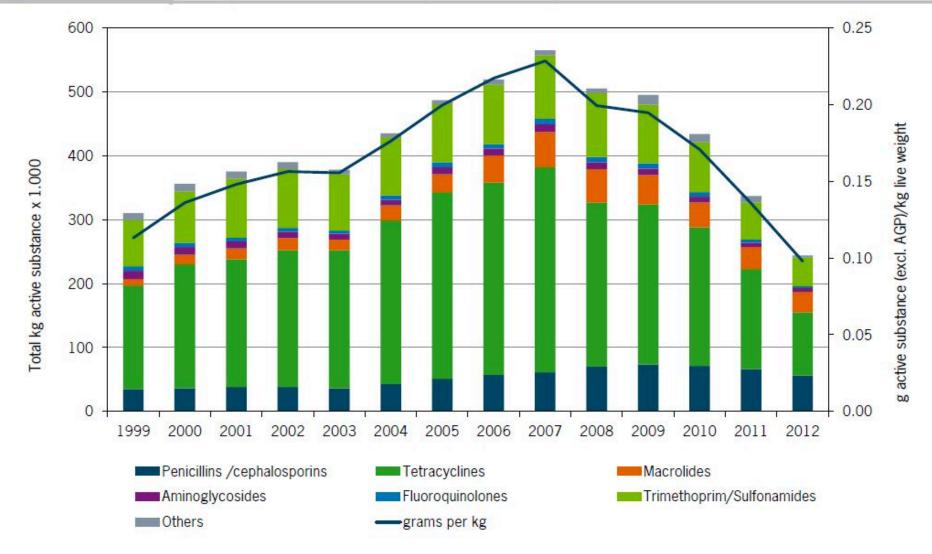
Source Veterinary Medicines Directorate

Five Nordic countries use 2-5 times less antibiotics per animal than UK

	Use per total animal PCU	Use per pig & poultry PCU	Pig PCU as %age of total PCU	Sheep PCU as %age of total PCU
UK	51	179	10.7%	39.6%
Denmark	43	54	74.1%	0.5%
Finland	24	59	35%	2.1%
Sweden	13.6	42	26.5%	6.2%
Iceland	6.3	64	5.3%	41.2%
Norway	3.7	36	7.5%	6.1%
Nether- lands	65	110	47%	3%

Source: Alliance to Save Our Antibiotic, Evidence to Science and Technology Committee 2014 As augmented by Cóili

Figure 3.1 Therapeutic antibiotic sales, 1999-2012 a)



a) Sales for 2012 are estimates, based on preliminary data of the first half year. Source: FIDIN (2012).

EU legislation and TTIP

Expecting new:

- Veterinary Medicines Directive
- Medicated feedingstuffs Directive
- EU-wide surveillance scheme for AMR in live animals and meat
- Guidelines for responsible antibiotic use

Why has nothing been published 2 years after all this was expected?

Antibiotic Campaign Groups

The Alliance to Save Our Antibiotics (ASOA) – UK-based EU-wide alliance with 33 member organisations.

Contact: Alison Craig: acraig@saveourantibiotics.eu

Latest report: <u>Click here</u> Petition: <u>Click here</u>

Antibiotic Resistance Coalition (ARC)– Global alliance of

civil society groups from six continents

Launch press release: Click here

Declaration: <u>Click here</u>

Acknowledgement: I am indebted to Cóilín Nunan, from the Soil Association and ASOA for help with this presentation