Interventions that have taken place in the Netherlands to reduce farm antibiotic use

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INTRODUCTION

• Antimicrobials are used worldwide

• Eventually micro-organisms will develop resistance (insensitivity) when exposed to antibiotics.

• Bacteria are always looking for new ‘mechanisms’ to survive.

• Treatment options are running out
WHAT HAPPENED 2004-2010

- ESBL's
- usage of AM in animals
- Q-fever
- Livestock MRSa
- Party for the animals

The Netherlands is 2nd in exporting of agricultural products
Is there still any “licence to produce” for farmer and government
ACTIONS TAKEN

• Minister of Health: asks for advice of the Health Council on use of AM in farm animals

• Minister of Agriculture: you take your own measures, or I have to make new laws!
RESULTS OF THEIR ACTIONS

Health Council

• Ban Critically Important Antimicrobials for human use (WHO-list) – cephalosporines, fluoroquinolones

• Redefine 1st, 2nd, 3rd choice antimicrobials (selection for ESBLs)

• Reconsider formularies

Covenant with private parties

• All antimicrobial use on farms transparent by end of 2011

• Benchmarking allowing identification of high users/prescribers

• 1 to 1 relationship between a vet and a farmer

• farm health and farm treatment plan
WHAT HAPPENED TO VETS AND FARMERS

Goals set by the government:
- 20% in 2011
- 50% in 2013
- 70% in 2015

Establishing of the SDa:
- analysing data + setting thresholds

Covenants
OTHER MEASURES

**Topic**

- Pre-medicated feed
- Preventive use of antibiotics
- Conditions for administering of AB by farmers themselves
- Checks for ‘correct’ use of antibiotics
- New formularies guidelines

**Action/actor**

- Forbidden (private)
- Forbidden (public)
- Rules set by the government
- Carried out by the Food Authority
- Set by the association of vets
RESULTS OF PUBLIC PRIVATE COLLABORATION IN REDUCTION IN USAGE OF AM IN ANIMALS

Reduction of AM Usage Up to 58% (2014)
RESULTS OF PUBLIC PRIVATE COLLABORATION IN REDUCTION IN USAGE OF AM IN BROILERS
Usage in DDDAₚ in veal calves, broilers, sows/piglets, fattening pigs.
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## USAGE VERSUS RESISTANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>species</th>
<th>AMU (%)</th>
<th>AMR (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Veal calves</td>
<td>-/- 37</td>
<td>-/- 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>-/- 54</td>
<td>-/- 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>-/- 57</td>
<td>-/- 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruminants</td>
<td>-/- 43</td>
<td>-/- 79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Low or high users: where do you expect to find more welfare problems?”

“There was little relevant scientific information”
“proper collection of data on antibiotic use and animal health and welfare”. www.RDA.nl
Reduction mainly realized by
• Political pressure (and goals)
• Transparency in usage
• Creating awareness among vets and farmers
THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

WWW.AUTORITEITDIERGENEESMIDDELEN.NL/EN