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WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

World Health Organization

OIE code on international standards related to antimicrobial use in animal production

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Webinar on the FAO - OIE - WHO One Health Approach to AMR Mitigation and Safer Food in the Asia-Pacific Region, 29 - 30 September 2021

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The four pillars of the OIE

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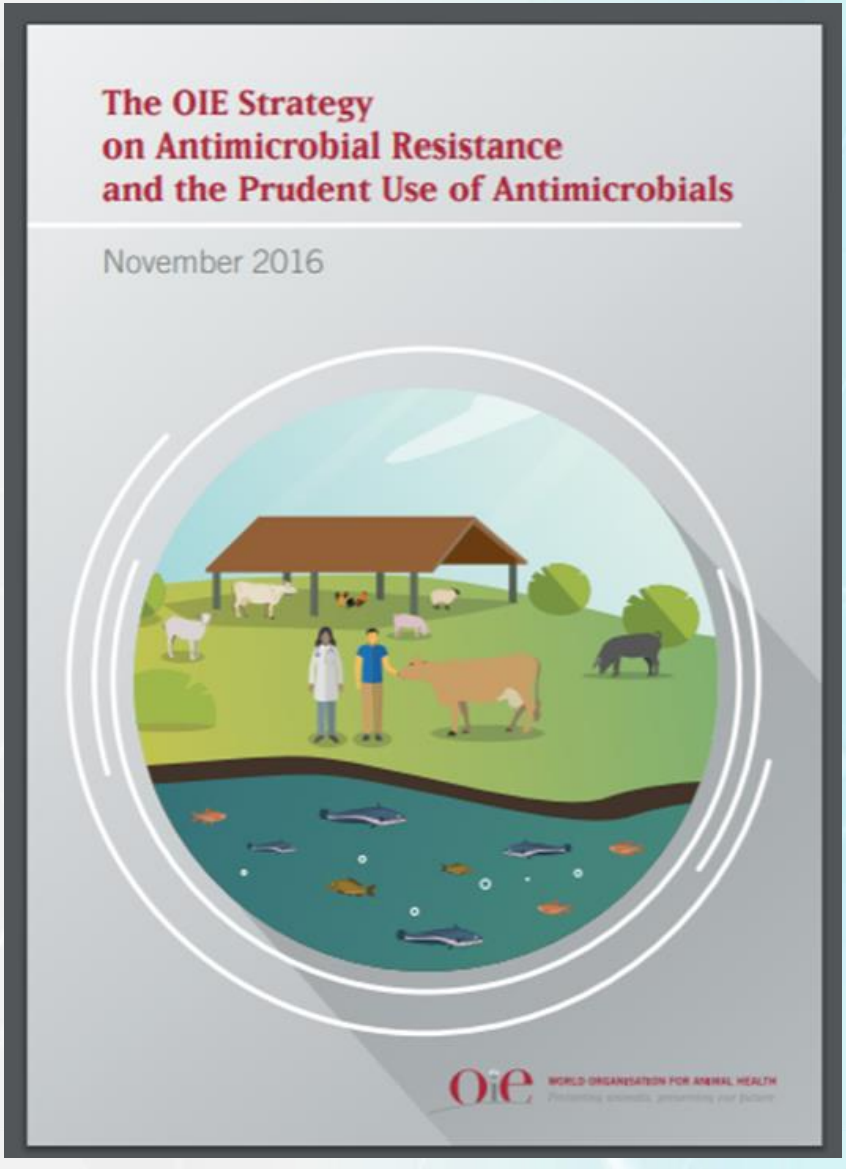

OIE's Objectives:

- Improve awareness and understanding
- Strengthen knowledge through surveillance and research
- Support good governance and capacity building
- Encourage implementation of international standards

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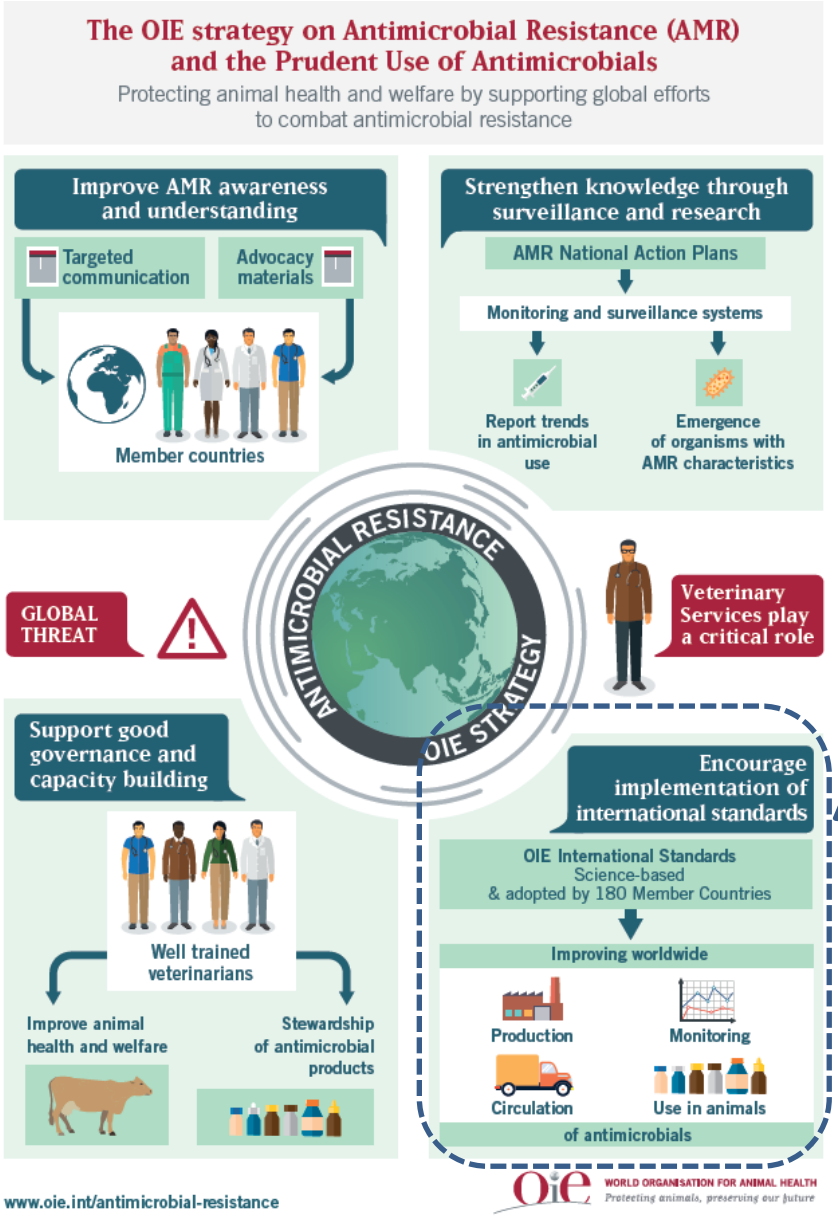

OIE standards and guidelines reflect the best available science and provide **a global benchmark** for consistent regulation of antimicrobials, for promoting responsible and prudent use, for risk analysis, surveillance and monitoring, and for reporting.

The OIE standards provide a framework to achieve consistent outcomes using equivalent methodologies adapted to local contexts.

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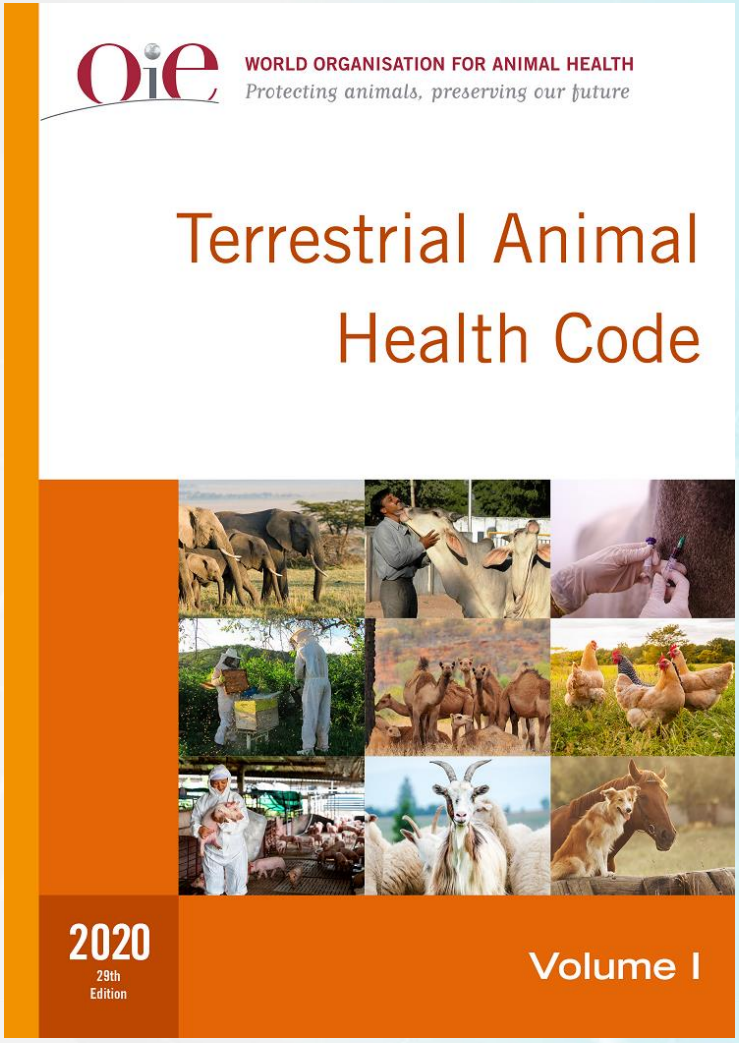
OIE Standards – Terrestrial Animal Health Code



Chapter 6.7.
Introduction to the recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance

Chapter 6.8.
Harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance and monitoring programmes

Chapter 6.9.
Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobials agents used in food producing animals

Chapter 6.10.
Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine

Chapter 6.11.
Risk analysis for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobials in animals

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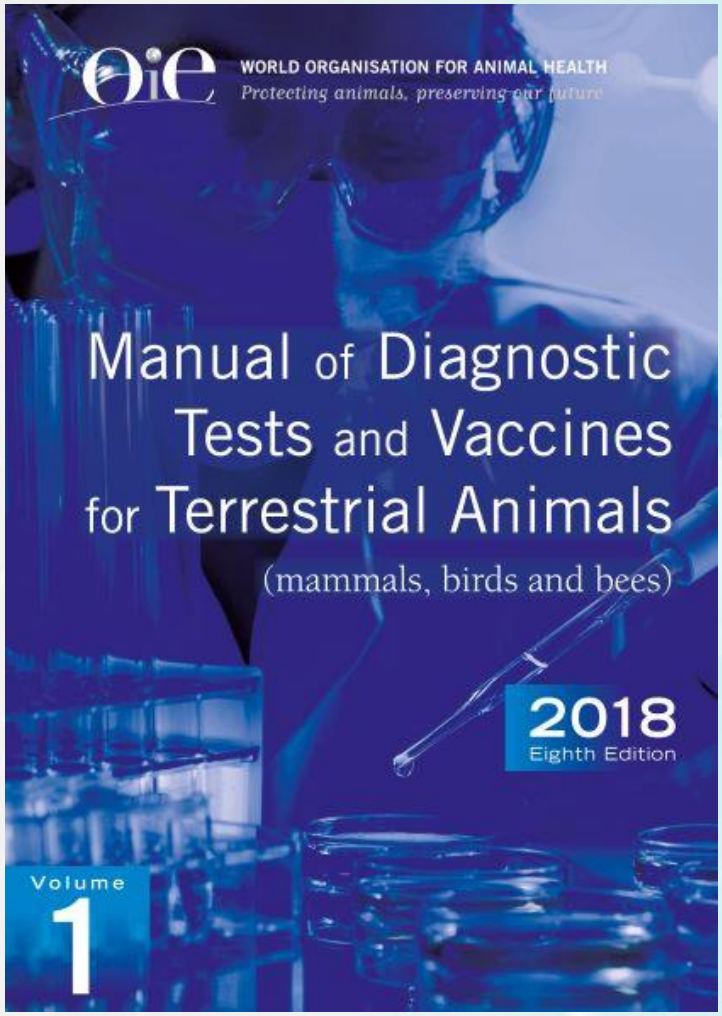
OIE Standards – Terrestrial Animal Health Manual



MANUAL OF DIAGNOSTIC TESTS AND VACCINES FOR TERRESTRIAL ANIMALS

Chapter 2.1.1.

Laboratory methodologies for bacterial antimicrobial susceptibility testing

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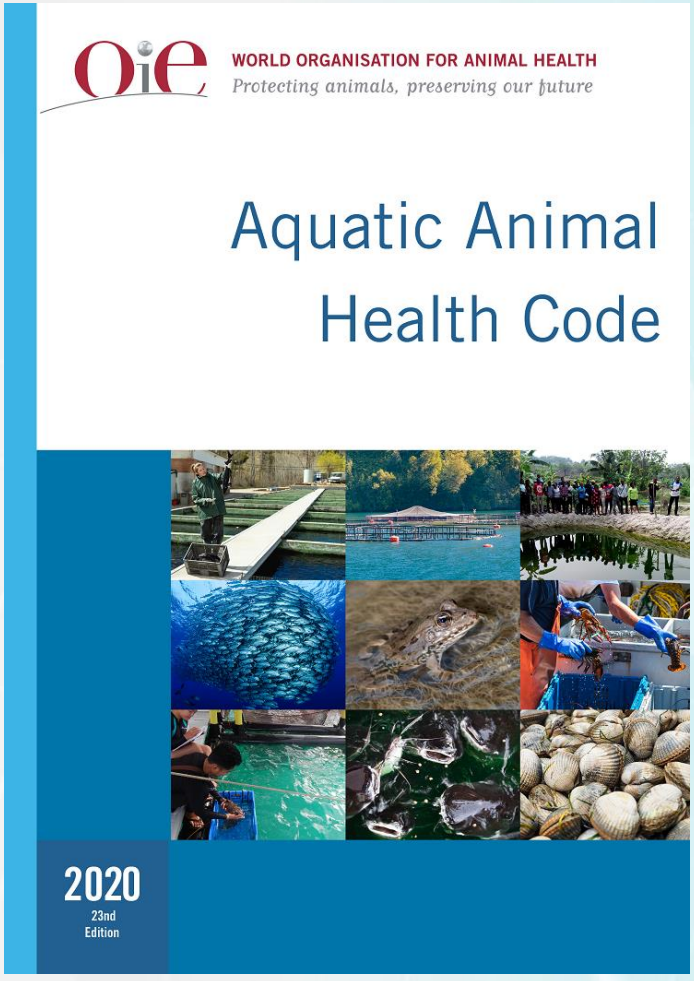
OIE Standards – Aquatic Animal Health Code



Chapter 6.1.

Introduction to the recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance

Chapter 6.2.

Principles for responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in aquatic animals

Chapter 6.3.

Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in aquatic animals

Chapter 6.4.

Development and harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance and monitoring programmes for aquatic animals

Chapter 6.5.

Risk analysis for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobial agents in aquatic animals

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Criteria used for categorisation

List of antimicrobial agents

OIE LIST OF ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS OF VETERINARY IMPORTANCE
(June 2021)

The OIE[1] International Committee unanimously adopted the List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance at its 75th General Session in May 2007 (Resolution No. XXVIII).

Background

Antimicrobial agents are essential drugs for human and animal health and welfare. Antimicrobial resistance is a global public and animal health concern that is influenced by both human and non-human antimicrobial usage. The human, animal and plant sectors have a shared responsibility to prevent or minimise antimicrobial resistance selection pressures on both human and non-human pathogens.

The FAO[2]/OIE/WHO[3] Expert Workshop on Non-Human Antimicrobial Usage and Antimicrobial Resistance held in Geneva, Switzerland, in December 2003 (Scientific Assessment) and 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.

Conclusion No. 5 of the Oslo Workshop is as follows:

5. The concept of "critically important" classes of antimicrobials for humans should be pursued by WHO. The Workshop concluded that antimicrobials that are critically important in veterinary medicine should be identified, to complement the identification of such antimicrobials used in human medicine. Criteria for identification of these antimicrobials of critical importance in animals should be established and listed by OIE. The overlap of critical lists for human and veterinary medicine can provide further information, allowing an appropriate balance to be struck between animal health needs and public health considerations.

Responding to this recommendation, the OIE decided to address this task through its existing *ad hoc* Group on antimicrobial resistance. The terms of reference, aim of the list and methodology were discussed by the *ad hoc* Group since November 2004 and were subsequently endorsed by the Biological Standards Commission in its January 2005 meeting and adopted by the International Committee in May 2005. Thus, the work was officially undertaken by the OIE.

Scope

The OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance:

- Addresses antimicrobial agents authorised for use in food-producing animals
- Does not include antimicrobial classes/sub classes only used in human medicine
- Does not include antimicrobial agents only used as growth-promoters
- Focuses currently on antibacterials and other important antimicrobials agents used in veterinary medicine

1 OIE: World Organisation for Animal Health
2 FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
3 WHO: World Health Organization

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OIE LIST OF ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS OF VETERINARY IMPORTANCE

(June 2021)

in parallel with the existing WHO list for human medicine

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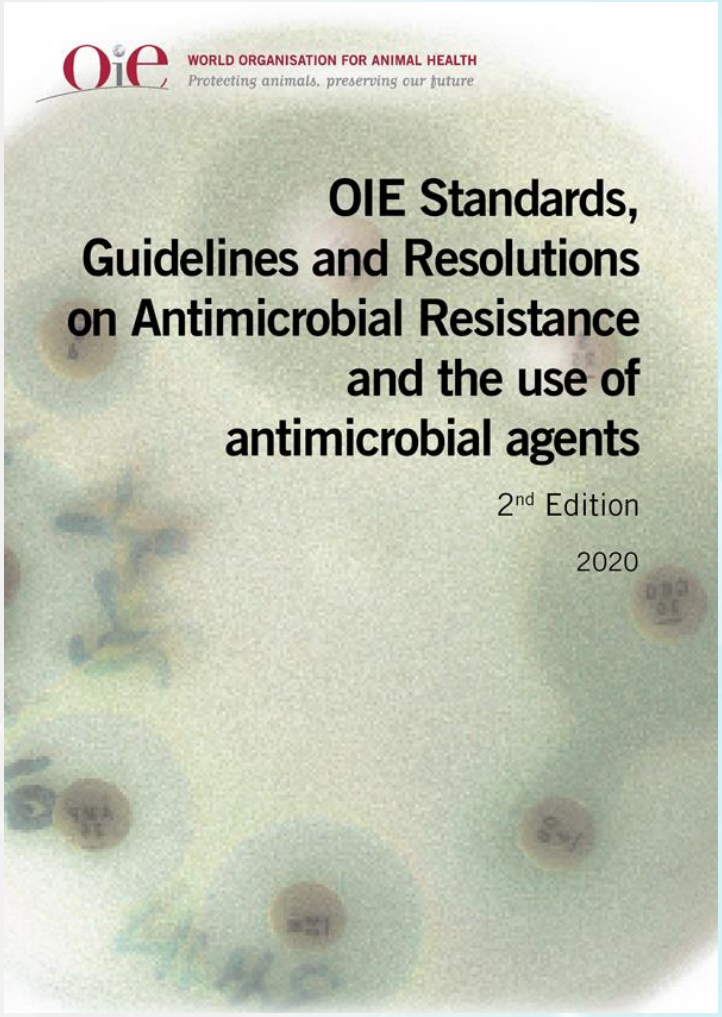
AMR Booklet (2020)



Contains:

- Terrestrial Animal Health Code
- Aquatic Animal Health Code
- Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals
- OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance
- OIE General Session Resolutions

Chapter 6.9

Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobials agents used in food producing animals

1. **Veterinary medical use of antimicrobial agents**: means the administration of an antimicrobial agent to an individual or a group of animals to treat, control or prevent infectious disease:

– to treat: means to administer an antimicrobial agent to an individual or a group of animals showing clinical signs of an infectious disease;

– to control: means to administer an antimicrobial agent to a group of animals containing sick animals and healthy animals (presumed to be infected), to minimise or resolve clinical signs and to prevent further spread of the disease;

– to prevent: means to administer an antimicrobial agent to an individual or a group of animals at risk of acquiring a specific infection or in a specific situation where infectious disease is likely to occur if the drug is not administered.

2. **Non veterinary medical use of antimicrobial agents**: means the administration of antimicrobial agents to animals for any purpose other than to treat, control or prevent infectious disease; it includes growth promotion.

3. **Growth promotion**: means the administration of antimicrobial agents to animals only to increase the rate of weight gain or the efficiency of feed utilisation.

CHAPTER 6.10
RESPONSIBLE AND PRUDENT USE OF ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE

- Provides guidance for the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine, with the aim of protecting both animal and human health as well as the environment
- Defines the respective responsibilities of the Competent Authority and stakeholders such as the veterinary pharmaceutical industry, veterinarians, animal feed manufacturers, distributors and food animal producers

Objectives of responsible and prudent use

1) ensuring the rational use of antimicrobial agents in animals with the purpose of optimising both their efficacy and safety;
2) complying with the ethical obligation and economic need to keep animals in good health;
3) preventing or reducing the transfer of resistant micro-organisms or resistance determinants within animal populations, the environment and between animals and humans;
4) contributing to the maintenance of the efficacy and usefulness of antimicrobial agents used in animal and human medicine;
5) protecting consumer health by ensuring the safety of food of animal origin with respect to residues of antimicrobial agents.

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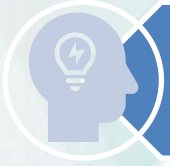
To encourage implementation of international standards, we will…

Support individual Member Countries in their efforts to implement OIE international standards



Disseminate and encourage adoption of the recommendations

Strengthen multilateral support

Build on the success of the OIE standards development work programme

Collaborate with WHO and FAO to support the development of a comprehensive and aligned framework

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Thank you for your kind attention

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ANTIMICROBIALS
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