Progress in the area of Antimicrobial Resistance – activities of IFAH-Europe

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Summary

- Policy Context
- “Proposals” from various Stakeholders
- CVO Conclusions
- Recommendations
- 4 Strategy Strands
- Target Pathogen Monitoring Programme (TPMP)
- Conclusions
Policy Context

• Staff Working Paper
• TATFAR (EU/US Transatlantic dialogue)
• ESVAC (volume collection)
• CVMP views on Staff Working Paper
• Revision of Medicated Feed & Veterinary legislation
• Animal Health legislation
• CVMP strategy for antimicrobials 2011-2015
• HMA Strategy
• EFSA reports on cephalosporins & zoonoses

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“Proposals” from various parties - 1

- Ban of new or existing classes of antimicrobials
- Ban advertising
- Impose taxes
- Mandatory volume collection
- Develop minor species antimicrobials
- Apply the Precautionary Principle
- Refuse authorisation if product is highly likely to be misused
- Control Off Label use via SPC
- Advertising ‘strap line’ re Responsible Use
“Proposals” from various parties - 2

- Limit usage by country or species
- Do not allow vet to dispense
- Restrict meat with resistant germs
- Restrict animals with resistant germs
- Use diagnostics – IFAH-Europe
- Restrict off label use – IFAH-Europe
- Provide extended data protection – IFAH-Europe
- Target Pathogen Monitoring Programme – IFAH-Europe
- Pursue studies on possible gene Transfer in relation to resistance – IFAH-Europe
- ‘Responsible Use’ – EPRUMA initiative – IFAH-Europe
CVO Conclusions – Reality Check

- Use existing legislation to counter inappropriate & excessive use
- Minimise preventative use
- Bio-security, good husbandry & good management to prevent disease
- Monitor use at farm level
- Cascade by exception
- Responsible Use – communication, education & training
- Continue work to identify risk factors
Recommendations - 1

- We should use all existing & new classes strategically – guided by diagnostics - to minimise resistance development to all classes
- Use diagnostics to inform future antimicrobial choices
- Strict interpretation of the ‘cascade’ is necessary - critical to have the cascade
- No Off-Label use outside the cascade
- Policies and SPC changes need to be scientifically driven and not by the Precautionary Principle by default
Recommendations - 2

• We propose extended data protection for new molecules to ensure innovation continues

• Summary - With a combination of diagnostics, strict interpretation of the ‘cascade’, no off label use, appropriate use of new molecules & classes coupled with extended data protection, we believe we can address all concerns

• Therefore, ban of classes, advertising, taxes, price controls, generic entry, volume increases, right of vet to dispense should not be pursued
Recommendations – 3

- Continuous inappropriate use on an individual farm may promote resistance & is to be discouraged
- CVO’s support on farm monitoring
- IFAH-Europe supports the CVO concept
- Understand farm level use in order to better evaluate real exposure
- Ensure Responsible Use

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4 Strategy Strands

1. Recommendations concerning “Proposals”
2. Promote Target Pathogen Monitoring Programme (TPMP)
3. Pursue studies on possible gene Transfer – literature review & risk assessment
   a) Campylobacter
   b) E. coli
   c) Salmonella
   d) Enterococci
4. Pursue ‘Responsible Use’ – EPRUMA as vehicle

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TPMP Objectives

- Generate data to establish the facts concerning susceptibility of target pathogens
- Desirable that industry and authorities work together to ensure independence and credibility of data
- Ensure standardised methodology
- Provide a balance in the debate concerning the hypothesis that veterinary use leads to resistance that transfers to humans
Background

- Zoonoses & Commensals monitored across the EU as per legislative requirements
- Similar comprehensive public programme concerning target pathogens across the EU does not exist
- Data will support all stakeholders in identifying trends in susceptibility over time
  - Evidence based interventions
Protocol

- Draft ‘Protocol’ developed to facilitate a harmonised approach
- Suggest alignment with CEESA/VetPath protocol to facilitate future comparison of data
- Pilot programme allows us to learn from experience & then consider expansion of the programme
Main Tasks

• Project Manager provided by IFAH-Europe
  – Dr. Hervé Marion – brings CEESA broad experience to TPMP

• Draft ‘Protocol’ developed by IFAH-Europe

• Met with 4 Pilot Countries – France, Germany, Spain & UK – very constructive feedback

• Harmonised sample collection, susceptibility testing and data analysis. Publication of data on an annual basis

• Meetings between Countries as project develops
Publishing Results

- The objective is to publish results on relevant Member State websites on an annual basis
  - Communicate the results widely
- First data should be ready for publication in mid 2013 assuming samples are collected from January, 2012 onwards
Critical Steps for TPMP

- Start date
- Collection methodology
- Sample storage
- Analysis laboratory
- IT capacity
“Recommendations” are intended to identify the critical steps we need to take to protect the future efficacy of antimicrobials

- Use all strategically
- Use diagnostics to inform future choices
- No Off-Label use outside the cascade
- Data protection to encourage innovation
- Understand farm level use in order to better evaluate real exposure
Conclusions - 2

- 4 Strands
  - Recommendations
  - TPMP
  - Transfer studies
  - Responsible Use (EPRUMA)

- TPMP will fill gap in data concerning efficacy in target pathogens

- Desirable for industry & authorities to work together

- Expand from pilot to EU after some experience?

- Policies and SPC changes need to be scientifically driven and not by the Precautionary Principle by default
Thank You!

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