Dr Morgan Jeannin

Chargé de mission

Antimicrobial Resistance and Veterinary Products Department

Introduction to the AMU Data Collection

Template

Webinar for the Middle East 7 December 2020



OIE 83rd General Session – May 2015

Resolution 26 "Combating AMR and Promoting the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals"

The OIE develops a procedure and standards for data quality for collecting data annually from OIE Member Countries on the use of antimicrobial agents in food-producing animals with the aim of creating an OIE global database...

- 25 -

RESOLUTION No. 26

Combating Antimicrobial Resistance and Promoting the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals

- That antimicrobial agents are essential tools for protecting animal health and welfare and also contribute to meeting the increasing global demand for safe meat, milk, fish and eggs, and other products of animal origin.
- That antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a significant global animal and human health threat that is influenced by the use of antimicrobial agents in some conditions.
- That during the 77th General Session 2009, the World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly)
 adopted Resolution No. 25 on Veterinary Producta, which considered previous Resolutions on
 harmonisation of registration requirements for veterinary drugs, their responsible and
 prudent use and monitoring of resistance,
- 4. The recommendations of the OIE Global Conference on the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in animals, held in March 2013 in Paris, France, including recommendation No.7 to collect harmonised quantitative data on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals with the view to establishing a global database,
- The recent update and development of OIE standards and guidelines related to antimicrobial resistance, which include references to the relevant standards developed by Codex Alimentarius,
- 6. The tripartite agreement between FAO, OIE and WHO to address as a priority antimicrobial resistance and the important contribution of the OIE to the development and achievement of the WHO global action plan on antimicrobial resistance,
- The network of OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products and its role in supporting the global implementation of the OIE standards regarding veterinary products,
- The importance of the PVS pathway in supporting compliance of national veterinary services with OIE standards including legislation, as a prerequisite to ensuring good governance covering production, registration, distribution and use of antimicrobial agents at the national level,
- 9. The importance of appropriate Veterinary Education and Veterinary Statutory Bodies in the promotion of veterinary oversight to ensure responsible use of antimicrobial agents in

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE continue to develop and update standards and guidelines related to antimic resistance and the prudent use of antimicrobial agents including updating regularly the OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance.

83 GS/FR - PARIS, May 2011





OIE 84th General Session – May 2016

Resolution 36 "Combating AMR through a One Health Approach: Actions and OIE Strategy"

- The OIE actions to be compiled and consolidated within the OIE Strategy on antimicrobial resistance include:
 - The establishment and the management of a database for the collection of data on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals as well as the development of interpretation indicators

-1-

RESOLUTION No. 36

ing Antimicrobial Resistance through a One Health Approach: Actions and OIE Strategy

CONSIDERING

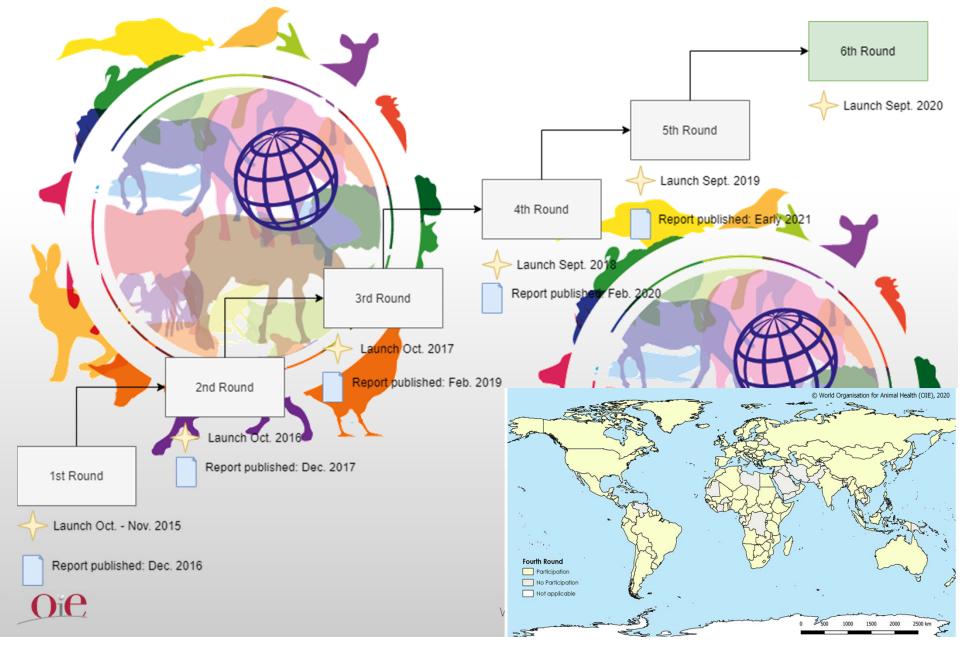
- 1. That antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is both an animal and human health threat of growing concern which has been significantly considered by the OIE through the development and adoption of relevant and important standards and guideling
- 2. That during the 77th General Session (May 2009), the World Assembly of Delegates (the Assembly) adopted Resolution No. 25 on Veterinary Medicinal Products, which also considered previous Resolutions on the harmonising of registration requirements for veterinary drugs, their responsible and prudent use and the monitoring of resistance including recommended actions to be
- 3. The recommendations of the OIE Global Conference on the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in animals, held in March 2013 in Paris, France, including Recommendation No. 7 to collect harmonised quantitative data on the use of antimicrobial agents animals with the view to establishing a global database, which was subsequently formally endorsed by the Assembly at the 83rd General Session (May 2015) through the adoption of Resolution No. 26,
- 4. The contribution of the OIE to the development of the World Health Organization's (WHO) Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, under the framework of the Tripartite agreement between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the WHO and the OIE, which was adopted by the World Health Assembly of the WHO in May 2015,
- 5. The recommendation to Member Countries, to follow the guidance of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance, in particular by developing national action plans, in respect of the use of antimicrobial agents in animals and ensuring close collaboration with public health difficults, adopted through Resolution No. 26 of the Strid General Session on Combating Antimicrobial Resistance and Promoting the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals.
- 6. The importance of the capacities of the national Veterinary Services to comply with the relevant standards and the particular benefit of the OIR PVS Pathway in supporting the Member Countries to update their legislation, which is a prerequisite to ensure good governance evering registration, production, distribution, prescription and use as well as control and surveillance of antimicrobial agents at the national level.
- The role of the network of the OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products in supporting the global implementation of the OIE standards regarding veterinary products,
- The importance of appropriate veterinary and veterinary para-professional education in the promotion of veterinary oversight to ensure responsible use of antimicrobial agents in animals,
- The action of OIE to raise the awareness of the health risk posed by antimicrobial resistance by developing communication materials and organising sub-regional, regional and international

84 GS/FR - PARIS, May 2016





Rounds of the OIE AMU Data Collection



Then...TrACSS? World Health









- an annual Tripartite AMR country self-assessment survey (TrACSS)
- Multisectoral (so you should be involved!)
 - an open data (available at: https://amrcountryprogress.org/)

- Tracking countries progress on AMR objectives
- Demonstrating incremental progress

Related to

- Secretary General report to the United Nations **General Assembly**
- GAP AMR M&E framework
- OIE AMU Data Collection (40% inconsistency)

OIE AMU Template





Documents on the OIE Website





OIE Template, Guidance and Calculations

The OIE considered the experience and feedback from Member Countries and annually update the template and guidance document based on requests for clarification from responding Members. The current version of these documents, are available below.







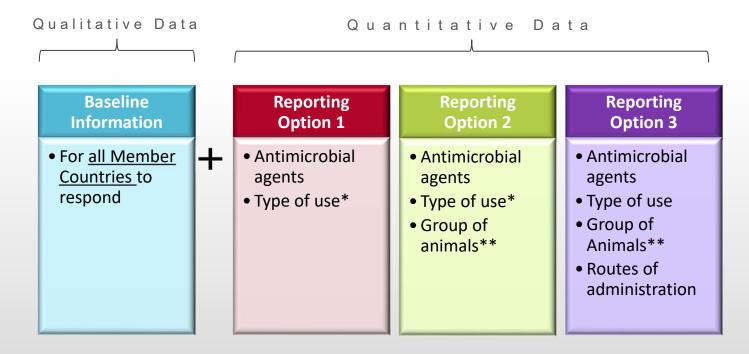
the OIE template

Annex to assist in calculations



Reporting Options

The sections of the OIE Template named 'Reporting Options' 1, 2 and 3, collect the quantities of antimicrobial agents intended for use in animals.



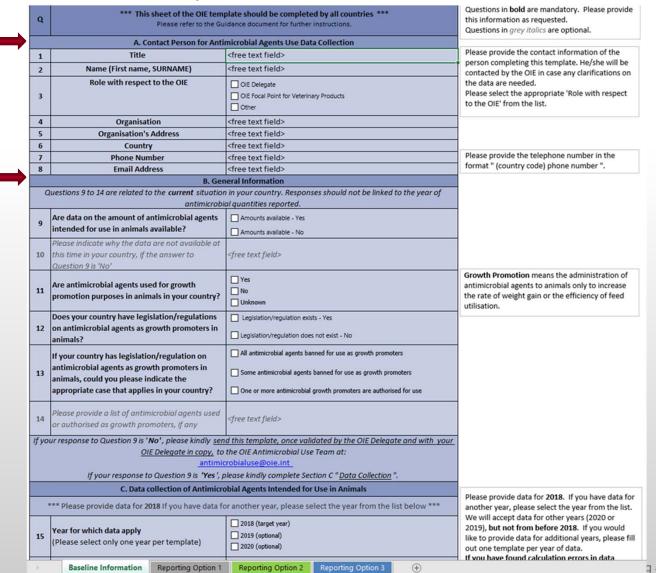
^{*} Type of use: veterinary medical use or growth promotion

^{**}For the purposes of the OIE database, animal groups means: 'terrestrial food-producing animals', 'aquatic food-producing animals' or 'Companion animals'



Baseline Information

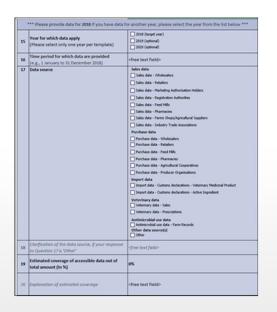
All OIE Members can provide information to Parts A and B- Questions 1-14

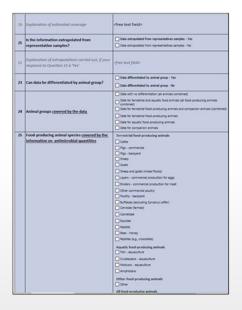




Baseline Information

Part C- Questions 14-31 that are related to the <u>antimicrobial quantities</u>





26	Clarification of other species considered to be food-producing, if your response to Question 25 is 'Other commercial poultry' or 'Other'	<free field="" text=""></free>
27	Companion animal species <u>covered by</u> antimicrobial quantities, if any	Canines Felines Other
28	Clarification of other species considered to be companion animals, if your response to Question 27 is 'Other'	<free field="" text=""></free>
29	Can data be differentiated by route of administration?	Data differentiated by route of administration - Yes Data differentiated by route of administration - No
30	National report(s) on sales/use of antimicrobial agents in animals available on the web?	Report available on the web - Yes Report available on the web - No
31	Please provide the link to the report, if the answer to Question 30 is 'Yes'	<pre><free field="" text=""></free></pre>

According to your responses to the questions above, you are invited to fill in the following Reporting Option:		
REPORTING OPTION	Appropiate for your Country	
Option 1	<u>NO</u>	
Option 2	<u>NO</u>	
Option 3	<u>NO</u>	

This part is linked to your responses to previous questions



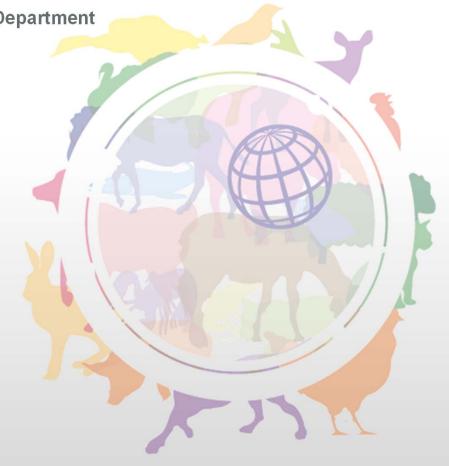
Dr Delfy Góchez

Chargée de mission

Antimicrobial Resistance and Veterinary Products Department

OIE AMU Data Collection Calculations

Webinar for the Middle East 7 December 2020











Kilograms of Active Ingredients

Antimicrobial	Class
Aminoglycosid	les
Amphenicols	
Arsenicals	
Cephalosporin	s (all generations)
1-	2 gen. cephalosporins
3	-4 gen cephalosporins
Fluoroquinolo	nes
Glycopeptides	;
Glycophospho	lipids
Lincosamides	
Macrolides	
Nitrofurans	
Orthosomycins	s
Other quinolor	nes
Penicillins	
Pleuromutilins	
Polypeptides	
Quinoxalines	
Streptogramin	s
Sulfonamides	(including trimethoprim)
Tetracyclines	
Others	
Aggregated cl	ass data
	Total kg

OTHER

All other antibiotics not covered by the antimicrobial classes already listed. This could include novobiocin, fusidic acid, kirromycins, fosfomycin, rifamycins, etc.

AGGREGATED CLASS DATA

This is for **confidential** data only, not for products having more than one antibiotic. If in your country the data for one antimicrobial class needs to remain confidential, then the data can be reported under this category by using the AGG letters and report the names of the classes to the OIE.

Which data do you need to have for obtaining kilograms of active ingredients?

Mandatory data by product

- Active ingredients Molecule name (e.g. enrofloxacin)
- Active ingredients Concentration and units (e.g. 100 mg each 1ml)
- Package size (e.g. 1 L)
- Number of units imported, sold, prescribed or used for the period of time declared to the OIE (e.g. 1500 units)

Optional data by product

- Target species (e.g. poultry)
- Route of administration (e.g. Oral)



General Calculation

$\frac{\textit{Active substance concentration} * \textit{Package size}}{\textbf{X} \ \ \textbf{Number of units sold, imported, prescribed or used}}$ Concentration content

Example 1

Product Name: Product premix

Package size: 500 g

Sales during a year: 1 500 units

Molecules and concentrations:

Tetracycline 40 mg / 1 g

Neomycin 20 mg / 1 g

Active Ingredient 1

Tetracycline

$$= \frac{0.04 \ g *500 \ g}{1 \ g} \times 1500$$

 $= 30\,000\,\mathrm{g} / 1\,000$

= 30 kg reported for tetracyclines class

Active Ingredient 2

Neomycin

$$\frac{\text{0.02 } g *500 }{\text{1 } g} \times 1500$$

= 15 000 g / 1 000

= 15 kg reported for aminoglycosides class

Example 2

Product Name: Doggy tabs

Package size: 1 box with 3 blisters (each blister has 10 tabs)

Imports during a year: 950 boxes

Molecules and concentrations:

Metronidazole 125 mg / 1 tablet

Spiramycin 700 000 IU / 1 tablet

Active Ingredient 1

Metronidazole

$$= \frac{125 mg *30 piece}{1 piece} \times 950$$

= 3 562 500 mg / 1 000 000

= 3. 6 kg reported for the Other class

Active Ingredient 2

Spiramycin

$$\frac{700\ 000\ IU *30\ piece}{1\ piece} \times 950$$

 $= 19 950 000 000 IU \times 0.000313$

= 6 244 350 mg/ 1 000 000

= 6. 2 kg reported for macrolides class



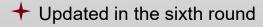
Conversion Factors

For International Units (IU)

Antimicrobial agent in the veterinary	Antimicrobial active entity for	International Units	Conversion factor to mg
medicine	reporting to OIE	per mg	for multiplication
Apramycin 👉	Apramycin	556	0.0018
Bacitracin	Bacitracin	74	0.013514
Benzylpenicillin (penicillin G)	Benzylpenicillin	1666.67	0.0006
Chlortetracycline	Chlortetracycline	900	0.001111
Colistin methane sulfonate sodium	Colistin	12700	0.000079
(colistimethate sodium INN)			
Colistin sulfate	Colistin	20500	0.000049
Dihydrostreptomycin	Dihydrostreptomycin	820	0.00122
Erythromycin	Erythromycin	920	0.001087
Gentamicin	Gentamicin	620	0.001613
Kanamycin	Kanamycin	796	0.001256
Neomycin	Neomycin	755	0.001325
Neomycin B (Framycetin)	Neomycin B (Framycetin)	670	0.001492
Oxytetracycline	Oxytetracycline	870	0.001149
Paromomycin	Paromomycin	675	0.001481
Polymyxin B	Polymyxin B	8403	0.000119
Rifamycin	Rifamycin	887	0.001127
Spiramycin	Spiramycin	3200	0.000313
Streptomycin	Streptomycin	785	0.001274
Tetracycline	Tetracycline	982	0.00102
Tobramycin	Tobramycin	875	0.001143
Tylosin	Tylosin	1000	0.001

For Derivates or Compounds

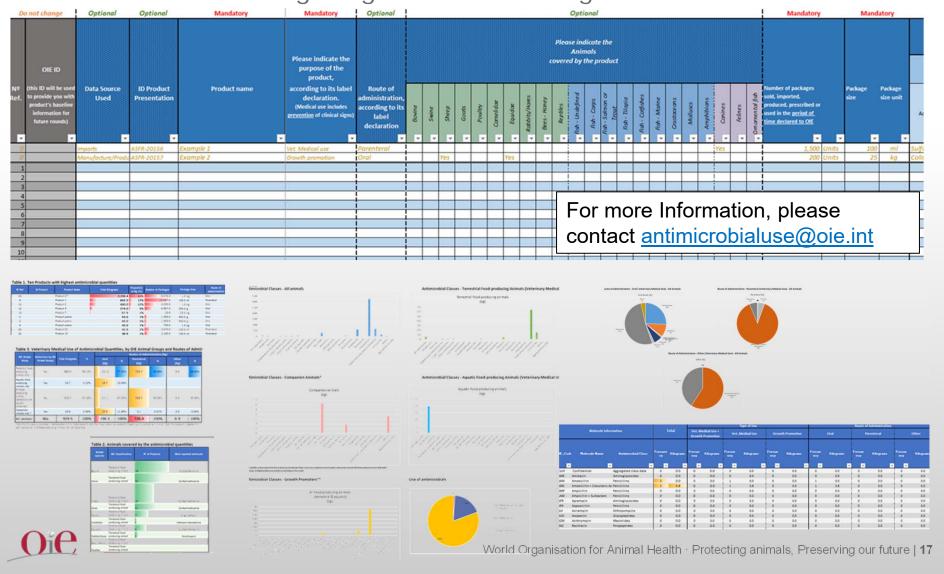
Derivate or compound	Active entity	Conversion factor for
Derivate of compound		multiplication
Benethamine benzylpenicillin 🔶	Benzylpenicillin	0.61
Benzathine benzylpenicillin	Benzylpenicillin	0.74
Cefapirin benzathine	Cefapirin	0.78
Cefalexin benzathine	Cefalexin	0.74
Cloxacillin benzathine	Cloxacillin	0.78
Oxacillin benzathine 🕂	Oxacillin	0.77
Penethamate hydriodide 👚	Benzylpenicillin	0.60
Procaine benzylpenicillin 📥	Benzylpenicillin	0.57

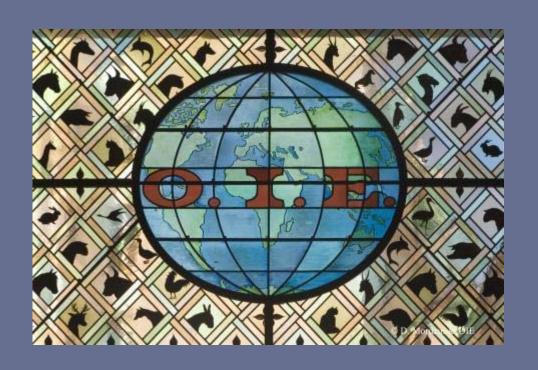




Additional assistance in calculations

The OIE Antimicrobial Use Team has developed a tool to assist countries in obtaining kilograms of active ingredients





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