AMU monitoring in aquaculture at field level

Workshop on enhancing aquatic animal health and biosecurity

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World Organisation for Animal Health Organisation mondiale de la santé animale

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal







Factors in aquaculture influencing AMU & AMR







WOAH Standards: Sources of AMU data





Terrestrial Code: Chapter 6.9 Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in food-producing animals

Aquatic Code: Chapter 6.3 Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in aquatic animals

Articles 6.9.4 (Terrestrial Code) & 6.3.3 (Aquatic Code): **Development and standardisation of monitoring systems for antimicrobial agents**

Sources of data on antimicrobial agents

- a) Basic sources: customs, imports, sales, etc.
- b) Direct sources: registration authorities, manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, feed stores, feed mills
- c) End-use sources: Veterinarians, Aquatic Animal Health Professionals,
 Animal Producers (terrestrial and aquatic)
 Useful for accurate/specific data: captures extra/off label use
- d) Other sources: Pharmaceutical industry associations, veterinary and aquatic animal health professionals' associations

Field & farm level data

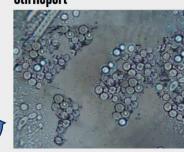


Imports & sales vs Field level AMU data



Annual Report on Antimicrobial Agents Intended for Use in Animals

9th Report















Sales

Imports & sales data

- > Obtained mainly from wholesalers, retailers, feed mills, customs declarations
- > Provides an estimation of AMU at a **country level**
- > International reporting: data collected by WOAH through ANIMUSE (currently 11th round)







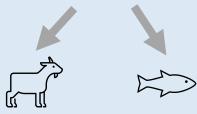
Prescriptions







Farm use



Field level data

- > Originates from monitoring antimicrobials directly administered or prescribed to animals
- > Usually at a very local level



Recipient species

• Finfish, crustaceans, mollusks, amphibians



Route of administration

• Oral (medicated feed, water), Injection



Dosage and duration

• Amount of mg per kg fish per number of days



Purpose of treatment

• Treatment (therapeutic), control (metaphylaxis), prevention (prophylaxis)



Type of use

• On/Off label, Authorized/unauthorized



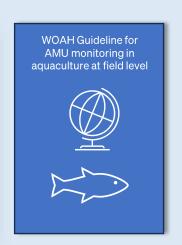
Technical Expert Group – AMU monitoring in



aquaculture at field level



Q4 2023

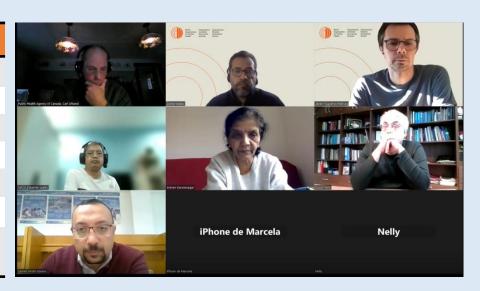


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Objectives of AMU field level monitoring



Characterize AMU patterns

Track AMU trends over time

Ensure regulatory compliance

species, Support AMR environment, risk assessment production types

Develop AMU stewardship programmes

Self-assessment

Qualitative

Targeted species, importance to human health, route of administration, purpose

Repetitive surveys

"Snapshot" from different farms each round

Detect off-label applications

Detect

unauthorized use

Finfish, shellfish

and systems

Compare across

Freshwater, marine, brackish Cold, temperate, tropical

Monoculture, polyculture, integrated

Ponds, tanks, raceways, netpens, cages

Identify selection pressure

(against local, national, regional or global averages)

Quantitative

Absolute or relative to animal biomass, feed weight, water

Time series analysis

Trend analysis from same farms

Evaluate intervention impacts

Incentives

Discounts. certifications



Designing a system for AMU field level monitoring



- Aquaculture characterization: Species, types, systems, environment
- Governance structure identification: Competent Authorities, AMU strategies, certification programmes
- Regulation documentation: VMP, AAHP/vets, WOAH AM List, ANIMUSE
- Stakeholder mapping: Primary (producers, AAHP/vets, pharmacy, feed suppliers) and secondary (agencies, academia, prof. assoc.)

Understand the context

Establish an operational body

- Steering committee designation: Define objectives, design framework, coordinate policy development and resource mobilization
- Coordination unit formation: Oversee logistics, train personnel, manage stakeholder engagement, oversee dataflow

- Setting objectives: Aligned with local/national goals
- Data collection: Methods for AMU data gathering
- Data management & analysis: Centralized system to organize, analyse and interpret collected data using standardized methods
- Communication plans: Strategies to disseminate insights to stakeholders

Design an AMU monitoring system



Designing an AMU data collection plan



Goals and timelines

• Define purpose, key milestones and expected outcomes

Roles and responsibilities

• Determine responsibilities for each component of the data collection

Types and sources

• Specify data type (product names, dosages, treatment durations), and identify appropriate sources (farm records, prescriptions, feed mill logs)

Tools and protocols

• Describe instruments and procedures (standardized forms, digital platforms) and data protection measures

Budget and resources

• Include estimates for staffing, training, equipment, and other operational costs

Data flow and governance

• Map transmission of farm data to the covered geographical area

Training and rollout strategy

• Detail training plan for enumerators, system piloting and scaling up implementation

Type of AMU indicators



Indicators		Characteristics	Pros	Cons
QUALITATIVE		 Used to gain preliminary insights. Are focused on appropriateness and effectiveness. Ex. Use of tetracyclines in an aquaculture establishment 	Straight forward to collect and interpret	Do not reflect magnitudes
QUANTITATIVE	Count based	 Basic information related to frequency of AMU. Usually given as proportion. Ex. 100 aquaculture establishments using antimicrobials out 400 surveyed or 25% 	Straight forward to collect and interpret	Do not reflect AMU quantities
	Weight based	 Amount of antimicrobial used over a defined period relative to aquatic animal biomass Reflects intensity of use Ex. 350 mg of antibiotic Al / kg of fish biomass	Informative over time	Do not account for differences in doses or treatment duration
	Dose base	 Estimates the number of defined daily doses Allow comparisons across antibiotics with varying dosage regimen Ex. 1400 doses per MT of harvested fish 	Standardized comparison across antimicrobial classes	Limited applicability for off-label use Require detailed data



Quantitative indicators – formulas



Count base indicators

Proportion of (ex. farms) exposed to AM =
$$\frac{number\ of\ (farms)\ treated}{Total\ number\ of\ (farms)\ monitored}$$

Example:
$$\frac{(100 \, Farms \, treated)}{400 \, Farms \, monitored} = 0.25 \, or \, 25\%$$

Weight base indicators

AMU weight based metric = $\frac{amount\ active\ ingredient\ of\ antibiotic(s)\ used\ per\ year/cycle\ (mg)}{total\ biomass\ of\ aquaculture\ species\ exposed\ per\ year/cycle\ (kg)}$

Example:
$$\frac{74.9 \text{ kg AM or } 74930000 \text{ mg}}{210000 \text{ kg biomass harvested}} = 357 \text{ mg AM per kg of harvested shrimp}$$

Dose base indicators

 $nDDDvet_{drug} = Number\ of\ doses\ per\ tonne\ of\ aquatic\ animals = \frac{nDDDvet\ _{drug}}{biomass\ harvested\ in\ tonne}$

Example:
$$\frac{7672500 \ doses}{5401 \ tonnes \ biomass \ harvested}$$
 = 1.42 doses per kg of harvested fish



Dissemination and communication of AMU data



Define purpose and objectives

Craft clear targeted messages

Identify recipients and messengers

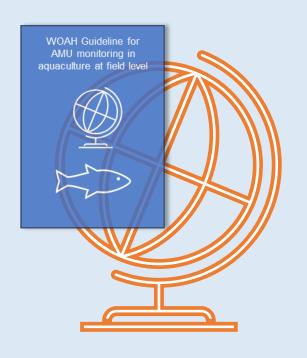
Maximize coverage and impact

Establish communication policies and guidelines

Monitor and evaluate effectiveness







WORKSHOP – Asia and the Pacific region

- 1st week December 2025
- Detailed description of guideline
- For FP-AA of 10 countries in Asia and the Pacific

IMPLEMENTATION – Asia and the Pacific region

- 2nd week December 2025
- Hands on training on AMU data collection in aquaculture establishments
- For Competent Authorities of two selected countries

Identification of selected countries for guideline implementation in other Regions

Middle East: ?

Thank you!

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