

# AMURAP

Antimicrobial Use and Resistance in Animal Production



## Antimicrobial use in medicated feeds on Irish pig farms in 2016: quantitative data and the consequences of using different treatment indicators

AACTING International Conference  
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Presented by Lorcan O'Neill MVB



# AMURAP 2017 - 2020



## AntiMicrobial Use and Resistance in Animal Production



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Principle Investigator

Poultry



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Pig



### Project Objectives

- antimicrobial use
- antimicrobial resistance
- economic consequences of AMU and disease



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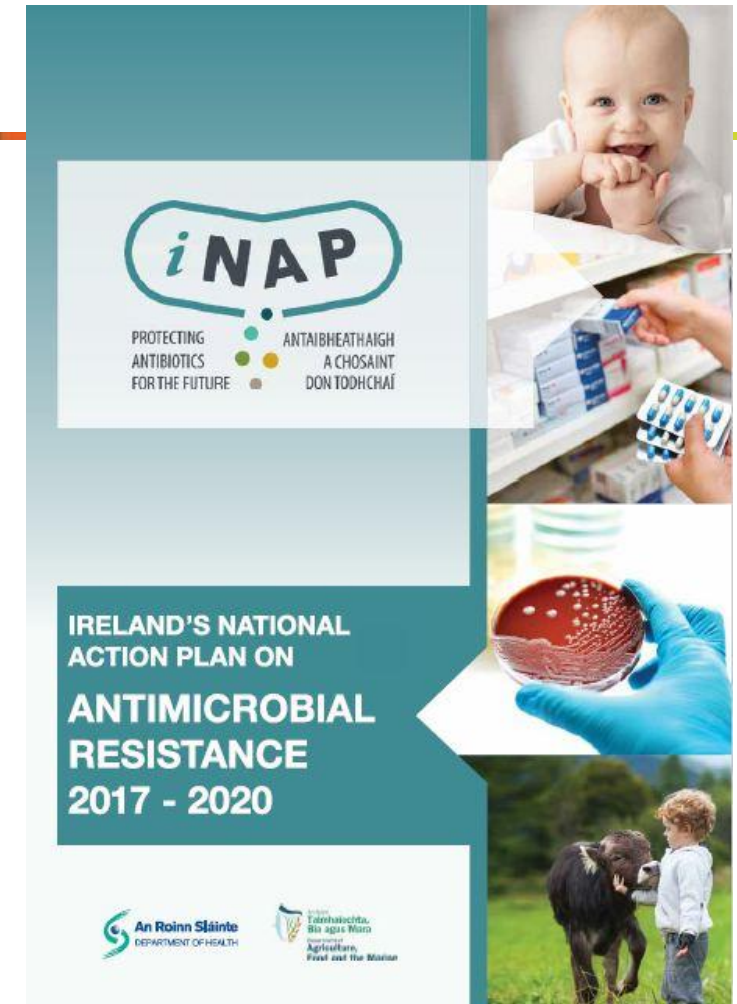
Antimicrobial Resistance



# AMURAP 2017 - 2020

## Commissioned by the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine (DAFM)

- responsible for implementation of AMU monitoring system
- priority: pigs & poultry (2018)
- AMURAP reports to DAFM are aiding in development of database



# Study Objectives

Antimicrobial use in medicated feeds

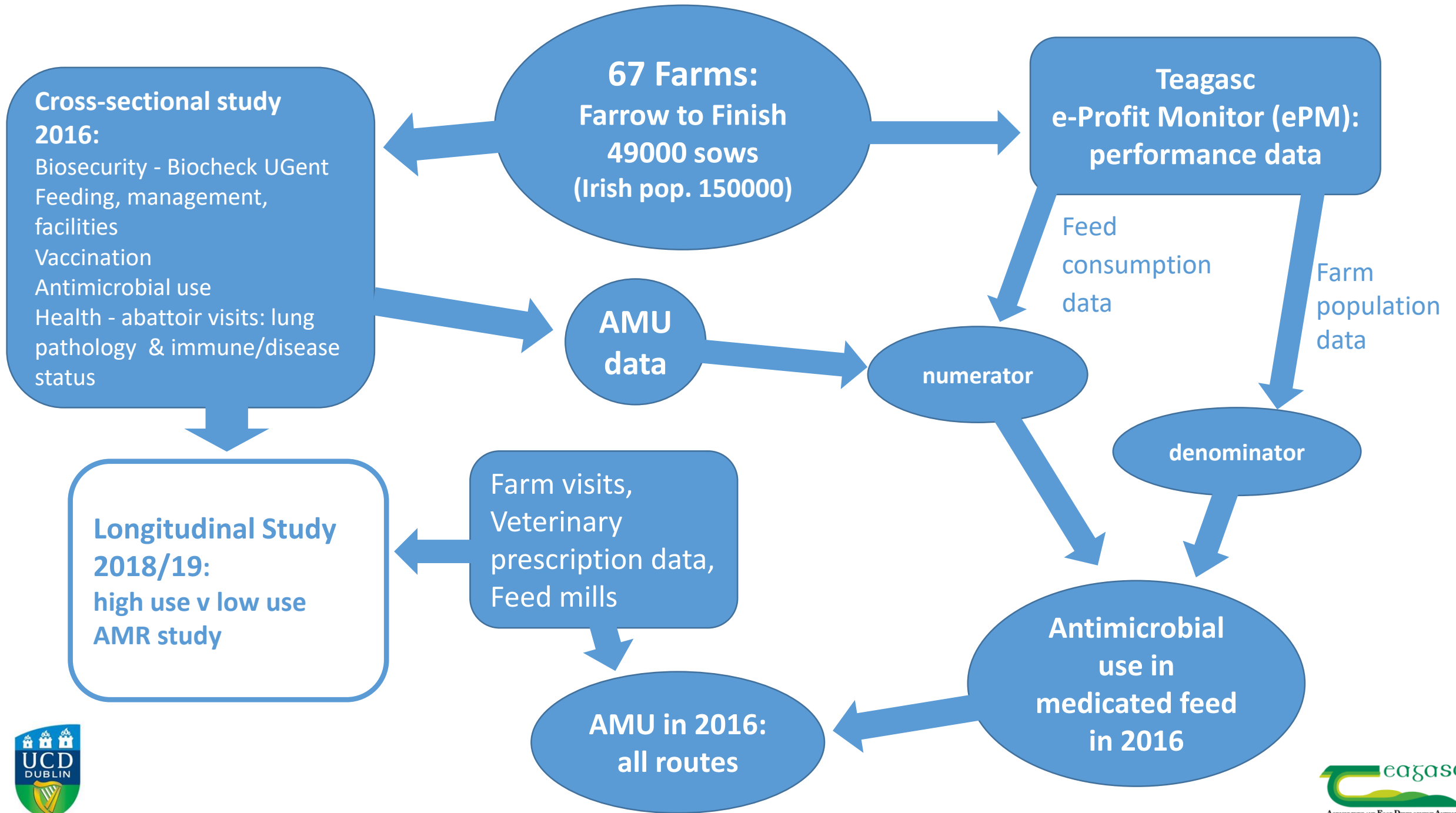
- quantities used
- patterns of use



Determine the effect of different indicators on the interpretation of AMU data

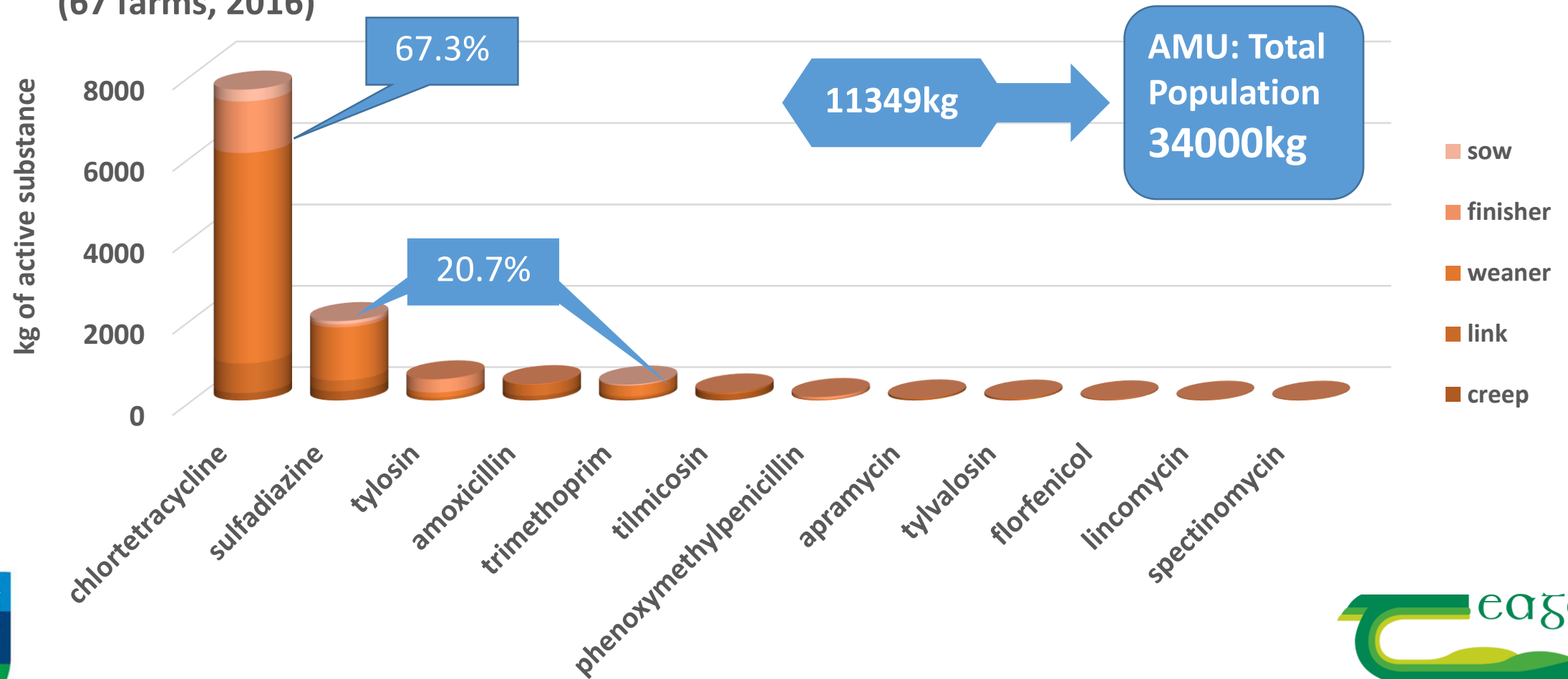
- does it affect the benchmark?



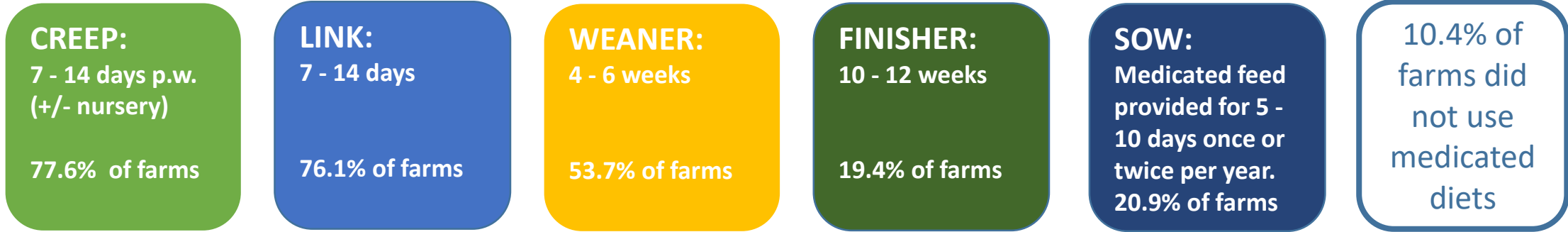


# Antimicrobial Consumption in Medicated Feed

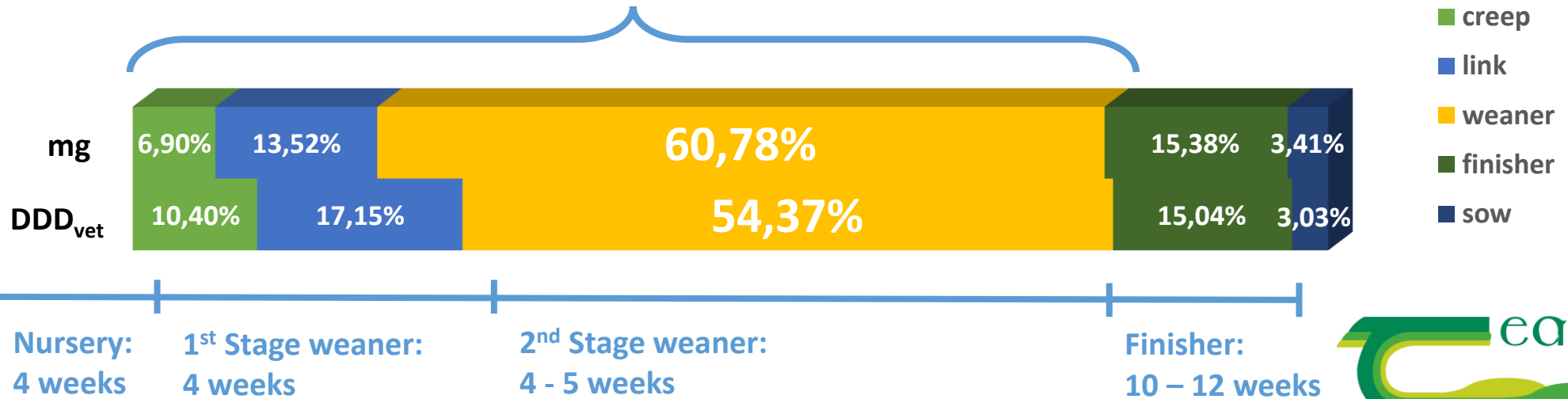
Total consumption by weight of active ingredient (kg):  
(67 farms, 2016)



# Patterns of Use



81.2%





# Benchmarking: Comparison of Indicators

Several options exist!

Which is best??

$$\text{indicator} = \frac{\text{numerator}}{\text{denominator}}$$

4 numerators and 3 denominators  
were applied to the data





# Numerators

Milligram of active ingredient

## Defined Daily Doses

- $DDD_{vet}$  - as defined by ESVAC (EMA 2016)
- $DDD_{irl}$  - defined for each active ingredient; derived from SPC documents for antimicrobial oral premix products in Ireland
- $DDD_{irl\_comb}$  - as per  $DDD_{irl}$  but combination products treated as 1 dose

### Tylosin

$DDD_{vet} = 12\text{mg/kg}$

$DDD_{irl} = 4.5\text{mg/kg}$

(1  $DDD_{vet} = 2.7 DDD_{irl}$ )

### Trimethoprim

### sulfadiazine

$DDD_{vet} = 2 \text{ doses}$

$DDD_{irl\_comb} = 1 \text{ dose}$

$DDD_{irl}$  - and  $DDD_{irl\_comb}$   
were defined for this  
project only!



# Denominators

Population Correction Unit - as defined by ESVAC (EMA 2011)

- requires movement data (available for the sample)

Kg liveweight sold - slaughter weight of finisher pigs and culled sows

- understood by the farmer
- may be a suitable way to communicate AMU to the farmer

Average weight of biomass present

- census data for the farm
- weights for each stage as proposed by ESVAC (EMA 2013)
- indicators using this denominator were expressed per 'kg animal year'



# Antimicrobial consumption in medicated feeds expressed using the 12 indicators

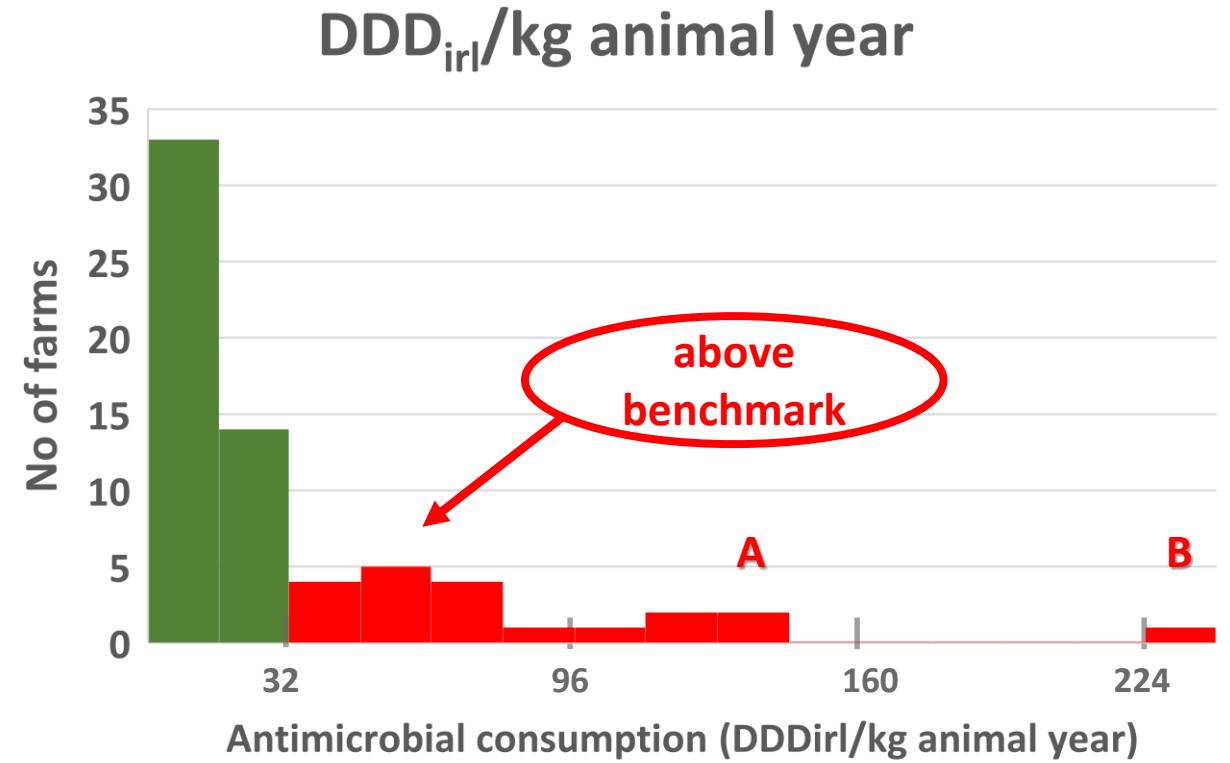
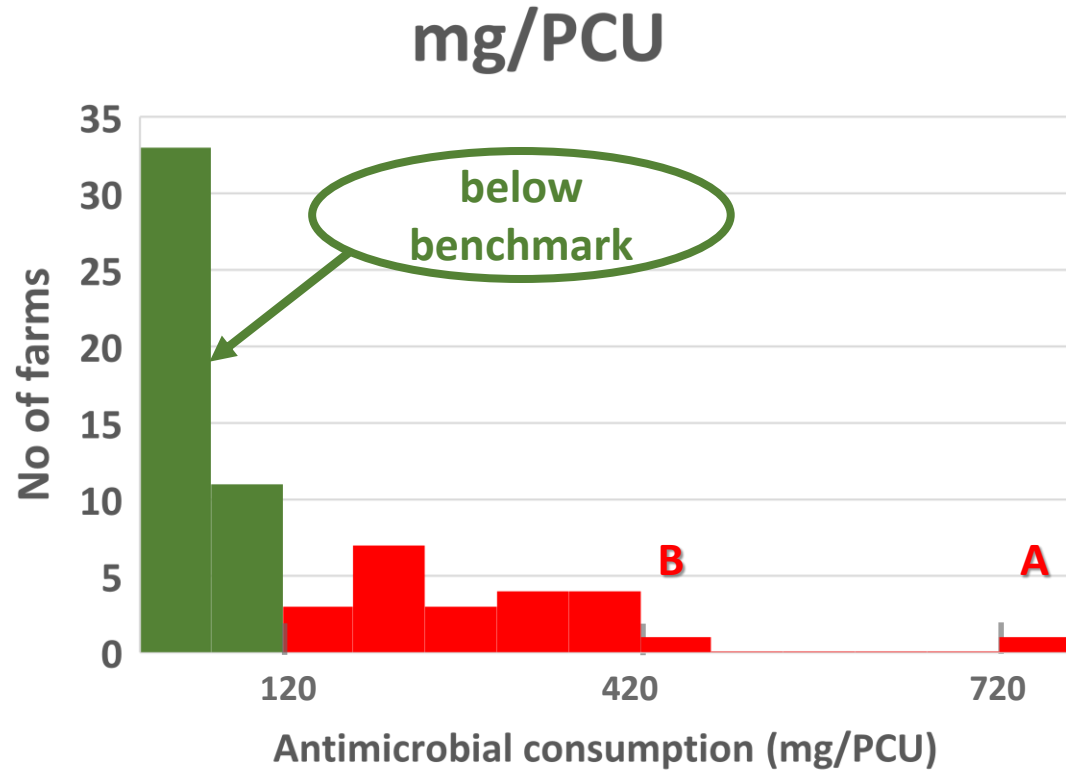
DENOMINATOR	NUMERATOR			
	mg	DDD <sub>vet</sub>	DDD <sub>irl</sub>	DDD <sub>irl_comb</sub>
Population Correction Unit (PCU)	123.7 (34.3%*)	6.2 (32.8%)	9.5 (29.9%)	8.2 (31.3%)
Liveweight sold (kg)	85.1 (37.3%)	4.3 (32.8%)	6.6 (29.9%)	5.7 (31.3%)
Average weight of biomass (kg)	422.0 (31.3%)	21.4 (32.8%)	32.1 (29.9%)	27.4 (31.3%)



\*Benchmark set at mean value (figure in parenthesis represents number of farms above benchmark)

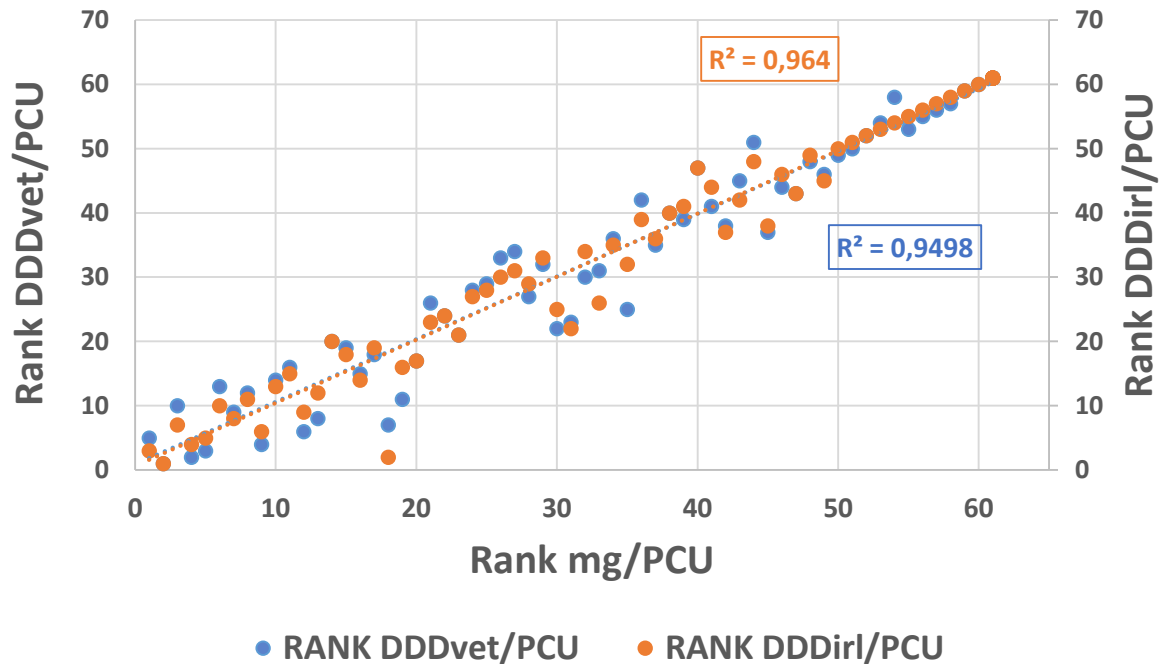


# Distribution Patterns



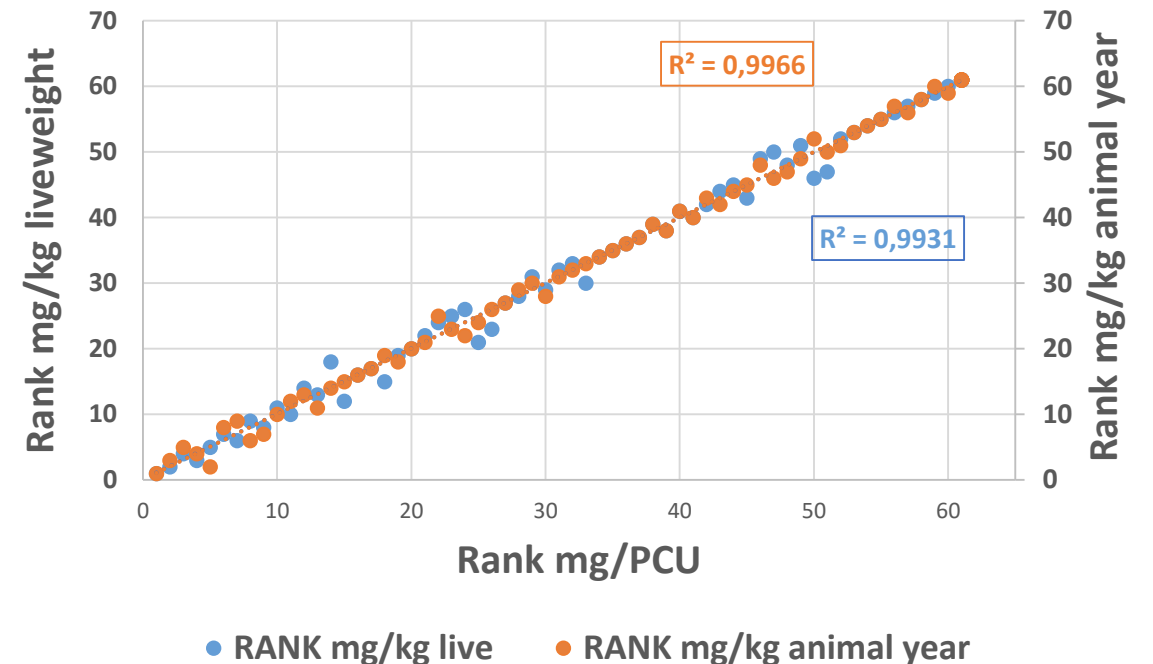
# Effect of Indicator on Farm Ranking

Comparison of Ranks for DDDvet/PCU and DDDirl/PCU vs mg/PCU



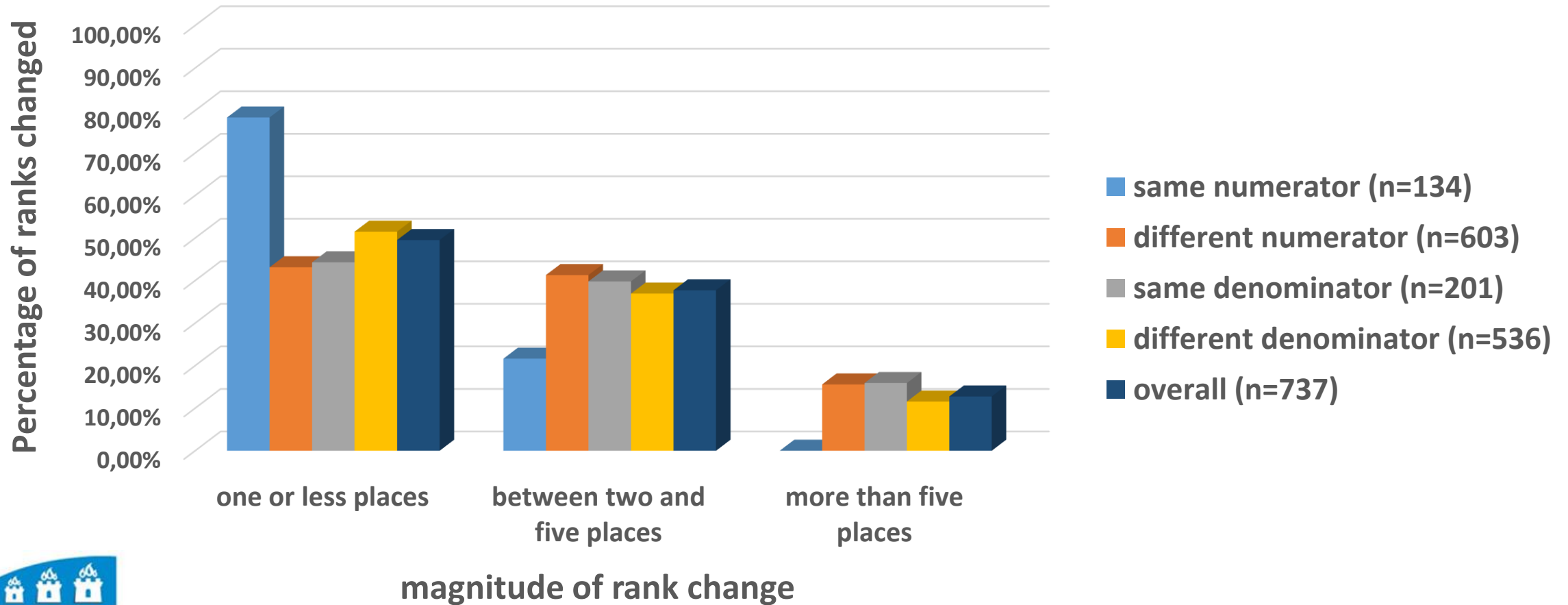
Change of numerator:  
greater variability in rankings  
across indicators

Comparison of Ranks for mg/kg liveweight and mg/kg animal year vs mg/PCU



Change of denominator:  
less variability in rankings across  
indicators

# Comparison of farm rankings in each indicator compared to rank in mg/PCU



# Conclusions

- Consumption of antimicrobials in medicated feed in Ireland
  - sample = 11.3 tonnes => population ~ 34 tonnes
  - 81.2% administered to pigs under 13 weeks of age; 60.1% in weaner diet
- Using different indicators to benchmark AMU
  - numerator had more influence on the effect of indicator
  - observed effect at population level was small
  - important changes were observed for particular farms
  - particular systems may promote certain AMU practices or disadvantage others
  - consider using separate indicators for internal and external benchmarking
- Primary objective of monitoring AMU is to **reduce AMR**
  - in ideal world, this would guide correct choice of indicator



AGRICULTURE AND FOOD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY



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# Thank You!

## Acknowledgements:

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