OIE: Roles and activities on Antimicrobial Resistance
OIE: an intergovernmental organisation founded in 1924: 180 Member Countries in 2016

OIE: standard-setting organisation referenced in the WTO SPS Agreement (« three sisters »)

OIE: 8 CARICOM member countries

2012 - Agreement OIE: Caribbean Community (CARICOM)
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<th>COUNTRY</th>
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<td>Bahamas</td>
<td>Dr Godfrey Springer</td>
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<td>Barbados</td>
<td>Dr Mark Trotman</td>
<td>Dr Kathy-Anne Clarke</td>
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<td>Belize</td>
<td>Dr Miguel Angel Depaz</td>
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<td>Guyana</td>
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<td>Haiti</td>
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Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

What is antimicrobial resistance?
Antimicrobial resistance happens when microorganisms (such as bacteria, fungi, viruses, and parasites) change when they are exposed to antimicrobial drugs (such as antibiotics, antifungals, antivirals, antimalarial, and anthelmintics).

Microorganisms that develop antimicrobial resistance are sometimes referred to as “superbugs”.

As a result, the medicines become ineffective and infections persist in the body, increasing the risk of spread to others.
Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

- Not a new phenomenon,
- Today AMR is a major global public health concern

Current status:

- No control of antimicrobial agent circulation in more than 100 countries
- Falsified products make up a majority of circulating antimicrobials
- Challenge in many countries: unrestricted access to antimicrobials by farmers without veterinary oversight
AMR – shared responsibility

- Antimicrobial resistance
  - Antimicrobial agents are essential to ensure human health, animal health and welfare, and food security
  - The human, animal and agriculture sectors have a shared responsibility to prevent or minimise the development of antimicrobial resistance by both human and non-human pathogens
OIE actions on AMR

- AMR is a priority and the OIE developed several actions to help control the risks:
  - Setting standards and guidelines
  - Implementation of capacity building programmes for better governance with the aim of improved veterinary stewardship on veterinary products
  - Surveillance and data collection on antimicrobial use in animals
  - Awareness and communication
Resolution No. 25 (2009): OIE member countries to nominate a National Focal Point for OIE on matters relating to veterinary products.

The OIE has launched a global programme of capacity building for OIE Delegates and OIE National Focal Points.

One of the objectives is to provide good governance concepts to the main actors of National Veterinary Services.

Among the elements of governance, the OIE grants great importance to the good management of veterinary products, from both animal and public health points of view.
National Focal Points for Veterinary Products

- Establish a network of veterinary product experts within his/her country or communicate with existing network;

- Establish and maintain a dialogue with the Competent Authority for veterinary products in his country, and to facilitate cooperation and communication among several authorities where responsibility is shared;
OIE GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON THE RESPONSIBLE AND PRUDENT USE OF ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS FOR ANIMALS

International Solidarity to Fight against Antimicrobial Resistance

Paris (France), 13–15 March 2013
Recommendations to OIE Member Countries

3. to develop and set up an official harmonised national system for collecting data on the monitoring of antimicrobial resistance in relevant animal pathogens and quantities of antimicrobial agents used in food producing animals at the national level based on the OIE standards.

to the OIE

7. to collect harmonised quantitative data on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals with the view to establish a global database.
OIE global database on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals

- Supported by tripartite (FAO/OIE/WHO)
- Developed and followed by *ad hoc Group* (WHO and FAO participate). Met January 2016 and June 2016
- Tested in OIE National Focal Point Trainings
- Part of Global Action Plan on AMR
- Endorsed by OIE Delegates (Resolution No. 26 adopted in 2015)
- Feedback to the OIE World Assembly: May 2016
OIE global database on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals

- to enhance Member Countries engagement to prevent antimicrobial resistance
- to improve awareness and provide an overview of antimicrobial use in animals
- to measure trends in the use of antimicrobial agents in animals over time
- to assist risk managers to evaluate the effectiveness of efforts and mitigation strategies
- to implement OIE standard and contribute to the Global Action Plan
Adopted: Resolution Nr 26 “**Combating Antimicrobial Resistance and Promoting the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Animals**”

- Considering the tripartite agreement between FAO, OIE and WHO to address as a priority antimicrobial resistance…

- **OIE Member Countries** follow the guidance of the WHO **Global Action Plan** on Antimicrobial Resistance, developed with the support of the OIE in the spirit of the “One Health” approach, in particular by developing national action plans, with the support of FAO and WHO…

- The **OIE** …within the tripartite collaboration to enable the implementation of OIE and Codex Alimentarius intergovernmental standards to combat antimicrobial resistance and support the recommendations of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance.
The Global Action Plan published by WHO in 2015 is a next step beside the One Health in the collaboration between WHO, FAO and OIE:

- Tripartite approach, collective actions to fight against AMR
- Ensure that antimicrobials continue to be effective and useful
- Promote prudent and responsible use
- Ensure global access to medicines of good quality
The OIE fully contributes to this strategy:

- International Standards and Guidelines
- Good Governance to ensure good quality and **prudent use** of antimicrobial agents
- Surveillance and collection of data on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals
- Capacity building and PVS tools
- Communication
Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals defines General Guidelines:

3.1. Laboratory methodologies for bacterial antimicrobial susceptibility Testing

➔ revision will be needed in light of veterinary pathogen resistance surveillance

http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online/
Chapter 6.9. Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine

- Is principally determined by the quality of the antimicrobial and by the distribution, prescription and administration of veterinary medicinal products containing antimicrobial agents.

- Recommendations are provided for each of the parties involved:
  - regulatory authority
  - veterinary pharmaceutical industry
  - wholesale and retail distributors
  - veterinarians
  - food-animal producers
Update on OIE Standards and Guidelines

WHO and FAO participate in the ad hoc Group on AMR

Terrestrial and Aquatic Code “Chapters” cover

- Harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance programmes
- Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns
- Responsible and prudent use
- Risk assessment (linked the use of antimicrobial agents in animals)
- OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance

Updated and adopted between 2012 and 2015

http://www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/
Update on OIE Standards and Guidelines

- **OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance:**
  updated in 2014
to take into account concerns for human health
(WHO and FAO participated in this task)

- **Recommendation**
Any use of antimicrobial agents in animals should be in accordance with OIE standards on responsible and prudent use

http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Our_scientific_expertise/docs/pdf/OIE_list_antimicrobials.pdf
OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance

For a number of Antimicrobial Agents there are no or few alternatives for the treatment of diseases in target species.

Among the Veterinary Critically Important Antimicrobial Agents, some are also of critical importance for human health (third and fourth generation Cephalosporins, and Fluoroquinolones):

- Not to be used as preventive treatment in feed or water or in absence of clinical signs
- Not to be used as first line, unless justified and bacteriologic test
- Extra label/off label limited and reserved for instances where no alternatives are available.
84th General Session in May 2016:

Adopted: Resolution Nr 36 “**Combating Antimicrobial Resistance through a One Health Approach: Actions and OIE Strategy**”

- **OIE Member Countries** fulfil their commitment under the Global Action Plan to implement policies on the use of antimicrobials in terrestrial and aquatic animals, respecting OIE intergovernmental standards and guidelines on the use of critically important antimicrobial agents, and the phasing out of the use of antibiotics for growth promotion in the absence of risk analysis.

- **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.
CONCLUSION

OIE seeks for support to enable Member Countries

- to implement standards and recommendations
- to build capacity and strengthen veterinary services
- to establish national action plans
CONCLUSION

• AMR is a whole of society problem
• AMR is a shared responsibility
• To promote behavioural changes need awareness of all actors including consumers. Information is available at the OIE website

"Effective and accessible antibiotics are as vital for protecting animal health and welfare and good veterinary medicine as they are for human health. We urge national authorities to strongly support all sectors involved, through promotion of responsible and prudent use, good practices and implementation of established standards and guidelines,"

Dr Monique Éloït, Director-General of OIE at UN Assembly.
Acknowledgements

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