

Gebruik van antibiotica bij dieren

D. Mevius

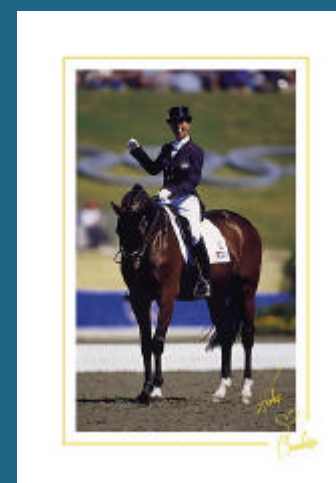
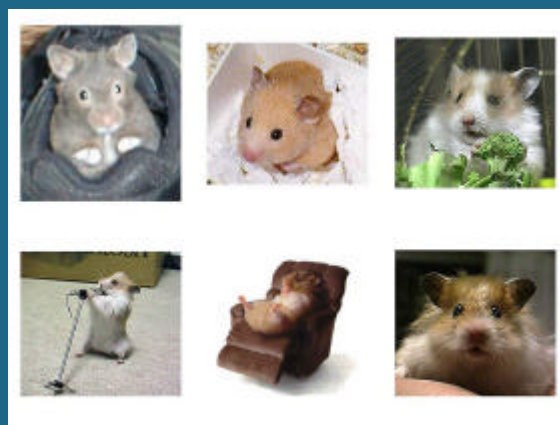
Inhoud presentatie

- Aard en hoeveelheid van gebruik in dieren
 - Relatie gebruik antibioticumresistentie
- Veterinair antibioticumbeleid

Hoe worden antibiotica in dieren gebruikt?

- Soort dier
 - Gezelschapsdieren
 - Nutsdieren
 - Intensieve veehouderij
 - melkvee
 - Biologische veehouderij

Gezelschapsdieren - individueel



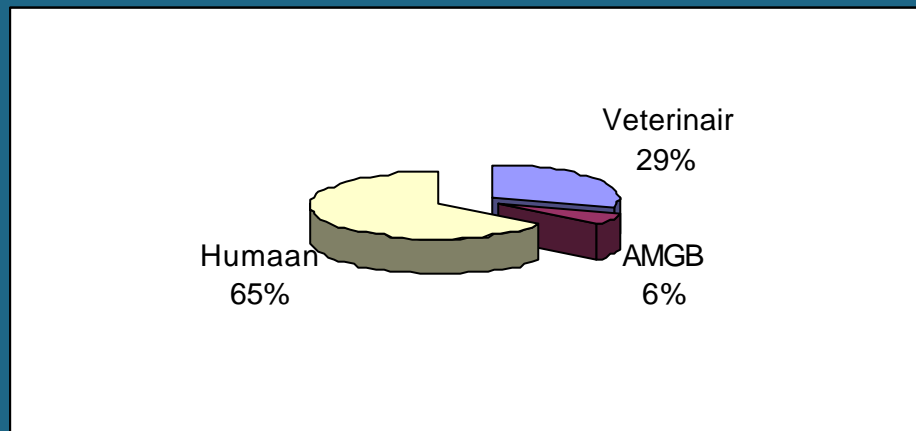
Nutsdieren - individueel + koppel



Hoe worden antibiotica in dieren gebruikt?

- Soort dier
 - Gezelschapsdieren
 - individueel
 - Nutsdieren
 - Intensieve veehouderij
 - veelal oraal als koppel **STRATEGISCH**
 - Melkvee
 - individueel (imm, iu, voetbaden wel “alle” dieren)
 - Biologische veehouderij

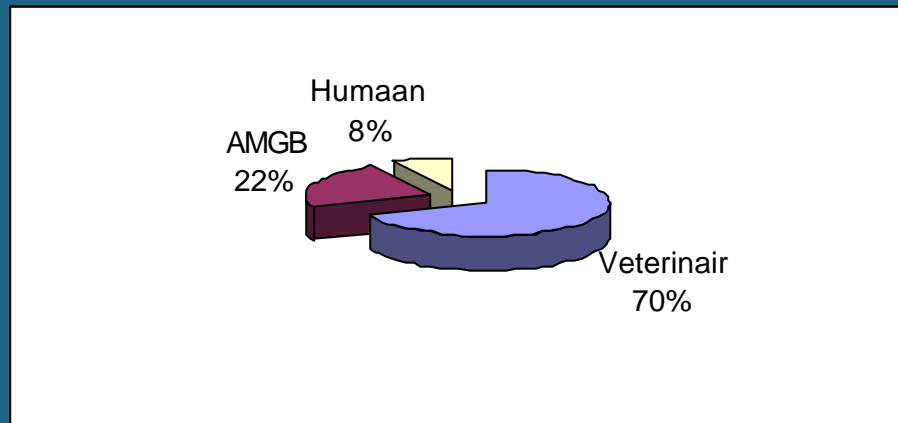
Hoeveel antibiotica 1999 - EU



- Totaal: 13.286 ton
 - Humaan: 8600
 - Dier:
 - ther. 3900
 - AMGB 786
 - Gewasbescherming
 - >140000 ton

Bron: Fedesa

Hoeveel antibiotica 1999- NL



- Totaal: 515 ton
 - Humaan: 40
 - Dier:
 - ther. 350
 - AMGB 112.5??
 - Gewasbescherming
 - 12000 ton

Montforts 2001

Hoeveel antibiotica NL?

- Humaan 40 ton
 - \pm 20% intramuraal
- Veterinair 350 ton
 - $<$ 1% gezelschapsdieren
 - \pm 75% als koppelbehandeling
 - (vleeskalveren, -kuikens en -varkens)

Hoeveel antibiotica NL?

| Member State | Estimated live weight of slaughtered animals in 1996 (x 1000 tonnes) (EUROSTAT) | | | | | | Antibiotics sold in 1997 (FEDESA) (x 1000 kg) | | |
|----------------|---|--------------|--------|--------------|---------|-------|---|--------|-------|
| | Pigs | Adult Cattle | Calves | Sheep/ Goats | Poultry | Total | Growth | Therap | Total |
| Italy | 1763 | 2211 | 287 | 159 | 1607 | 6027 | 100 | 389 | 489 |
| France | 2729 | 3272 | 419 | 329 | 3144 | 9893 | 339 | 492 | 831 |
| Spain | 2895 | 1221 | 9 | 498 | 1372 | 5995 | 198 | 616 | 814 |
| Greece | 178 | 131 | 20 | 261 | 229 | 819 | 15 | 110 | 125 |
| Portugal | 374 | 186 | 16 | 30 | 334 | 940 | 24 | 44 | 68 |
| United Kingdom | 1248 | 1517 | 2 | 722 | 1846 | 5335 | 191 | 788 | 979 |
| Ireland | 263 | 1169 | 0 | 197 | 170 | 1799 | 34 | 22 | 56 |
| Belgium & Lux. | 1337 | 715 | 78 | 11 | 407 | 2548 | 110 | 125 | 235 |
| Netherlands | 2030 | 869 | 321 | 37 | 929 | 4186 | 226 | 300 | 526 |
| Germany | 4545 | 3138 | 107 | 86 | 984 | 8860 | 255 | 488 | 743 |
| Austria | 601 | 507 | 23 | 14 | 140 | 1285 | 23 | 8 | 31 |
| Denmark | 1821 | 394 | 8 | 4 | 260 | 2487 | 75 | 60 | 135 |
| Sweden | 400 | 294 | 6 | 8 | 117 | 825 | <1 | 20 | 20 |
| Finland | 214 | 208 | 2 | 3 | 70 | 497 | <1 | 12 | 12 |
| Total | 20398 | 15832 | 1298 | 2359 | 11609 | 51496 | 1592 | 3474 | 5064 |

CVMP rapport 1999

Hoeveel antibiotica NL?

| Gebruik/kg dier | | AMGB | Ther. |
|-----------------|--------|------|-------|
| NL | 125 mg | 60 | 65 |
| UK | 183 mg | 50 | 133 |
| Spanje | 135 mg | 35 | 100 |
| Den. | 54 mg | 30 | 24 |
| Zweden | 25 mg | 0 | 25 |

Hoeveel antibiotica NL?

| | aantal ka gerapporteerd door FIDIN (1999) | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------|
| Aminoglycosiden | 13.000 | 4,0% |
| (fluor)quinolonen | 7.000 | 2,2% |
| Macroliden | 10.000 | 3,1% |
| Penicillinen | 37.000 | 11,5% |
| Tetracyclinen | 171.000 | 53,1% |
| Trimethoprim/sulfonamiden | 73.000 | 22,7% |
| Anderen | 11.000 | 3,4% |
| | 322.000 | 100,0% |

Hoeveel per diersoort??

- Pellicaan 1998
 - Methode om therapeutisch gebruik gedetailleerd in kaart te brengen
 - steekproef van 36 praktijken:
 - factuurgegevens
 - » aantallen dieren
 - » massa werkzame stof per diersoort per toedieningsweg
 - » aantallen dagdoseringen

Vergelijking met landelijke gegevens

| | Aantal KG in Steekproef (1999) | % | aantal kg gerapporteerd door FIDIN (1999) | % |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|---|---------------|
| Aminoglycosiden | 676 | 5.6 | 13.000 | 4,0% |
| (fluoro)quinolonen | 91 | 0.8 | 7.000 | 2,2% |
| Macroliden | 155 | 1.3 | 10.000 | 3,1% |
| Penicillinen | 1214 | 10.1 | 37.000 | 11,5% |
| Tetracyclinen | 6324 | 52.4 | 171.000 | 53,1% |
| Trimethoprim/sulfonamiden | 3164 | 26.2 | 73.000 | 22,7% |
| Anderen | 448 | 3.7 | 11.000 | 3,4% |
| | 12072 | 100 | 322.000 | 100,0% |

Hoeveel kg per diersoort (1999)

- vleesvee ± 1.000.000 dieren

| Vleesvee (2.75%) | Pellicaan | % | % totaal |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Aminoglycosiden | 38 | 1 | 11 |
| (fluoro)quinolonen | 35 | 1 | 18 |
| Macroliden | 29 | 1 | 11 |
| Penicillinen | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| Trim/sulfa | 1006 | 28 | 50 |
| Tetracyclinen | 2501 | 69 | 53 |
| Totaal | 3618 | | 41 |

Hoeveel kg per diersoort (1999)

- Pluimvee: ± 107.000.000 dieren

| Pluimvee (1.2%) | Pellicaan | % | % totaal | mg/kg biomassa |
|--------------------|-----------|----|-----------|----------------|
| Aminoglycosiden | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0.6 |
| (fluoro)quinolonen | 41 | 5 | 48 | 10,9 |
| Macroliden | 12 | 1 | 10 | 3 |
| Penicillinen | 75 | 9 | 16 | 20,9 |
| Trim/sulfa | 400 | 50 | 45 | 34,4 |
| Tetracyclinen | 277 | 34 | 13 | 67,9 |
| Totaal | 807 | | 21 | 137,9 |

Hoeveel kg per diersoort (1999)

- Varkens: ± 13.000.000 dieren

| Varkens (2,42%) | Pellicaan | % | % totaal | mg/kg biomassa |
|------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Aminoglycosiden | 186 | 3 | 59 | 5.6 |
| (fluoro)quinolonen | 2 | < 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Macroliden | 79 | 1 | 32 | 2.4 |
| Penicillinen | 536 | 9 | 60 | 16 |
| Trim/sulfa | 1610 | 28 | 91 | 47.5 |
| Tetracyclinen | 3330 | 58 | 80 | 99 |
| Totaal | 5743 | | 73 | 177 |

Hoeveel kg in rundvee individueel (1999)

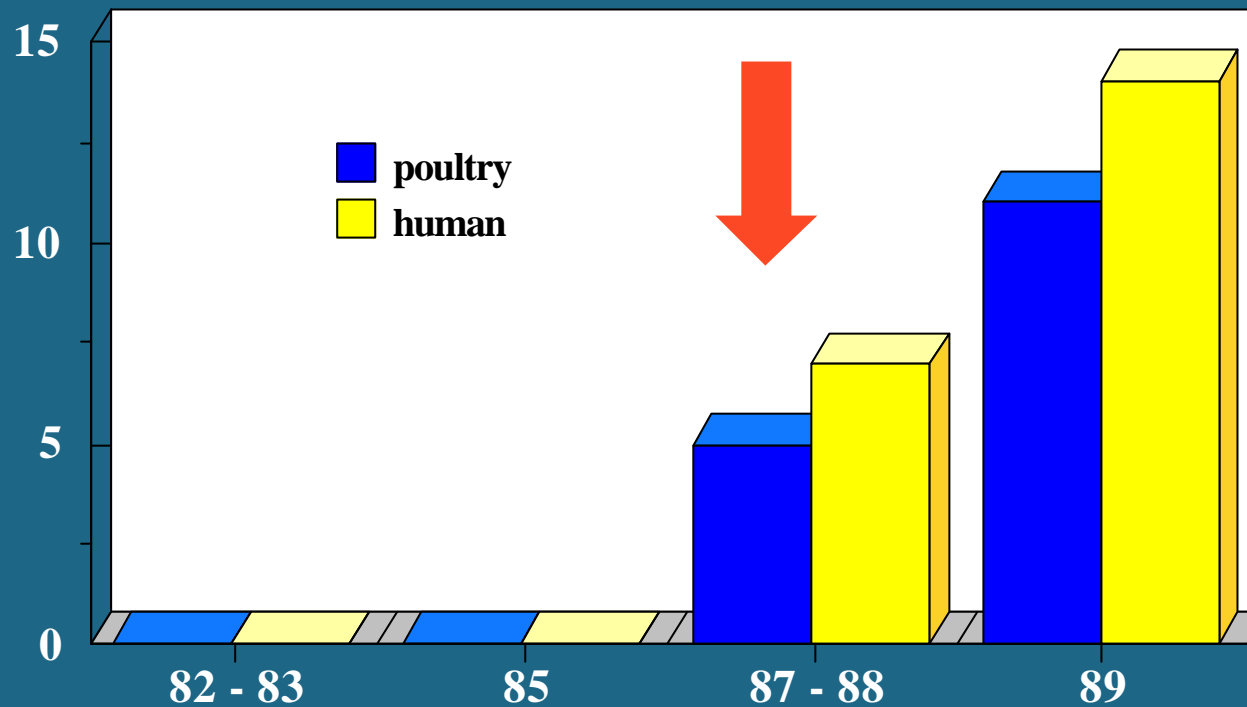
- Rundvee: ± 2.500.000 dieren

| Rundvee (12%) | Pellicaan | % | % totaal |
|----------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Aminoglycosiden | 448 | 40 | 28 |
| (fluoro)quinolonen | 7 | 1 | < 1 |
| Macroliden | 34 | 3 | 3 |
| Penicillinen | 75 | 7 | 1 |
| Trim/sulfa | 387 | 35 | 4 |
| Tetracyclinen | 156 | 14 | < 1 |
| Totaal | 1107 | | < 1 |

Volgende stap:

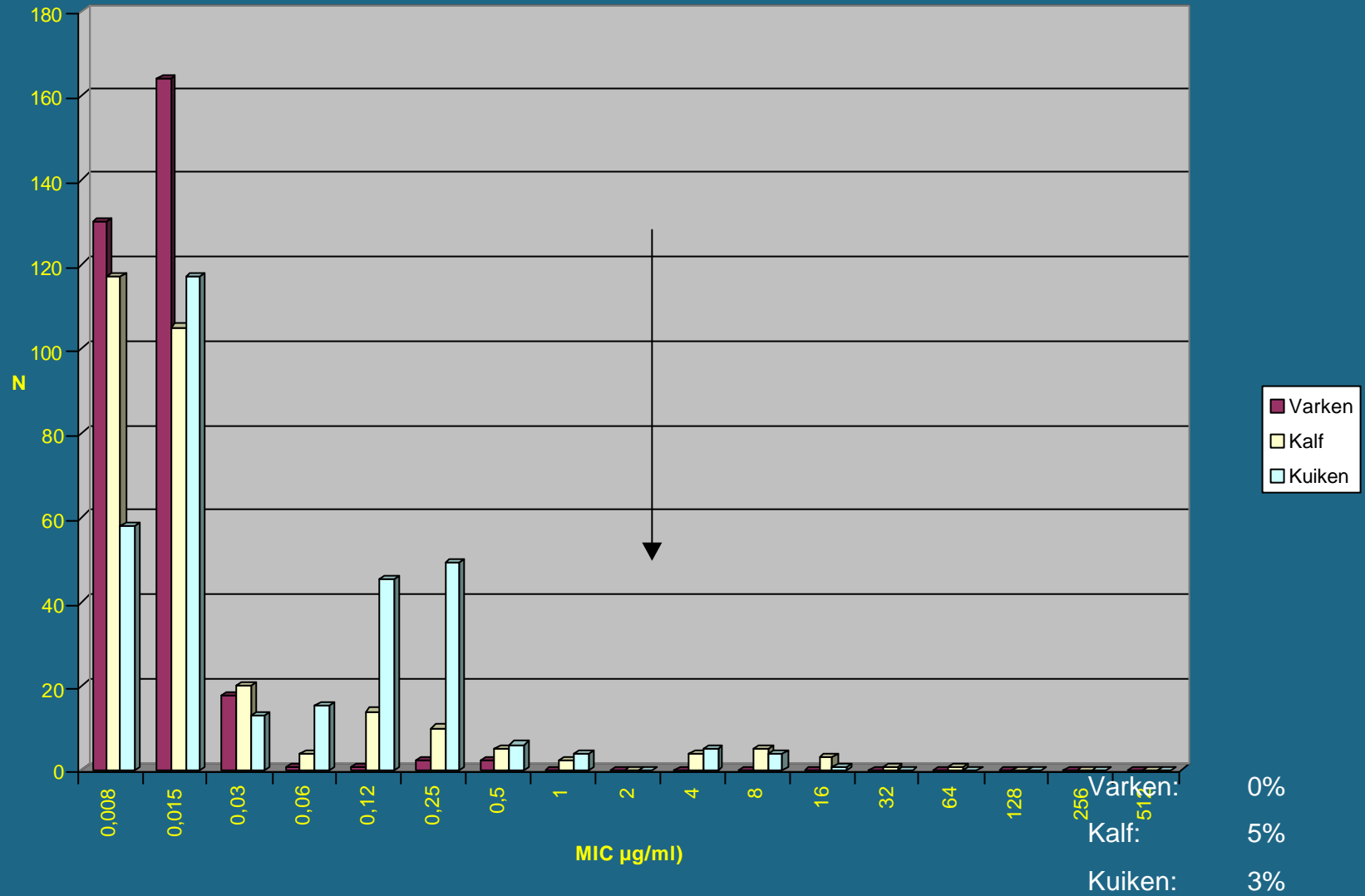
- Koppeling gegevens uit monitoring van gebruik en resistentie
 - Daarvoor nodig:
 - verbetering steekproef en aannames t.a.v. aantallen dieren die werkelijk antibiotica kregen
 - adequate monitoring resistentie

FQ-resistance in Dutch *Campylobacter* spp. % of resistant isolates



Endtz et al. J. Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (1991)

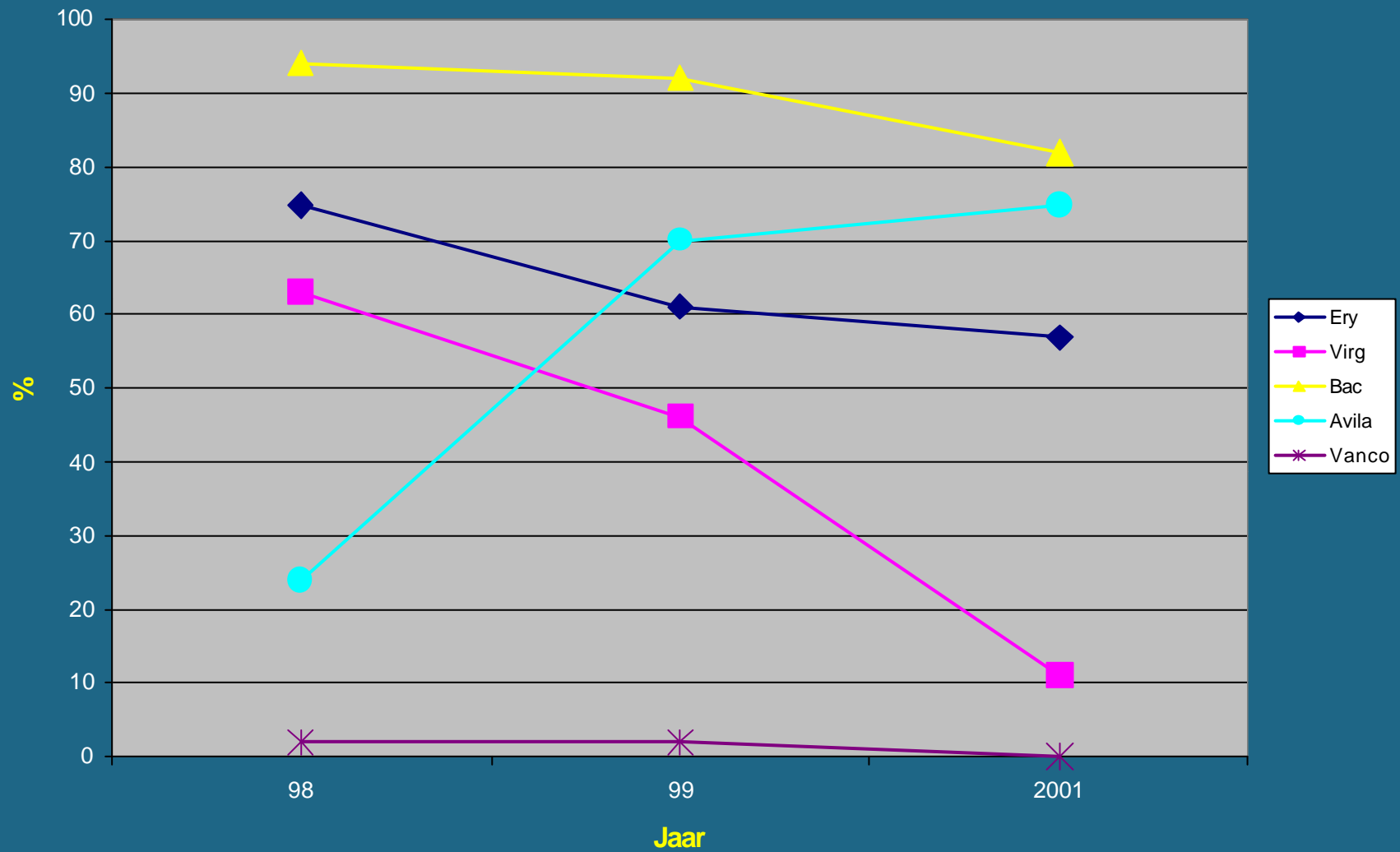
Ciprofloxacin 98 *E. coli*



Resistentie % AMGB's bij varkens in 1998 - 2001



Resistentie % AMGB's bij vleeskuikens in 1998 - 2001



Veterinary Antibiotics Policy

- Fundamentals of this policy are:
 - Education
 - Guidelines for therapy (formularia)
 - Monitoring
 - consumption of antibiotics
 - antimicrobial resistance

Education

- Student training and post-graduate course
 - Principles of Good Veterinary Practice (GVP)
 - Diagnosis (severity of the infection)
 - Know which bacterial species is involved
 - Knowledge of susceptibility of these bacteria
 - Knowledge of properties and kinetics of antibiotics
 - bacteriostatic/cidle, interaction, toxicity, residues
 - F, VD, etc.
 - potential for selection of resistance

Formularia

- Argumented list of first, second and third choice antibiotics
 - Formularium for all food-animals
 - Committee: vets, bacteriologist, vet. pharmacist, animal specialist (**no industry**)
 - only licenced antibiotics

Formularia II

- First choice:
 - good efficacy, narrow spectrum, no effect on colonisation resistance and little or no resistance selection
- Second choice:
 - Same criteria, but resistance exists
- Third choice:
 - restrictive use of antibiotic of great importance to public health
 - eg. FQ, 3rd-gen cefalosporins