



Reduction of Antibiotics in poultry meat production

Dutch action plan

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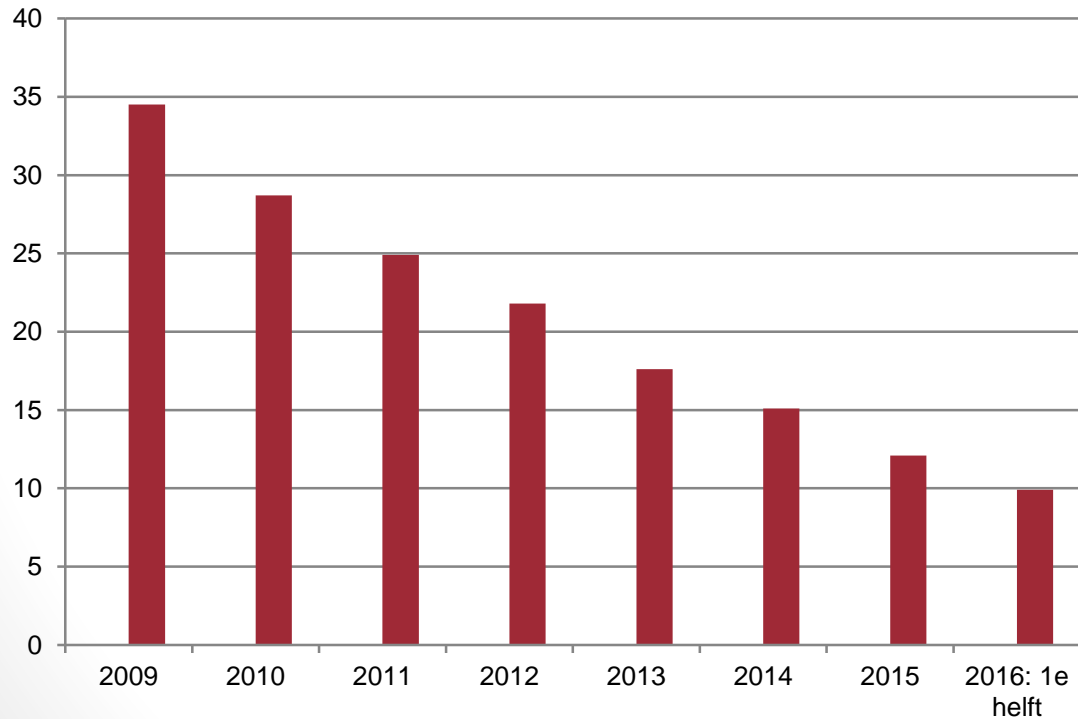
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Results action plan poultry sector



Use of antibiotics in broilers 2009 - 2016 (first semester) in add/ay

2009:	34,5
2016 (first semester):	9,9
Reduction:	71%



Results action plan poultry sector



Use of antibiotics broilers

Critically important antibiotics in add/ay

- 2016: 3rd/4th gen. cephalosporines 0
- 2016: Fluoroquinolones 0.15
Reduction since 2009 95%

Results action plan poultry sector



Use of antibiotics poultry sectors

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Broilers	17.6	15.1	12.0	9.9
Meat sector: rearing GPS, PS	14.3	18.4	14.0	13.8
Meat sector: production GPS, PS	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.0

Results action plans animal production sectors



Other sectors animal production

2015 versus 2009

Pigs	-/- 56%
Cattle	-/- 47%
Veal calves	-/- 35%
Broilers	-/- 60%
Overall	-/- 58%

Results antimicrobial resistance



Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)

- The serious reduction in the use of antibiotics caused a significant reduction in the prevalence of AMR.
- Reductions in AMR vary between species and bacteria



- Dutch monitoring report on AMR:
the prevalence of ESBLs on chicken meat reduced seriously:
83% in 2012
73% in 2013
67% in 2014
39% in 2015
- Experts: the reduction in the use of antibiotics in poultry and the fact that the Dutch hatcheries stopped using all antibiotics (in March 2010) was effective.

Motives action plan



Public concern

1. Increasing levels of (multi)resistant bacteria (humans and animals)
2. No new antibiotics
3. Death cases related to multiresistant bacteria:
25.000 a year in the EU (European Centre for Disease Control)
4. Link between use of antibiotics in farming and public health risks: transfer of multi-resistant bacteria through food or direct contact: MRSA, ESBL's (super bugs)
5. Extra focus on animal production: relatively high use of antibiotics in Dutch animal farming compared to human use in 2007.
6. Lot of media attention about 'superbugs' (ESBLs)

Policy and collaboration



- Discussion on antibiotics in Government and Parliament since 2007
- Government asks animal production sectors to take action in 2008.
- Government will monitor results and supports plans.
-
- December 2008: official voluntary agreement on antibiotic resistance. Joint approach.
- Participants agreement:
 - four animal production sectors (cattle, veal calves, pigs, poultry)
 - farmers, industry, veterinarians, feed industry
 - ministry of Economic Affairs
- General actions + individual plans per sector

Policy and collaboration



Targets

Ministry of Economic Affairs ministry of Public Health have set targets for the reduction of the use of antibiotics.

These are overall targets for the use of antibiotics for all animal production sectors (cattle, pigs, veal calves, broilers)

- | | |
|-------------------|---------|
| ✓ 2011 (2009) | -/- 20% |
| ✓ 2013 (2009) | -/- 50% |
| ✓ mid 2017 (2009) | -/- 70% |

Policy and collaboration



Poultry sector

Animal production sectors must take responsibility for public health risks: license to produce.

AVINED - working group antibiotics poultry sector

- Farmers organisations, slaughter houses, egg industry, veterinary organisation, feed manufacturers
- First action plan 2008
- Implementation action plan
- Regularly adjusting plan
- New action plan July 2016

Policy and collaboration



Goal of the sector

- Controlling / reducing antimicrobial resistance in humans and animals through correct, responsible and therefore lower use of antibiotics, or,
- **Better, less and transparent use of antibiotics**
- In the long term: use of antibiotics as low as possible within the framework of: good animal welfare, good animal health and profitable poultry farming

Policy and collaboration



Some important measures

- Antimicrobial growth promoters in feed have been phased out in the EU. Fully forbidden since 2006.
- In the Netherlands prophylactic use of antibiotics is not allowed (2012).
- Dutch hatcheries have voluntarily agreed to stop the use of any antibiotics in the hatcheries (March 2010) and especially ceftiofur.

Action plan poultry sector



1. Registration of all prescribed antibiotics in central databas

Registration by vets

Goals:

- Monitoring (do the actions have the required results)
- Basis for individual feed back (benchmarking)
- Basis for approach for individual reduction on the farm
- Public accountability (sector, government, public)

Action plan poultry sector



2. Individual feedback with a benchmark to farmers / vets

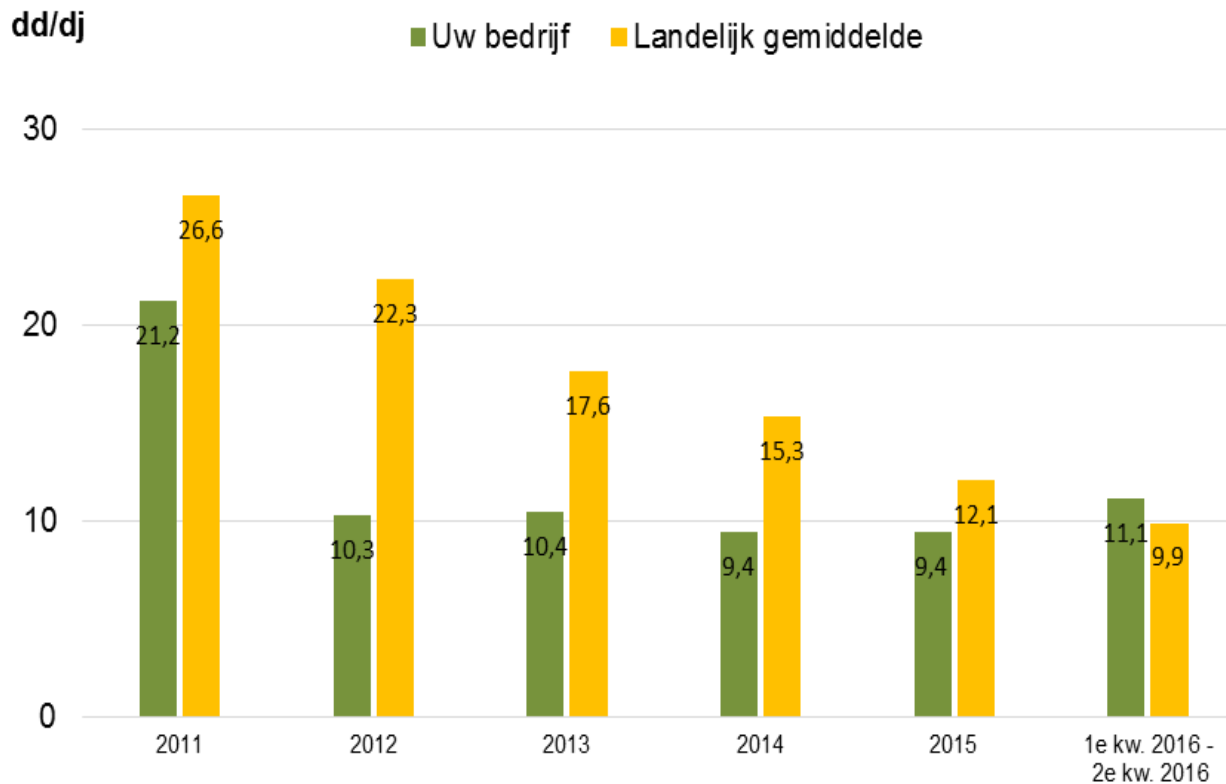
- Individual feedback report at least every three months for farmers
- Also individual reports for veterinary practises
- Figures compared to colleagues (national average / best farmers)
- Started mid 2011 (broilers)
- Aim: awareness of use of antibiotics
- Feedback reports are used in health and treatment plans

Action plan poultry sector



Benchmark report broilers

Trend on farm and national average (add/ay)

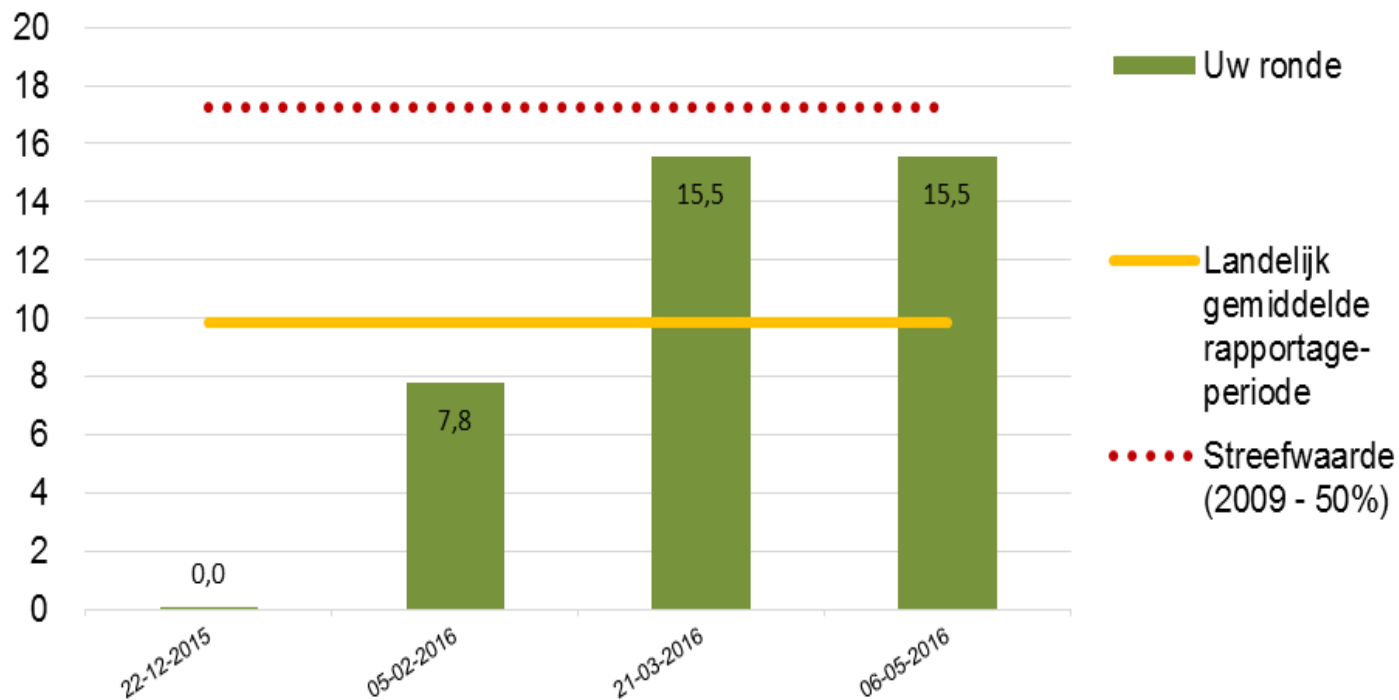


Action plan poultry sector

Benchmark report broilers



Use of antibiotics per production cycle (add/ay)

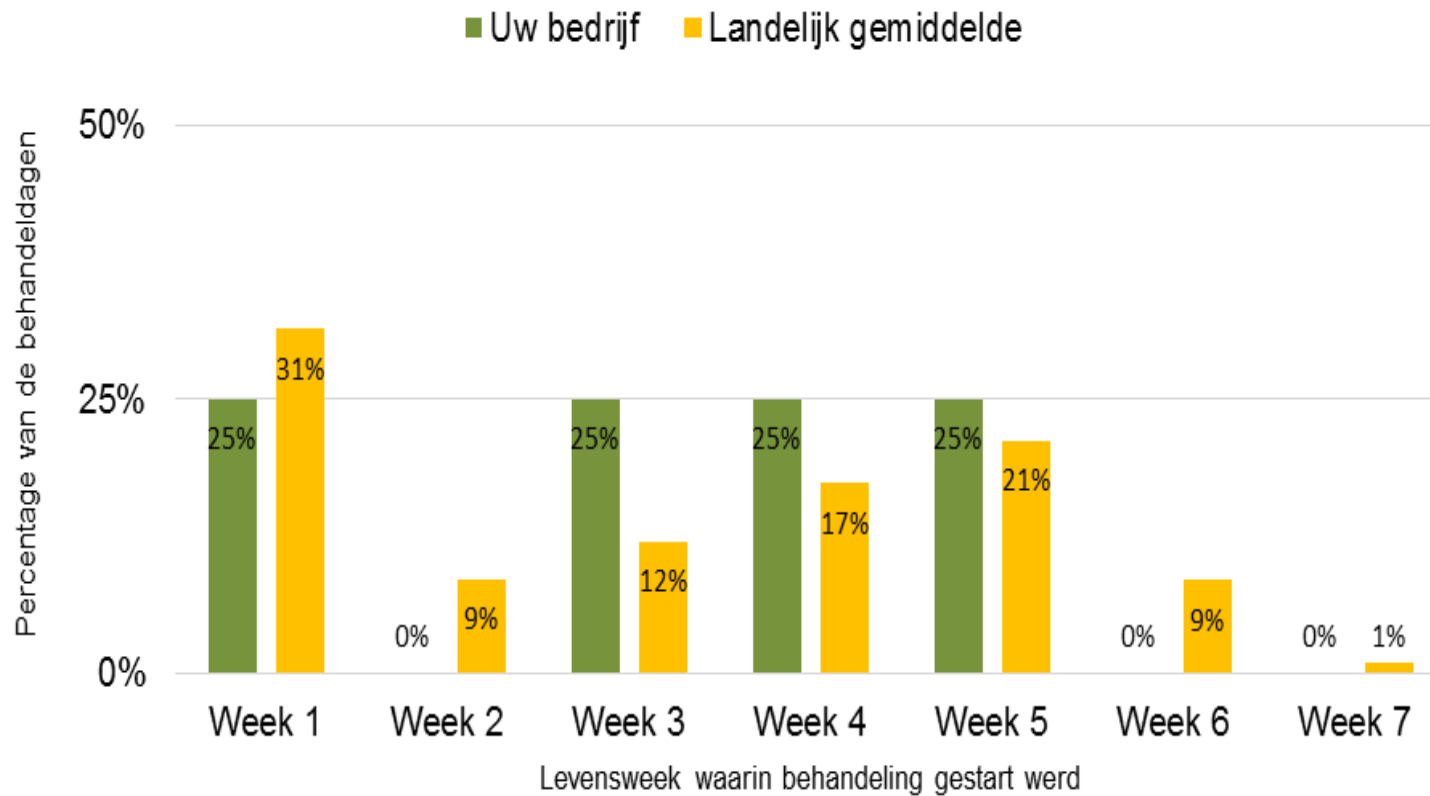


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Benchmark report broilers



Use of antibiotics per week (of production) (add/ay)



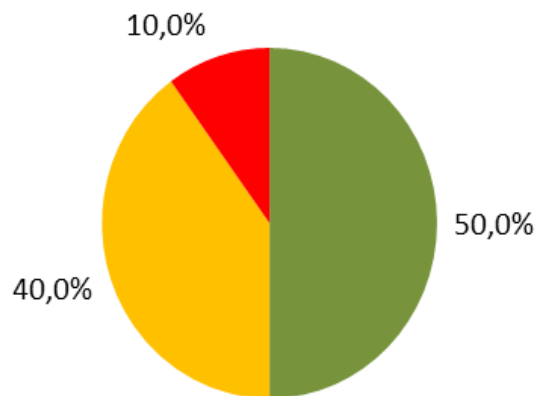
Action plan poultry sector



Benchmark report broilers

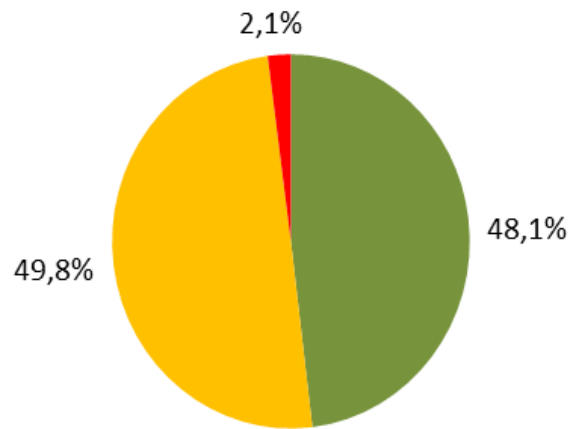
Use per antibiotics group (1st, 2nd, 3d choice)

**% 1^e, 2^e en 3^e keus antibioticum
(percentage van de behandeldagen)
op uw bedrijf**
(alleen zichtbaar indien >0)



■ 1e keus ■ 2e keus ■ 3e keus

**% 1^e, 2^e en 3^e keus antibioticum
(percentage van de behandeldagen)
Landelijk voorgeschreven**



■ 1e keus ■ 2e keus ■ 3e keus

Action plan poultry sector



3. One farmer / one veterinarian

- Contract between farmer and vet
- Only prescriptions for antibiotics from contracted vet
- Minimum frequency of visits (varies per sector and type of farm)
- Poultry: each antibiotic is prescribed after diagnosis on farm
- Health plan and treatment plan
- Vet must use the veterinary guidelines from KNMvD when prescribing antibiotics

Action plan poultry sector 2009



4. Annual health and treatment plans

- Health plan: drawn up by farmer and vet
 - analysis of farm management
 - improvement measures and a target for the use antibiotics
 - farmer implements improvements
- Treatment plan: drawn up by vet in cooperation with farmer
 - how diseases are tackled in the next period
 - how diagnoses are made (bacteriological tests / sensitivity tests)
- Both plans: at least a yearly evaluation

Action plan poultry sector



5. Extra measures for 'high users' (red category) and 'medium users' (orange category)

Started 01-01-2013

Every farm is assessed and categorized every six months.

Three categories:

- **Green:** no action necessary
- **Orange:** improvement plan within 4 weeks (with vet)
- **Red:** extra mandatory screening of the farm with vet (digital tool)
- Structural high user (three times **red** in a row): mandatory use of independent expert at the cost of the farmer

Action plan poultry sector



6. Measures on critical antibiotics for public health

Goal: phasing out the use of critical antibiotics.

- The awareness that critical antibiotics should not be used is strong.
- For some small species there are too few alternatives
- The ministry for Economic Affairs made susceptibility tests mandatory before prescribing critical antibiotic
- Every use of a critical antibiotic must be followed by a (written) assesment with the vet how to avoid the use of critical antibiotics in future

Action plan poultry sector



7. Other measures

- Flock passport
- Guidelines for the prescription of antibiotics
- Benchmark feed suppliers and hatcheries
- Research on animal health and AMR with poultry
- Monitoring correct use and correct registration of antibiotics
 - Samples: feathers (new), manure, water
 - Antibiotics can be well traced in feathers
 - More than 100 antibiotics are analysed
 - Annually 10% of all poultry farms are visited
 - Start of monitoring: July 2016

Action plan poultry sector



Future

New plans in July 2016

Some aspects are:

- Sectoral reduction targets per mid 2017
- A research on the link between animal health, animal welfare and the reduction of the use of antibiotics.
- A research on the critical succes and failure factors of the use of antibiotics
- More focus on AMR

Long term goal: the use of antibiotics must be as low as possible within the framework of: good animal welfare, good animal health and profitable poultry farming



Thank you for your attention.