ECOANTIBIO
the French national plan to reduce the risks of antibiotic resistance in veterinary medicine

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The écoantibio 2017 plan advocates cautious, rational antibiotic use and is hinged around:

Quantitative objectives:
Reduce antibiotic use in veterinary medicine by 25% in 5 years: only strictly necessary and appropriate amounts should be prescribed and administered to animals.

Qualitative objectives:
Focus particularly on reducing the use of critically important antibiotics in veterinary medicine and, in particular, fluoroquinolones and third and fourth-generation cephalosporins.
Contents

5 axis, 40 measures

The écoantibio2017 plan

5 priorities
40 measures

Promote best practices and raise awareness among the stakeholders involved

Develop alternatives to antibiotic use

Reinforce the regulation of commercial practices and prescribing rules

Improve the system for monitoring antibiotic use and antibiotic resistance

Promote the same approach on a European and international scale
The key points

Mobilizing all stakeholders i.e. policy makers, vets, farmers, scientists and risk assessors, pharmacists, the pharmaceutical industry, public opinion including all animal owners

Improving livestock farming practices i.e. hygiene, farm building maintenance, animal health monitoring, animal welfare

Reinforcing partnerships between prescribers and animal owners

Promoting prevention and alternatives such as vaccines
Ecoantibio plan is part of a wider context covered by the Ministry of Agriculture, which is the agro-ecological project.

The agro-ecological project needs to meet the many challenges that French agriculture is facing: competitiveness, climate change, global health security, preservation of natural resources, food quality and safety, reduced use of chemical inputs.

Ecoantibio is also part of a wider approach with the Ministry of Health in a « One Health » approach. A common roadmap on human and animal health is to be adopted soon.
Ecoantibio's partners

The Ecoantibio plan is a public policy coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Agrifood and Forestry.

However, many other partners from both the public and the private sector have been involved since the outset. Over one hundred projects funded by Ecoantibio have been implemented or financially supported by Ecoantibio's following French partners:

- Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health Safety (ANSES) /
- Agency for Veterinary Medicinal Products (ANMV (part of Anses))
- National Society for Veterinary Technical Groups (SNGTV)
- Ministry of Environment, Energy and the Sea (MEEM)
- Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (MASS)
- Association for Animal Health Industry (SIMV)
- Animal Health Protection Organization (GDS France)
- Association of Coordination of the Agricultural Technical Institutes (ACTA)
- Statutory Body of Veterinarians (CNOV)
What have we done so far?
Animal level of exposure to antibiotics decreased between 1999 and 2015

ALEA 2015 is -20.1% compared to ALEA2011
ESVAC Report 2014
about 2013

Sales of veterinary antimicrobial agents in 26 EU/EEA countries in 2013
Fifth ESVAC report

Average 109.7 mg/PCU

Europe are below the European average
Ecoantibio is much more than numbers

Public awareness
Information
Communication

Initial and in-service Training

Innovation
Research

Funding
Support

Coordination
Mobilization
Dialogue
Consultation

Regulations
Incentives
Lobbying
Multiple actions to raise awareness about the rational use of antibiotics and the risks of antibioresistance

actions for farmers working in different sectors
led by or done with the support of the French Animal Health Protection Organization (GDS France) as well as the agricultural technical institutes (ACTA)

actions for veterinarians
led by or done with the support of the following partners: veterinarian associations (SNGTV, AFVAC, AVEF) and the Statutory Body of Veterinarians (CNOV): Good practices guides, notes on diseases, web site...

In 2016: the sanitary visit for bovine breeders on AMR and ABTuse: 169 000 breeders will be visited on this issue
Initial and in-service training for the main actors

For future farmers with a new course in high school
Action led by the General Direction for Teaching and Research (Ministry of agriculture)

For farmers
Actions led by French Animal Health Protection Organization (GDS France)

For veterinarians
Actions led by veterinarian associations (SNGTV) and General Directorate for Food (DGAL). Example: development and communication of Good Antibiotics Prescription Practices (guidelines by disease)
Communication campaigns for farmers and the public

« Antibiotics are not automatical – for us either »
with the French Statutory Body of Veterinarians (CNOV)

« Fed, Accommodated, Vaccinated »
with veterinarians unions and associations (OPV), the French Animal Health Protection Organization (GDS France) and the Association for Animal Health Industry (SIMV)
Promotion of the French approach at the UE et the international level

Regular presentations of Ecoantibio (as today for example)

French proposals and defense of our position: lobbying/négociation/initiatives to UN, OIE, FAO, WHO, G7, OECD, others MS, UE (Consilium, Commission, Parlement)
One new law and several new statutory texts have entered into force to restrict the use of antibiotics.

**FOCUS ON** the decree about critically important antibiotics (entered into force on April 1st, 2016)
Objectives

- To reduce the inadequate use of critically important antibiotics: Preventive use is forbidden. Curatif or metaphylaxis uses are under condition.

- To avoid the use of critically important antibiotics whenever other medicines/antibiotics can be used successfully

- To reinforce the diagnosis set by the veterinarian

- To target some critically important antibiotics:
  . 3rd and 4th generation cephalosporins
  . fluoroquinolones
  . some antibiotic families such as carbapenems, which should be used only to treat human diseases
How can critically important antibiotics be prescribed?

- A clinical examination or necropsy must be made

- **A sample must be taken** (if possible) to identify the pathogenic bacteria

- An antibiotic sensitivity test must be made according to 2 AFNOR rules (NFU47-106 et NFU47-107)

- According to the results, a critically important antibiotic may be prescribed only if it is proved that any other antibiotics would be inefficient

- **In case of emergency** : the critically important antibiotic may be prescribed before the results of the antibiotic sensitivity test are known; the prescription is adapted within 4 days according to these results.

- If a critically important antibiotic has been prescribed, all the related results (of clinical examination or necropsy and antibiogram) must be stored by the veterinarian for 5 years
Heavy international activities on AMR

**United Nations**: Political declaration of the High-level Meeting on the General Assembly on AMR, September 2016

**G20 Summit**: Leaders Communiqué on AMR, China, September 2016

**Codex Alimentarius Commission**: Initiative to review and update standards, codes and guidelines related to AMR, September 2016

**EU Council**: Conclusions on the next steps under a One Health approach to combat AMR, June 2016

**G7 Agriculture Ministers**: Meeting Declaration Combating AMR, Japan, April 2016

**WHO**: Global Action Plan on AMR, adopted in May 2015

**FAO**: Resolution on AMR, adopted in June 2015

**OIE**: Resolution combating AMR and promoting prudent use of antimicrobial agents in animals, adopted in May 2015

**FRANCE Positions at international and EU level**

Before all international initiatives FRANCE has transmitted its essential positions:

- need to have an AMR Plan in each country with actions in line with WHO/OIE/FAO guidelines
- need to ban antibiotics used as growth promotors

At UE level, French essential positions are:

- the EU requirements imposed on animals imported from third countries must be identical to those applicable to foodstuffs from those countries.
- EU law: internet sales of veterinary medicines subject to prescription (in the buyer’s country) must be prohibited.
Conclusion

First results of French Ecoantibio plan

Quantitative results in 4 years (2012-2015) = in the right direction due to the commitments of vets and breeders: - 20% (all antibiotics), -21% critical antibiotics, -25% colistin

Qualitative results = most of the 40 measures of the plan have been launched and efforts should be stepped up to get long-term results. So Ecoantibio2 is foreseen from 2017

A major global issue of public health to take up...

...so the solution is global and collective under the « One Health » concept
Thank you for your attention