

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO PREVENT AMR?

- 1** Implementing hygiene and biosecurity measures.
- 2** Preparing clear protocols for communicable disease prevention and infection control and hygiene.
- 3** Limiting the transport of animals, reducing transport time and ensuring that recommended animal population density is adhered to.
- 4** Zootechnical treatments to minimize disease and reduce antimicrobial use.
- 5** To take effective preventive measures and monitor their susceptibility to pathogens at herd level with the aim of ensuring evidence-based antimicrobial use in herds in line with prudent use.



ARE WE PERFORMING THE IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES APPROPRIATELY?

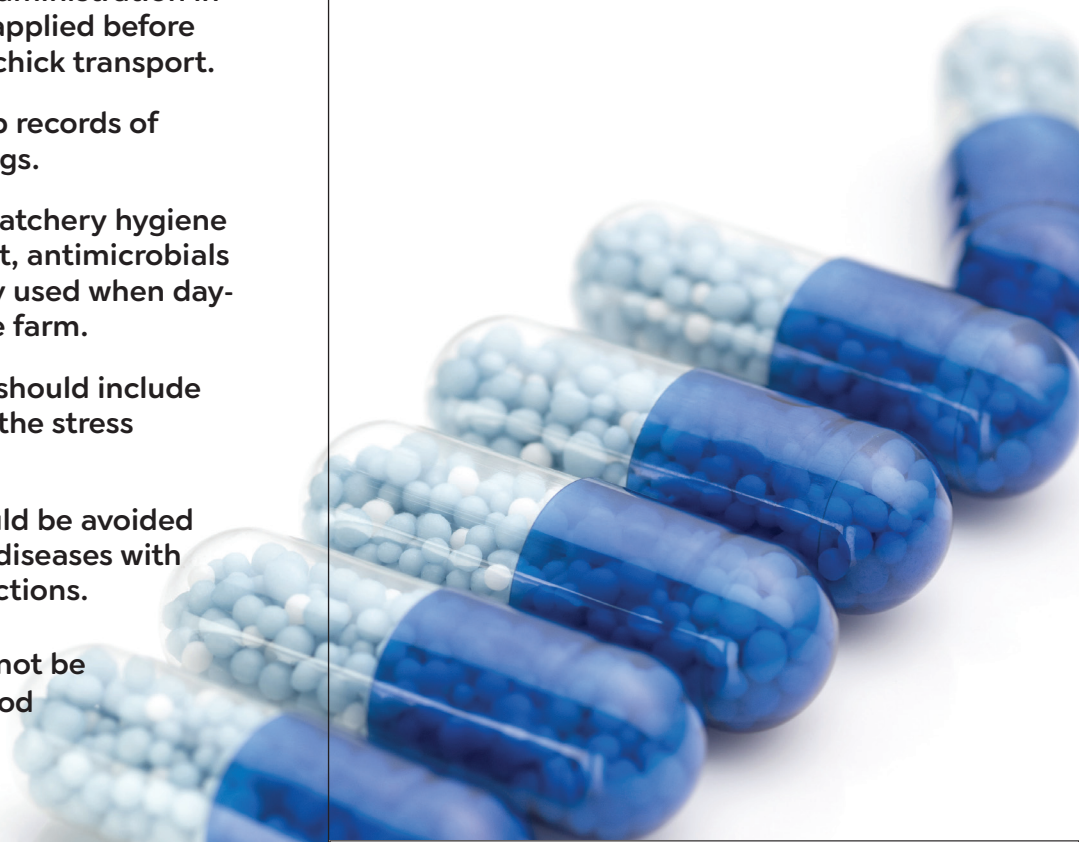
- Avoiding prophylactic and mostly more than one group drug administration in birds, which is mostly applied before and after one-day old chick transport.
- Hatcheries should keep records of antimicrobial use in eggs.
- By maintaining good hatchery hygiene and good management, antimicrobials should not be routinely used when day-old chicks arrive on the farm.
- Vaccine management should include measures to eliminate the stress response.
- Antimicrobial use should be avoided in non-communicable diseases with limited secondary infections.
- Antimicrobials should not be used as a special method in the fight against *Salmonella* in poultry.

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)



AMR

is the process of microorganisms becoming resistant to antibiotic treatment.



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EU FOOD SAFETY
AND FOOD QUALITY

AMR



Antibiotics

are substances used in the treatment of bacterial diseases.

Antimicrobials are drugs used to prevent and treat infections caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites.



AMR has a serious impact on human and animal health.

▼
33,000 deaths
per year in the EU

▼
1.5 billion Euro
loss per year in health and production

ARE WE PERFORMING THE IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES APPROPRIATELY?

- ▶ Avoiding the use of prophylactic antimicrobials in newborn calves and performing good breeding practices instead.
- ▶ Antibiotics should not be used in healthy animals for protection purposes.
- ▶ Avoiding systematic treatment of cows in the dry period.
- ▶ Establish comprehensive hygiene measures, good farm practices and management strategies to reduce the occurrence and spread of mastitis in dairy cows.
- ▶ To minimize the use of intramammary antimicrobials in dairy cows and to support the use of rapid diagnostic tests to identify pathogens causing mastitis.
- ▶ Avoid giving waste milk to calves left over from cows that have used antimicrobials.

ARE WE USING ANTIBIOTICS APPROPRIATELY?



Antibiotics

should only be used with veterinary prescription.

- ▶ Antibiotics should not be used in healthy animals for protection purposes.
- ▶ Antibiotics cannot be used to accelerate growth and increase yield.



Antibiotics should only be used on **sick animals.**

- ▶ First choice, narrow-spectrum antibiotic.
- ▶ Need for treatment – metaphylaxis.
- ▶ Appropriate withdrawal period.
- ▶ Record keeping.