USE OF ANTIMICROBIALS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE

LIST OF ANTIMICROBIALS THAT SHALL NOT BE USED IN VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS OR MEDICATED FEED

ANTIBIOTICS

- Carboxypenicillins; Ureidopenicillins; Ceftobiprole; Ceftaroline
- Combinations of cephalosporins with beta-lactamase inhibitors
- Siderophore cephalosporins; Carbapenems; Penems; Monobactams
- Phosphonic acid derivates; Glycopeptides; Lipopeptides; Oxazolidinones
- Fidaxomicin; Plazomicin; Glycylcyclines; Eravacycline; Omadacycline

ANTIVIRALS

- Amantadine; Baloxavir marboxil; Celgosivir
- Favipiravir; Galidesivir; Lactimidomycin
- Laninamivir; Methisazone/metisazone; Molnupiravir
- Nitazoxanide; Oseltamivir; Peramivir; Ribavirin
- Rimantadine; Tizoxanide; Triazavirin; Umifenovir; Zanamivir

ANTIPROTOZOALS

- Nitazoxanide

SCIENTIFIC ADVICE TO VETERINARIANS ON THE CATEGORISATION OF ANTIBIOTICS WHEN PRESCRIBING THESE MEDICINES FOR ANIMALS

CATEGORY OF ANTIMICROBIALS	ANTIBIOTIC CLASS, SUBCLASSES
Category A ("Avoid") includes antibiotics that are currently not authorised in veterinary medicine in the European Union (EU). These medicines may not be used in food-producing animals and may be given to individual companion animals only under exceptional circumstances.	Amdinopenicillins; Carbapenems; Other cephalosporins§ and penems (ATC code J01DI), including combinations of 3rd-generation cephalosporins with beta-lactamase inhibitors Glycopeptides; Glycylcyclines; Ketolides; Lipopeptides; Monobactams; Oxazolidinones linezolid Penicillins: carboxypenicillins and ureidopenicillins, including combinations with beta-lactamase inhibitors piperacillin-tazobactam; Phosphonic acid derivates; Pseudomonic acids Rifamycins (except rifaximin); Riminofenazines clofazimine; Streptogramins; Sulfones Drugs used solely to treat TBC or other mycobacterial diseases
Category B ("Restrict") Antibiotics in this category are critically important in human medicine and their use in animals should be restricted to mitigate the risk to public health.	Cephalosporins: 3rd- and 4th-generation, except combinations with beta-lactamase inhibitors Polymyxins Quinolones: fluoroquinolones and other quinolones
Category C ("Caution") covers antibiotics for which alternatives in human medicine generally exist in the EU, but only few alternatives are available for certain veterinary indications. These antibiotics should only be used when there are no antimicrobial substances in Category D that would be clinically effective.	Aminoglycosides (except spectinomycin); Aminopenicillins in combination with beta-lactamase inhibitors Amphenicols; Cephalosporins: 1st- and 2nd-generation, and cephamycins Macrolides (not including ketolides); Lincosamides; Pleuromutilins; Rifamycins: rifaximin only
Category D ("Prudence") includes antibiotics that should be used as first line treatments, whenever possible. These antibiotics can be used in animals in a prudent manner. This means that unnecessary use and long treatment periods should be avoided, and group treatment should be restricted to situations where individual treatment is not feasible.	Aminopenicillins, without beta-lactamase inhibitors; Cyclic polypeptides; Nitrofuran derivatives Nitroimidazoles; Penicillins: Anti-staphylococcal penicillins (beta-lactamase-resistant penicillins) Penicillins: Natural, narrow spectrum penicillins (beta-lactamase-sensitive penicillins) Aminoglycosides: spectinomycin only; Steroid antibacterials; Sulfonamides, dihydrofolate reductase inhibitors and combinations; Tetracyclines

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