

European Platform for the Responsible Use of Medicines in Animals

Linking best practice with animal health

About EPRUMA

European Platform for the Responsible Use of Medicines in Animals

- Mission: Promote responsible use of medicines in animals in the EU
- Aim: Facilitate and promote a coordinated approach, involving all stakeholders, to ensure best practice in the responsible use of medicines in disease prevention and control → promote animal health and welfare
- Established in 2005



About EPRUMA

European Platform for the Responsible Use of Medicines in Animals

How it works:

- •Identifying issues of scientific and public concern in the areas of public health, animal health, animal welfare and the environment related to the use of animal medicines
- Providing an informed consensus view on these issues
- •Establishing broad principles describing "best practice" concerning the use of medicines in disease prevention and control.



About EPRUMA

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How it works (contd.):

- •Communicating through and invoving all parties concerned in the implemention of best practices
- Consulting and communicating to promote responsible use, to contribute to relevant legislation, to explain responsible use as part of good farming
- •Identifying and supporting implementation of practical strategies to sustain responsible use.



EPRUMA members

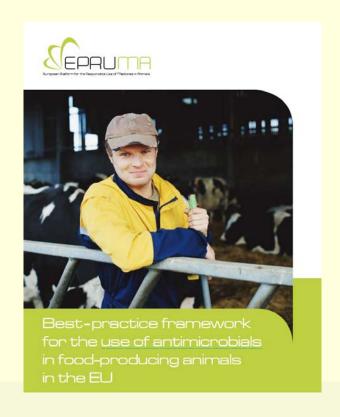
- **COPA-COGECA:** Farmers and agri-cooperatives
- •EISA: European Initiative for Sustainable Development in Agriculture
- •FECAVA: Small-animal vets
- •FEFAC: Feed manufacturers
- •FESASS: Animal-health farmer organisations
- •FVE: Veterinarians
- •IFAH-Europe: Animal health industry

Observer:

EFFAB: Farm animal breeders



Use of antimicrobials in food-producing animals in the EU





Purpose:

- Contribute to antimicrobial effectiveness through best-practice
- Adaptable to specificities in Member States
- Complementing integrated farming



Coordinated approach across the EU
+ tailored at national level



Good health - food production

- Good health → animal welfare + optimal animal performance
- Disease control: Essential in health management + part of high-quality food production



Antimicrobials (AM): Essential tools

- They kill or inhibit the growth of bacteria
- Contribution to animal health and welfare alleviating pain and discomfort
- Responsible use is necessary fight AM resistence
- AM use should complement good farm-management
- Various classes + routes of administration
- License: proven quality, safety and efficacy



Animal health - good husbandry

- Farmers: Monitor the health and welfare of animals
- Veterinarians: Advise on prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease
- Husbandry: Good environment + biosecurity + health plan
- Vet/farmer: Open communication is key



MONITORING **SURVEILLANCE HEALTHY ANIMAL HEALTHY OR NOT HEALTHY?** SICK AND "IN CONTACT" ANIMAL **HEALTHY ANIMAL** AIM AIM AIM SEASE DISEASE RETRIEVING IMPROVING **HEALTH STATUS** REVENTION DETECTION HEALTH STATUS HOW HOW HOW IMAL HEALTH PLAN REVISED ANIMAL HEALTH PLAN TREATING DISEASE Surveillance (farmer) osecurity (farmer) Detection (farmer) Administering the Adjusting biosecurity (farmer) ood animal husbandry (farmer) Review of records (farmer + vet) Diagnosis: medication / antimicrobial on the spot (farmer +vet) ood hygiene practices (farmer) Improve animal husbandry (farmer) (farmer and/or vet) ▶ Lab samples (vet) ccines (farmer + vet) Label information Improve hygiene practices (farmer) Review vaccine use (farmer + vet) Dosage RESULTS RESULTS Negative Positive



Disease diagnosis and treatment

- Disease: Vet examines animal → diagnosis → intervention
- Early action is key

Management advise or prescription (AM)

- Vet to choose the most appropriate AM (spectrum)
- Farmer/vet/expert cooperation to ensure effective treatment
- Successful treatment: Proper administration of AM + correct quantity and time period



Record keeping - Farmer and vet

- Mandatory record of animal medicines used on the farm
- Keeping information → future treatment

Infectious diseases:

Historical information - laboratory sensitivity data

Records:

- They indicate AM use on the farm
- Trends should be observed and changes

examined.



Protecting future effectiveness

- If concern: Farmer to consult vet → report to authorities
 Issue: Safety or efficacy
- Monitoring sensitivity: Important to do it on an ongoing basis (e.g. resistance)

Benefits:

- → Help veterinarians to make best decision on treatment
- → Support public health



Best-practice framework: Conclusions

- Antimicrobials are key → protect animal health and welfare
- Protecting animal health → High quality food from healthy animals + minimising environmental impact
- All parties should work together → Ensure safe use + minimise resistance

Guiding principle:

«As little as possible and as much as necessary»



New developments

Short term:

EPRUMA website: available as from June 2010 www.epruma.eu

EPRUMA leaflet and poster: available as from June 2010 www.epruma.eu



New developments

Longer term:

Development new guidelines e.g. companion animals

Accreditation other guidelines/posters on responsible use e.g. BVA poster

