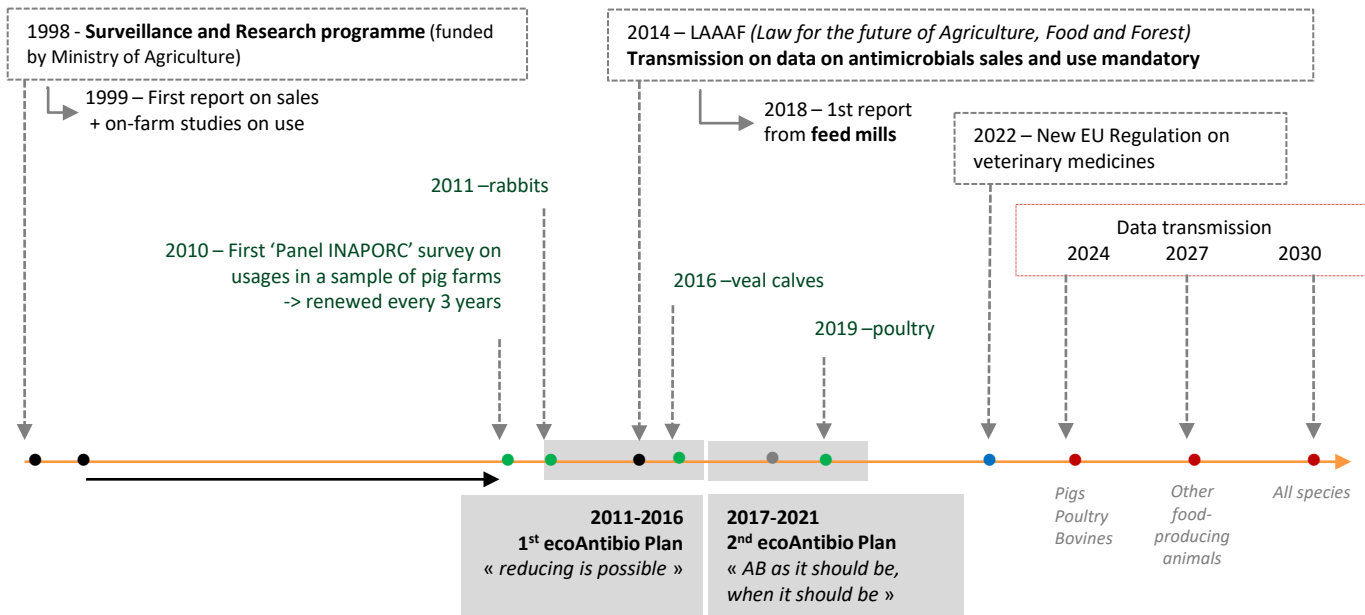# DATA COLLECTION ON SALES AND USE OF ANTIMICROBIALS IN FRANCE

Preparation to the new regulation

1. Background and Context

Surveillance systems implemented in France

1998 - **Surveillance and Research programme** (funded by Ministry of Agriculture)

1999 – First report on sales + on-farm studies on use

2011 –rabbits

2010 – First 'Panel INAPORC' survey on usages in a sample of pig farms -> renewed every 3 years

2016 –veal calves

2019 –poultry

2014 – LAAAF *(Law for the future of Agriculture, Food and Forest)* **Transmission on data on antimicrobials sales and use mandatory**

2018 – 1st report from **feed mills**

2022 – New EU Regulation on veterinary medicines

Data transmission
2024   2027   2030

2011-2016 1ˢᵗ ecoAntibio Plan *« reducing is possible »*

2017-2021 2ⁿᵈ ecoAntibio Plan *« AB as it should be, when it should be »*

Pigs Poultry Bovines

Other food- producing animals

All species

*Objective: "to provide veterinarians and farmers with straightforward **tools for self-evaluation of antibiotic prescription and use**, along with more precise nationwide monitoring of the sales of antibiotics"*

Regulation (EU) 2019/6 on VMPs

Specific actions for AM Data collection

- Extended collection of antimicrobial sales data (mandatory and voluntary scope)

- Collection of data on use of antimicrobials in animals (stepwise approach)

- Requirement to set up continuous (semi) automated data collection system or other appropriate systems that enable direct or indirect evaluation of use at farm level

- Data quality requirements and Data quality management plan

2022 – New EU Regulation on veterinary medicines

Data transmission
2024   2027   2030

Pigs
Poultry
Bovines

Other food-producing animals

All species

Outcomes

1. Data on sales since 1999, with per species estimates (process under quality assurance) -> trends / achievements
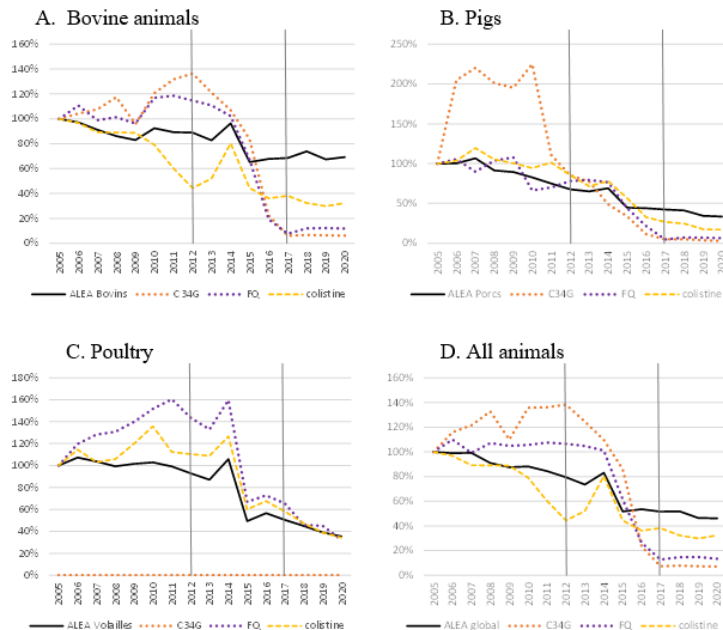
Trends in animals exposure
(in ALEA)
since 2005
(all antimicrobials in black)

→ *Sales of antimicrobials decreased by 45% since 2011 (2020 data, in ALEA):*

bovine animals -23 %,
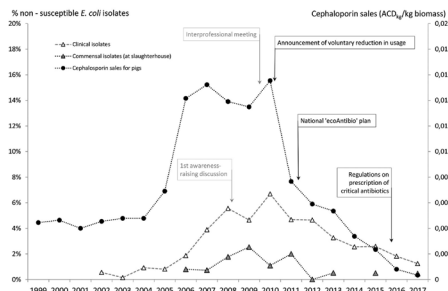*pigs -56 %,*
poultry -64 %,
rabbits -40 %.

(Source : national report ANSES-ANMV 2021)

Outcomes

1. Data on sales since 1999, with per species estimates (process under quality assurance) -> trends / achievements

2. Complementary detailed information from data collection systems on use involving professional bodies, technical institutes, veterinarians, farmers and Anses
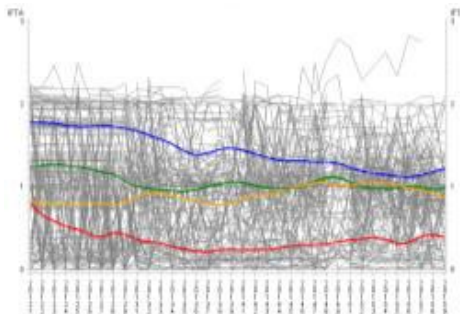
Better knowledge of practices to inform decisions

Example of cephalosporines voluntary withdrawal in pig production (*Verliat et al., 2021*)

Better understanding of trajectories heterogeneity

Example in rabbit production

To adapt training/coaching

### Building references for self-evaluation

Example in poultry production

To get quarterly estimates for broilers and turkeys

Outcomes

1. Data on sales since 1999, with per species estimates (process under quality assurance) -> trends / achievements

2. Complementary detailed information from data collection systems on use involving professional bodies, technical institutes, veterinarians, farmers and Anses

3. Analysis of deliveries from feed mills

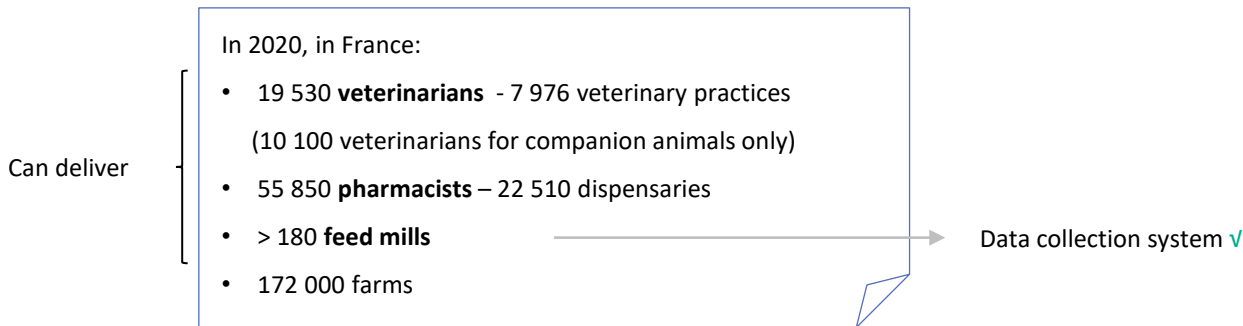*(Source : national report ANSES-ANMV 2021)*
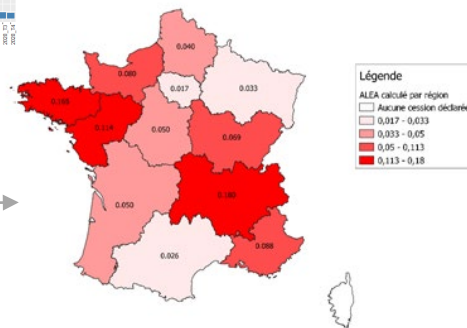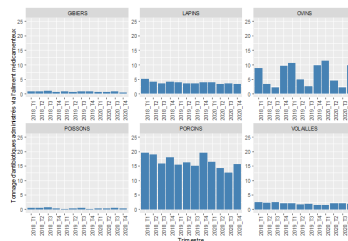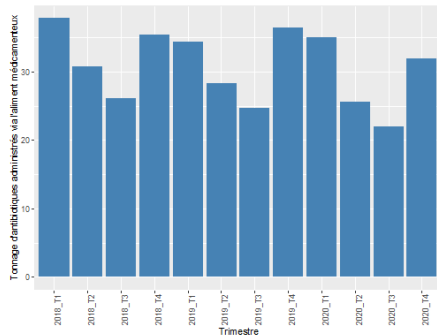
Context

The different data collection systems on use of antimicrobials were set-up considering professionals requirements, constraints and objectives.
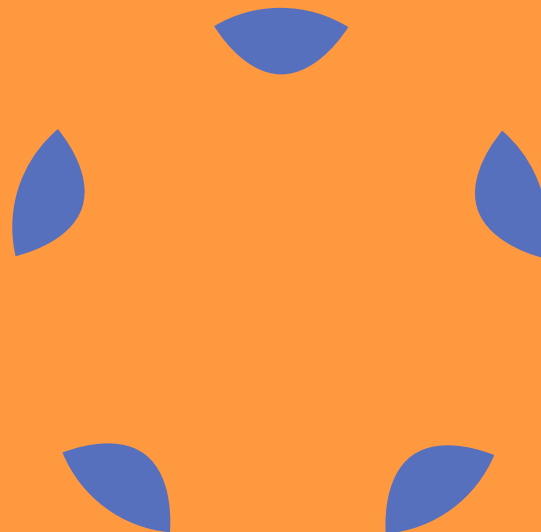
The new EU regulation requirements are not fulfilled.

Due to limited coverage (i.e. samples) or missing data (e.g. antimicrobial compound in rabbit production)

$\rightarrow$ A new data collection system to be conceived and implemented

Can deliver

In 2020, in France:
- 19 530 **veterinarians** - 7 976 veterinary practices

  (10 100 veterinarians for companion animals only)
- 55 850 **pharmacists** – 22 510 dispensaries
- > 180 **feed mills**   Data collection system √
- 172 000 farms

2. Future

Calypso

$\rightarrow$ A project called « Calypso »

An information system including other data transmission and consultation tools,
in a broader view of the veterinarians activities in the veterinary public health framework.

Priority business process on data collection on use of antimicrobials

- Discussed since 2014
- Prepared since 2017
- Managed by the French Veterinary Council (official mandate from the French Ministry of Agriculture)

- Based on deliveries and prescription data collection
- From softwares/practice management systems in use

- All species considered (with priorities)
- Individual reporting (self-evaluation, follow-up improvement)

Strength and weakness

+

Veterinarians involvement

Workload limitation objective

Previous experience and knowledge

Usefulness of data recognized

Adhesion to self-evaluation objective

Part of a global information system

-

Numerous actors

and various cases to consider

Regulation to adapt

Budget

Time constraint

A challenge for veterinarians and national authorities

« Work in progress »…