

AMR in the food chain in Germany

- the one health aspect

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Resistance

Outline of my presentation

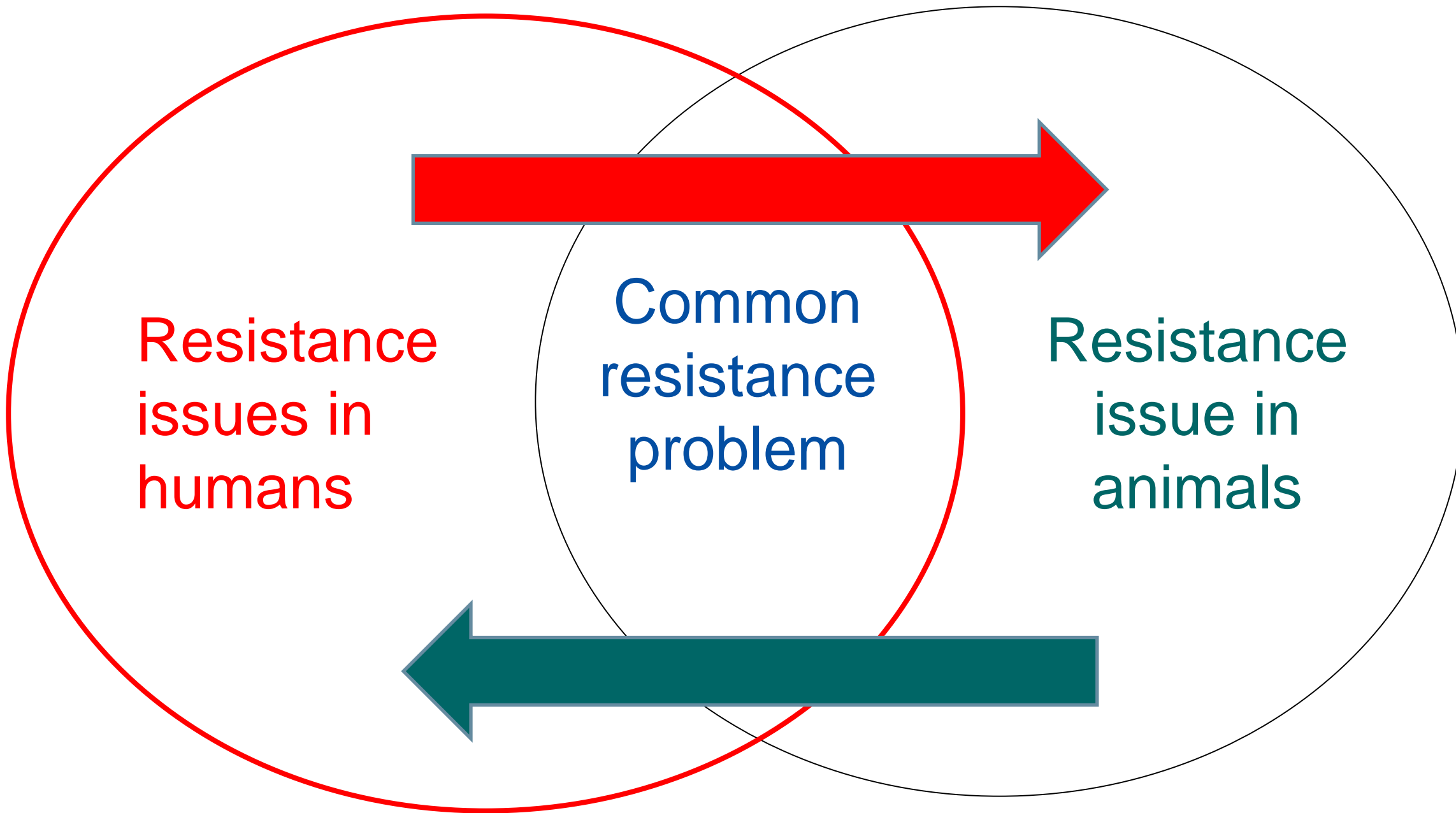
Introduction – Antimicrobial Resistance and public opinion

Development of Resistance in Humans

Development of Resistance in Animals

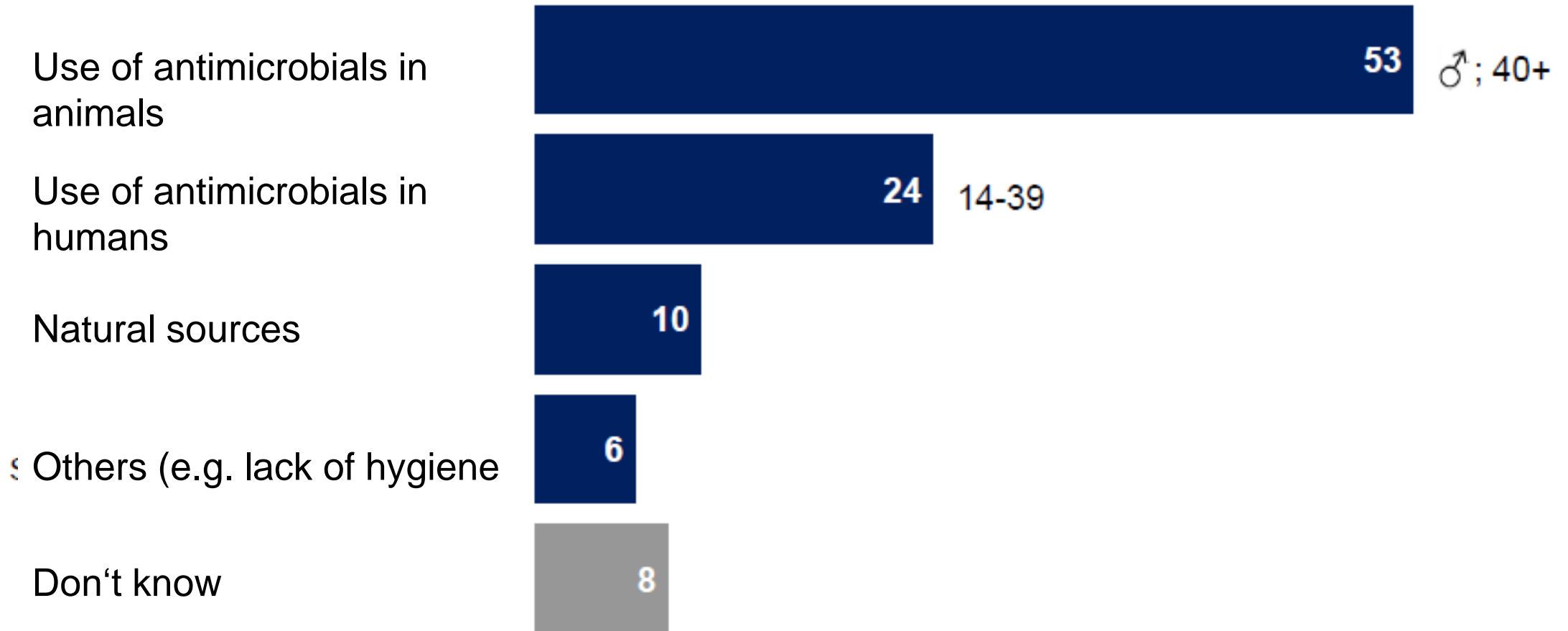
Actions taken for reduction

What is one health about?



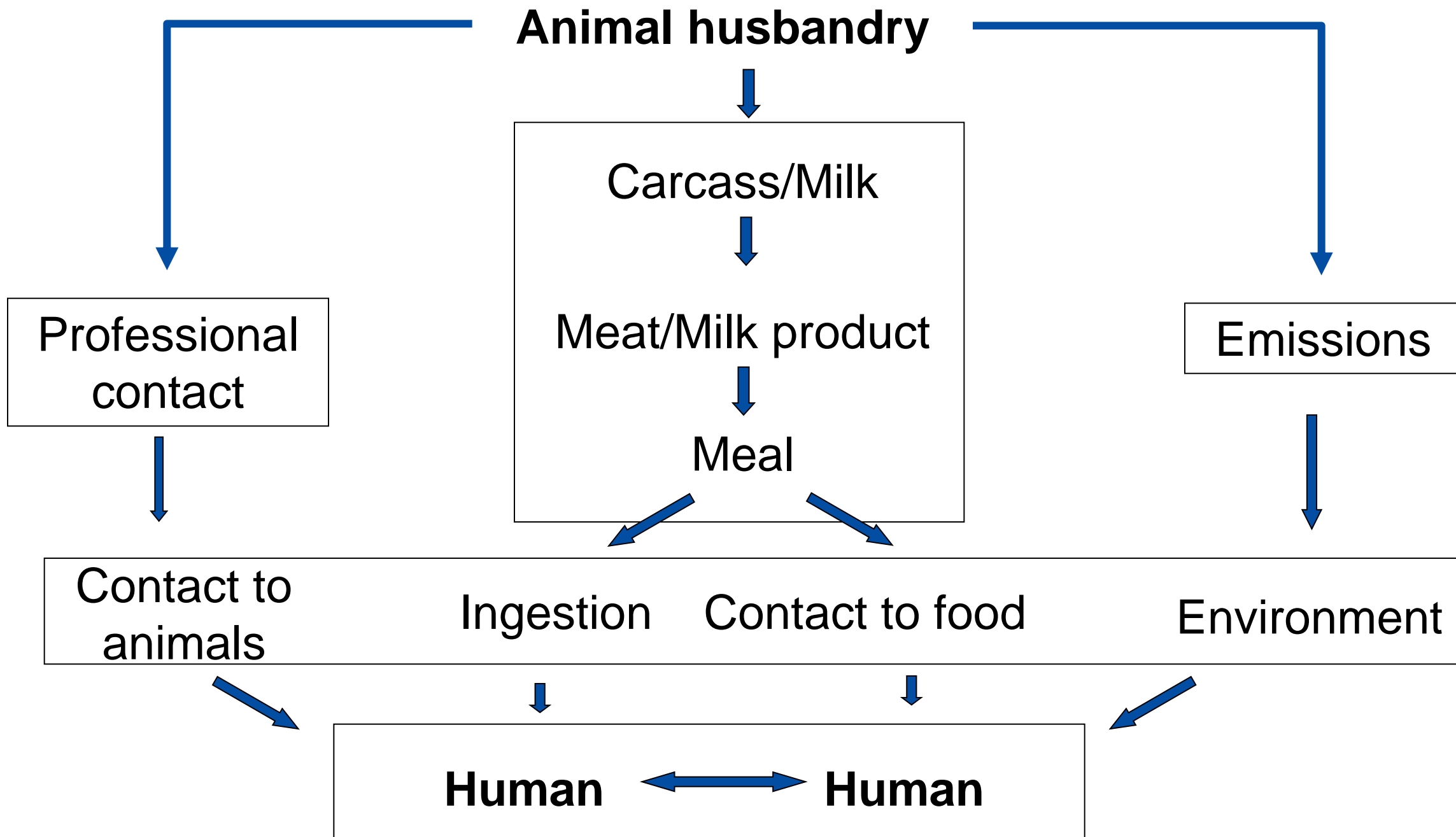
Public opinion: Reasons for AMR

What is the main cause of AMR according to your opinion?

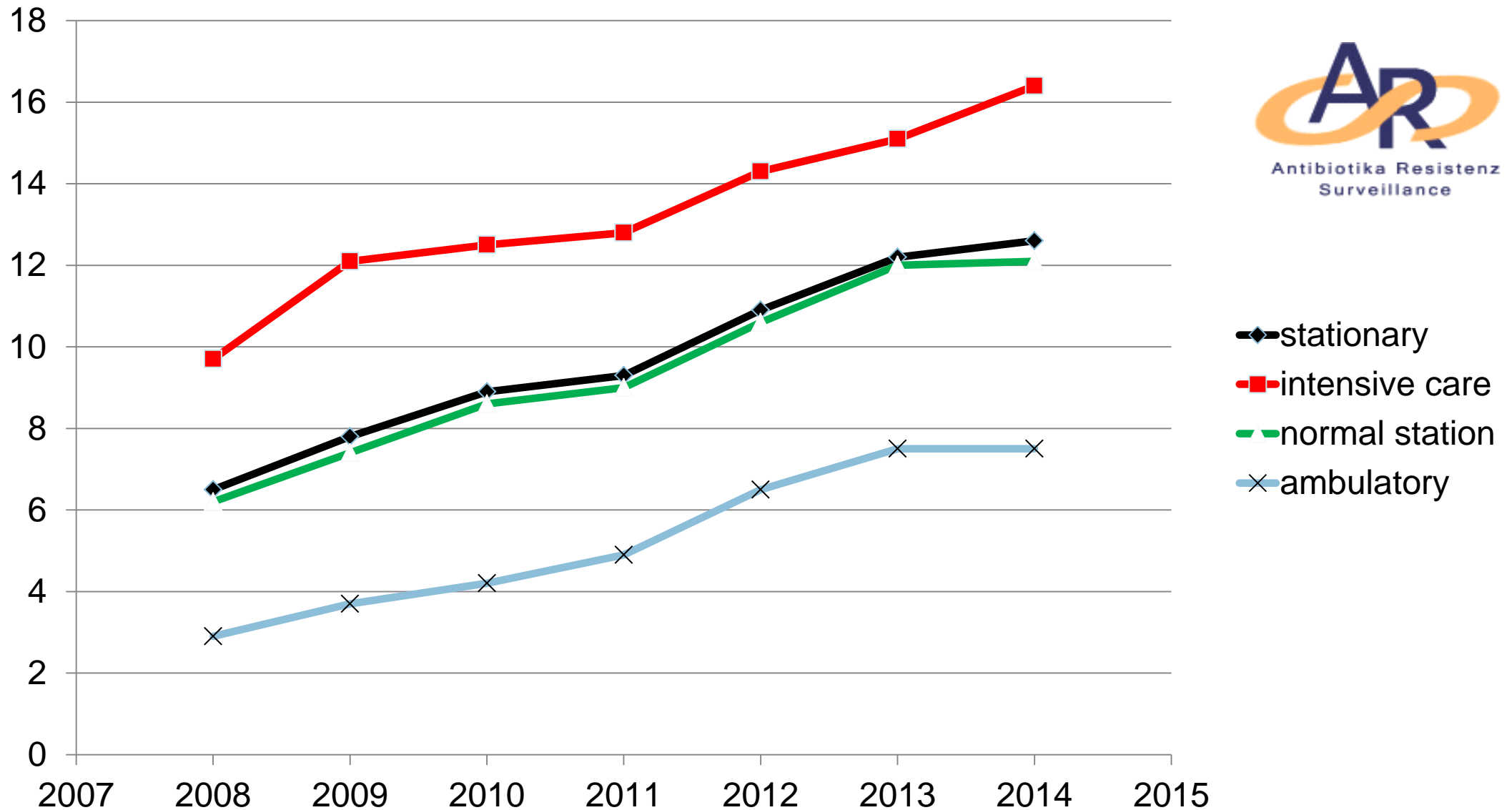


BfR-Verbrauchermonitor Spezial (01/2015), n = 834 Befragte, die von antibiotikaresistenten Bakterien gehört haben; alle Angaben in Prozent; Rundungsdifferenzen möglich

Exposure Pathways – Food chain



Resistance to cephalosporins in *E. coli* from humans in Germany



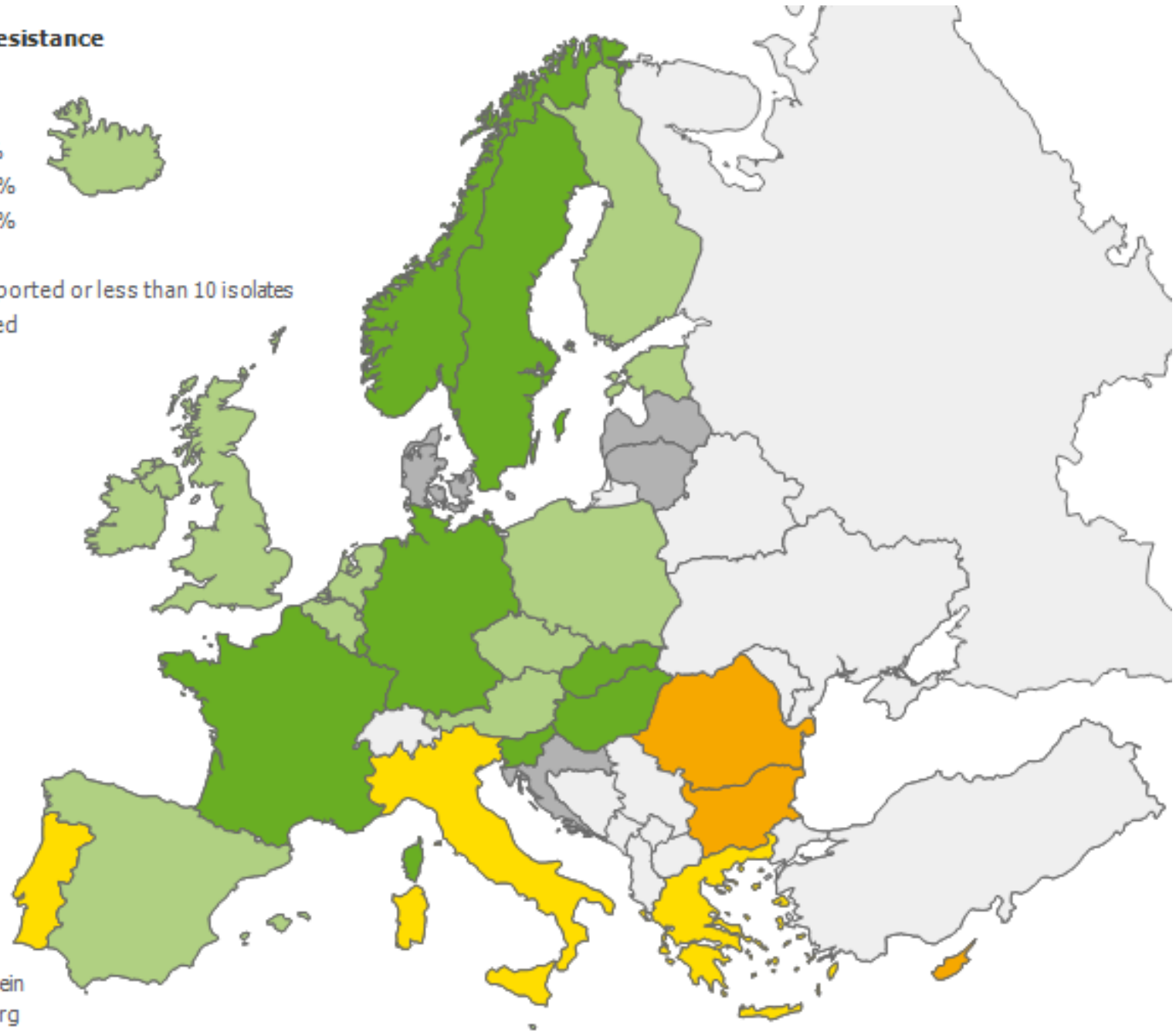
Datenquelle: Robert Koch-Institut: ARS, <https://ars.rki.de>, Datenstand: 01.07.2015

AMR to 3rd Gen. Cephalosporins in human *E.coli* isolates 2003

Percentage resistance

- < 1%
- 1 to < 5%
- 5 to < 10%
- 10 to < 25%
- 25 to < 50%
- ≥ 50%
- No data reported or less than 10 isolates
- Not included

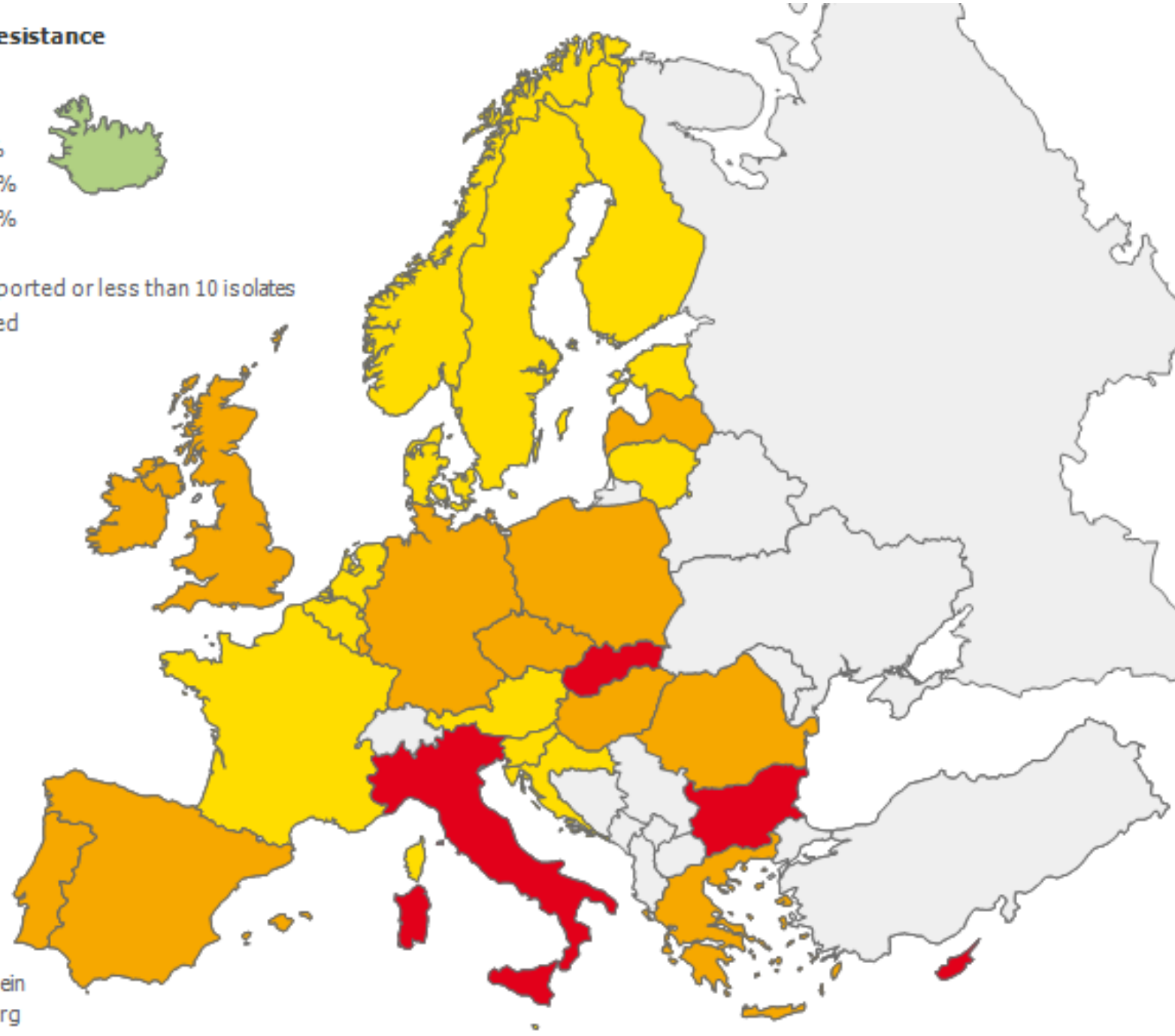
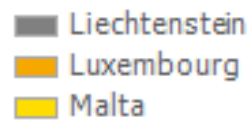
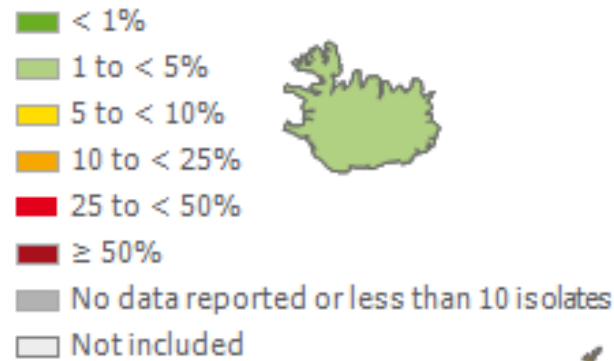
- Liechtenstein
- Luxembourg
- Malta



(C) ECDC/Dundas/TESSy

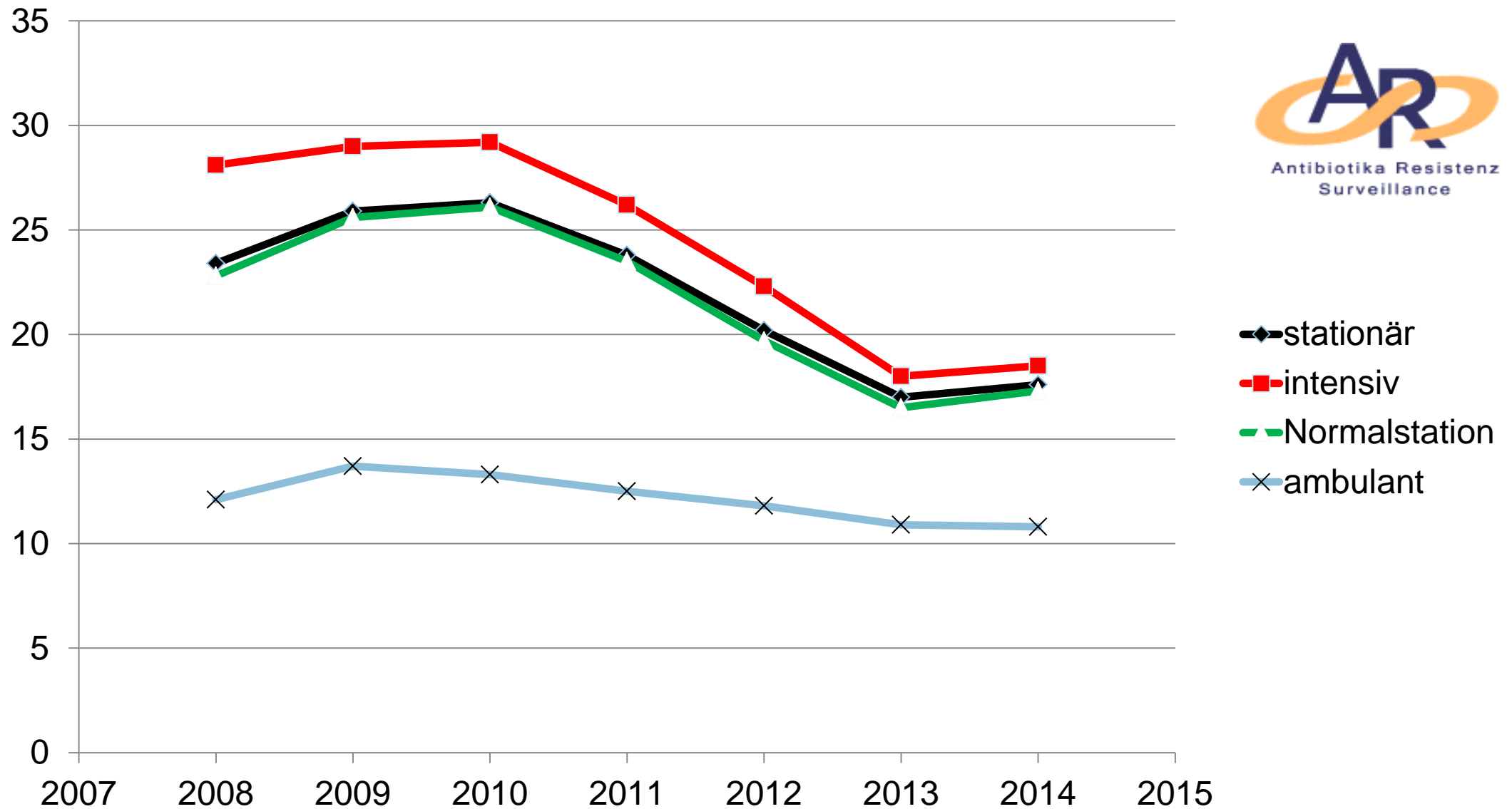
AMR to 3rd Gen. Cephalosporins in human *E.coli* isolates 2013

Percentage resistance



(C) ECDC/Dundas/TESSy

Oxacillinresistance in *S. aureus* from humans in Germany



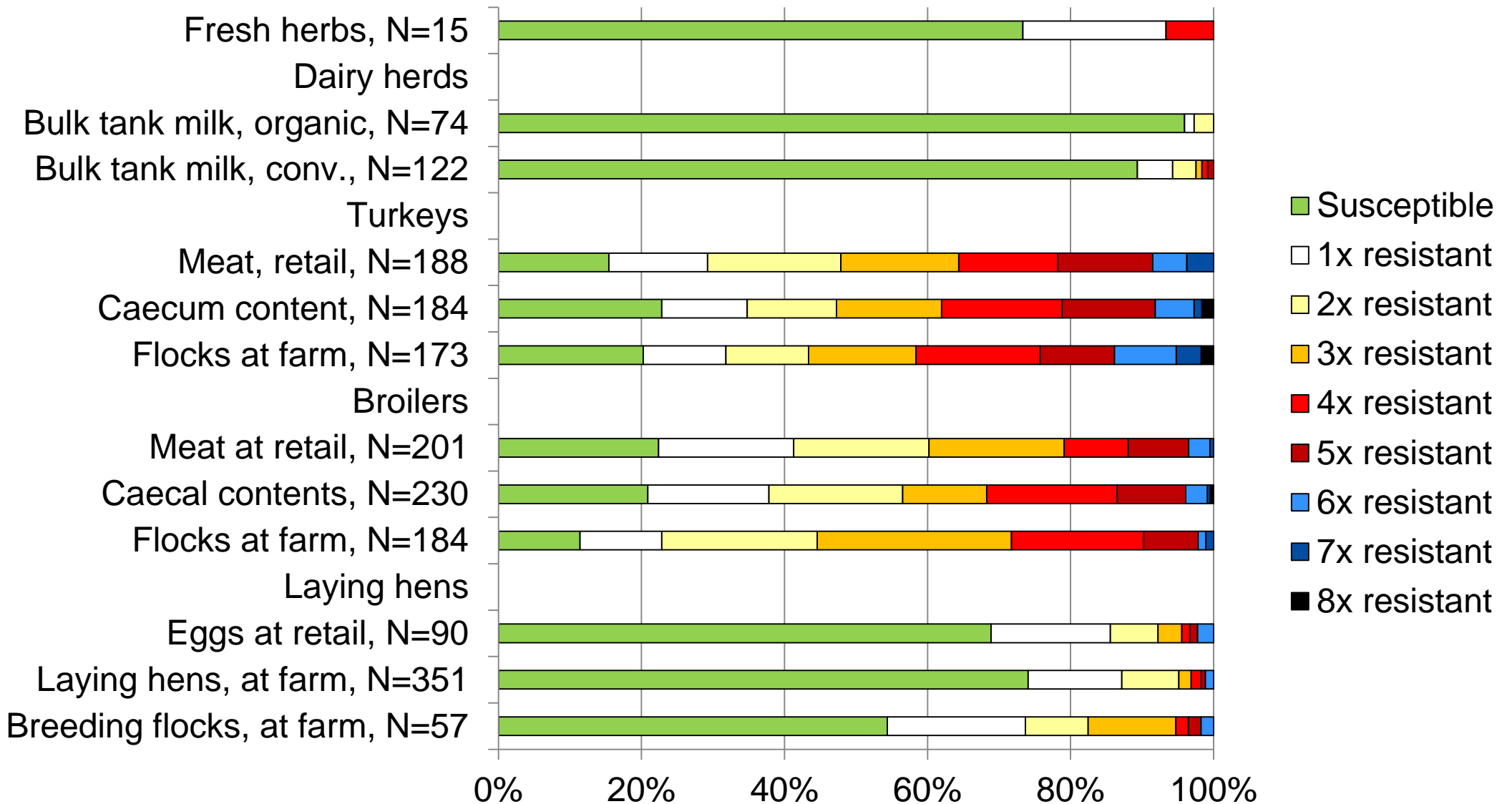
Datenquelle: Robert Koch-Institut: ARS, <https://ars.rki.de>, Datenstand: 01.07.2015

Baseline human medicine:

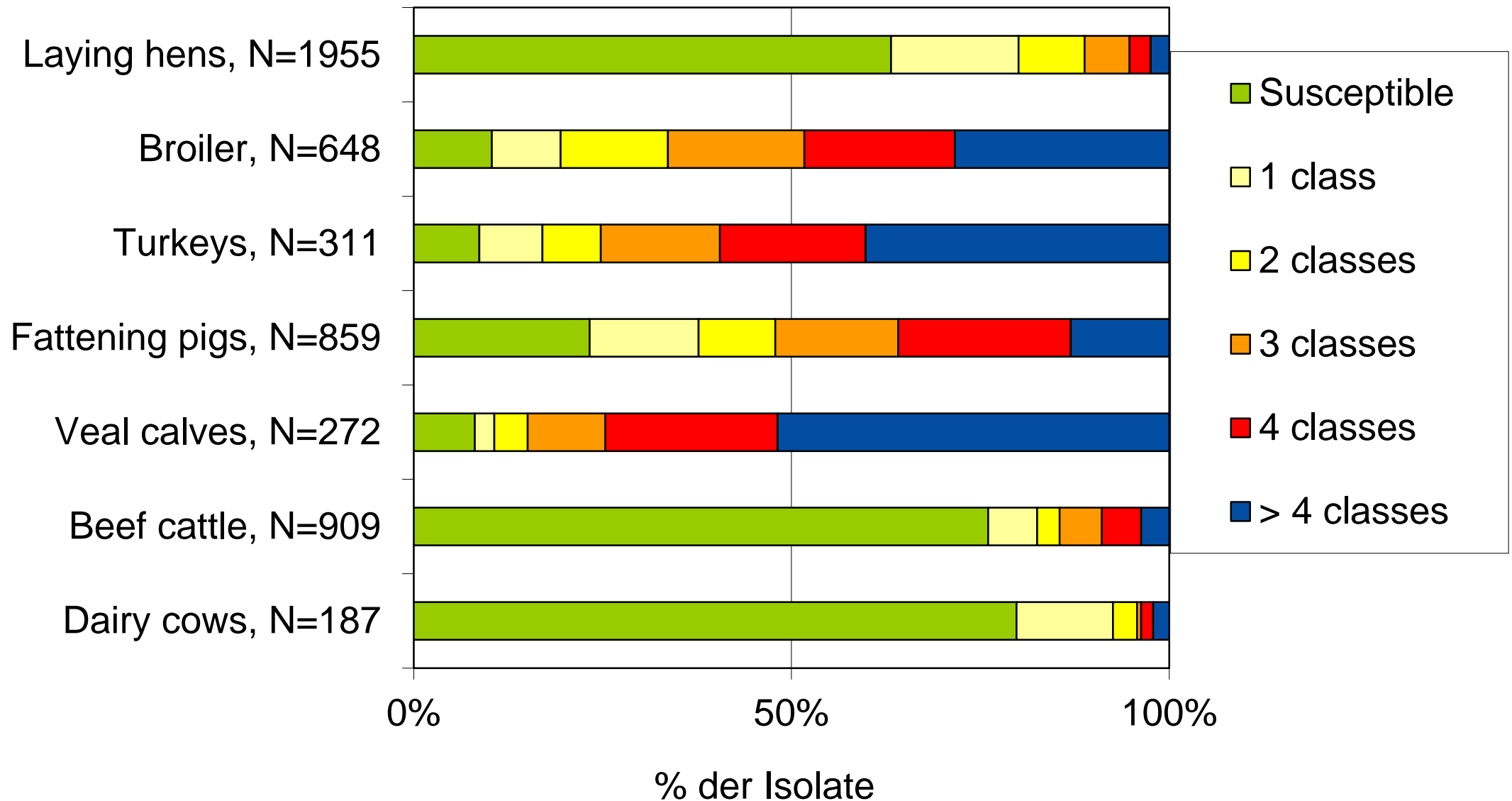
- Difference between different levels of health care provision
- Resistant bacteria also in ambulatory service
- Multiresistant strains are widespread
- Divergent trends for MRSA and ESBL/AmpC producing *E. coli*

- Yes, we do have a problem and need to take action

Resistance in the food chain 2014 *E. coli*



Resistance in *E. coli* from farm animals, 2009-2011



Actions taken for reduction

German strategy against antimicrobial resistance (DART)

- First launched in 2008
- Updated as DART 2020 in 2015

Common approach of

- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- Ministry of Education and Research



DART

Principle of

- Defining target/ directions
- Accepting responsibilities
- Defining players
- Designing measures
- Revisiting results

Example – Antimicrobial use in Veterinary Medicine

- Guidelines for prudent use since 2000
- In 2011 first national collection of data on antimicrobial sales in Germany
- 1706 tons were sold to veterinarians for use in animals
- Intensive public debate
- Common sense: This needs reduction

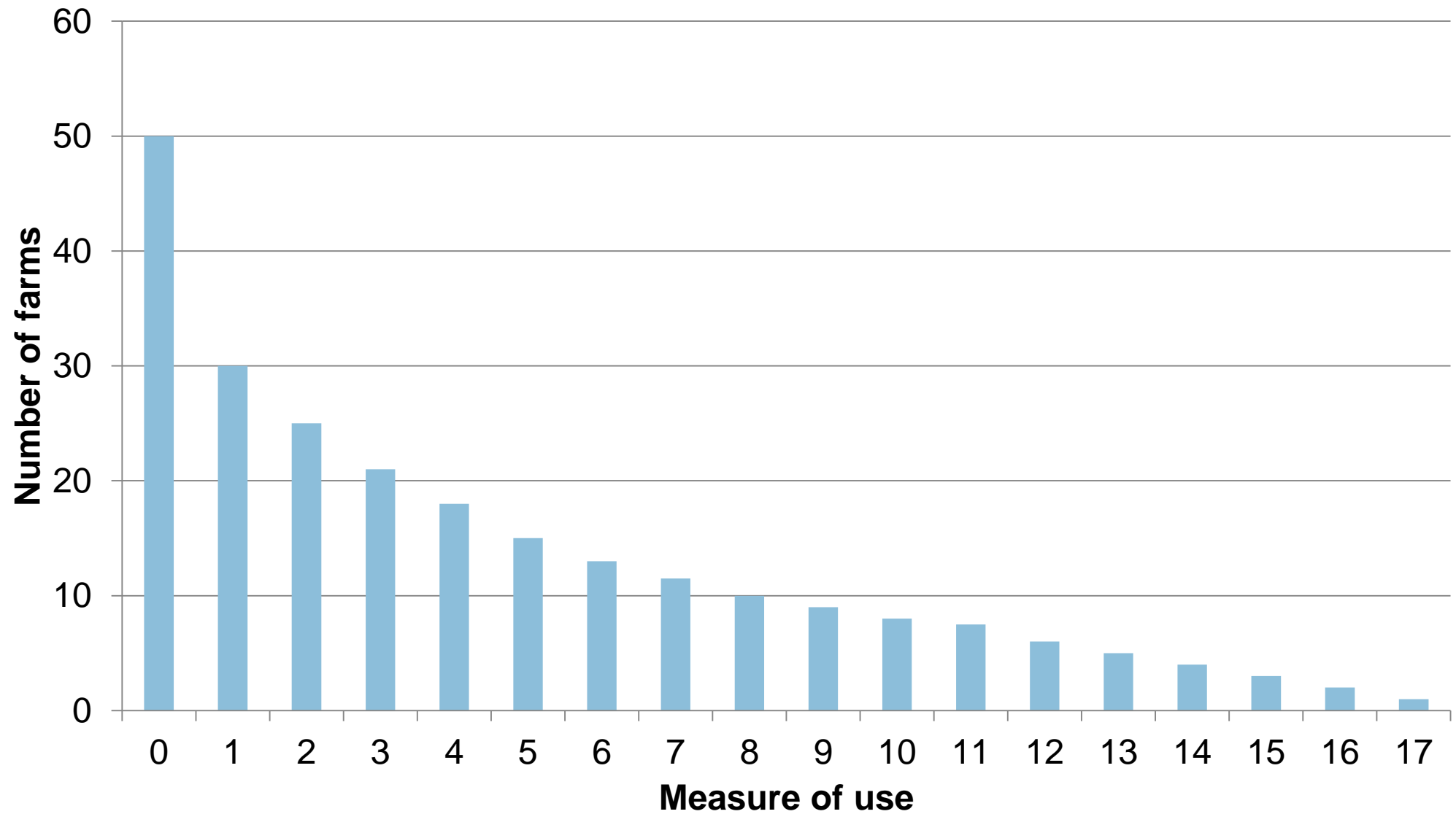
- Actions taken by private and public sector

Measures taken (public sector)

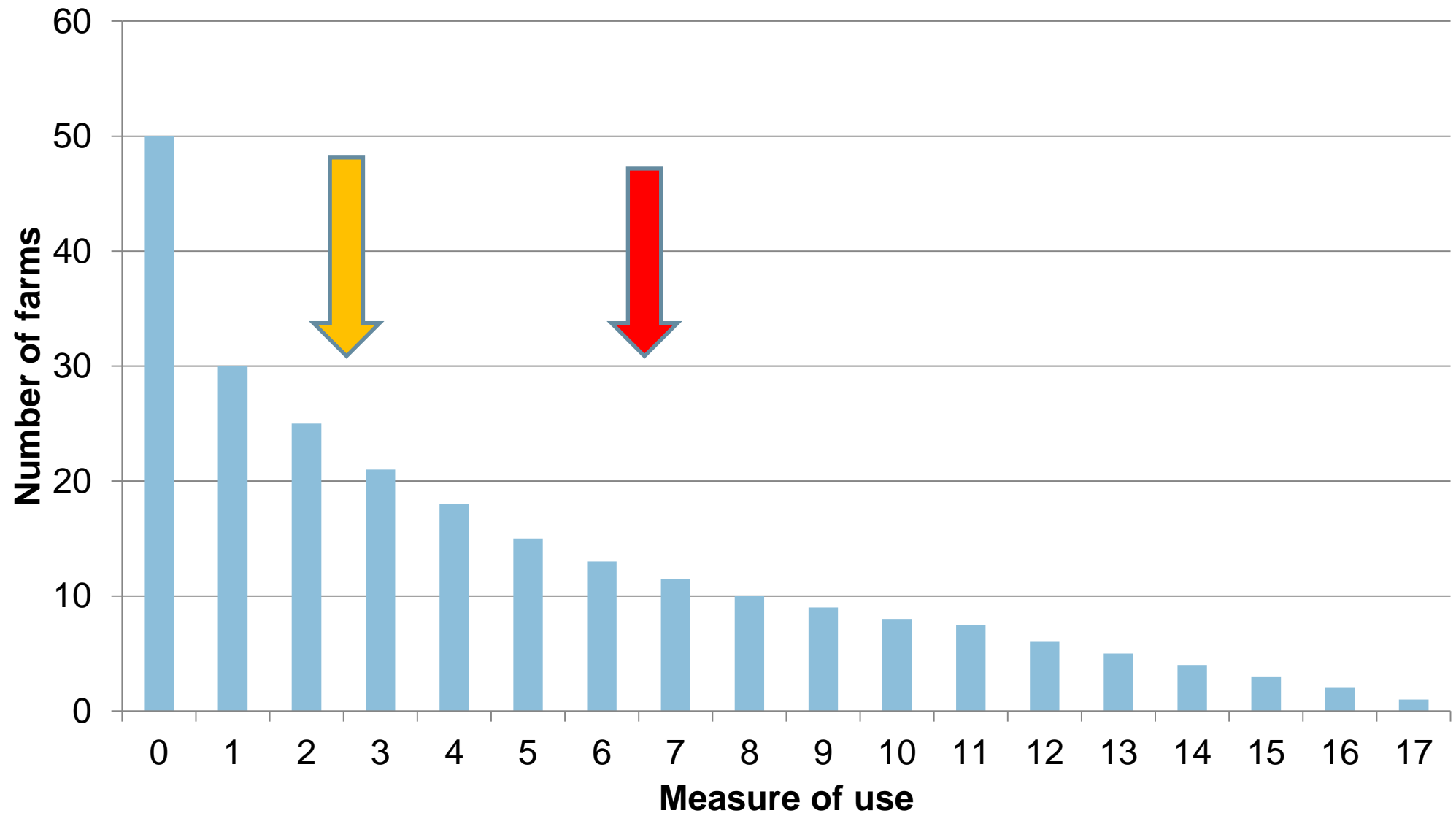
Change of German drug act

- Meat production holdings need to register their antimicrobial use in a state database
- The extend of antimicrobial use is measured and targets are defined per production type based on the current use
- Farmers have to compare their use with the target
- High users need to take action

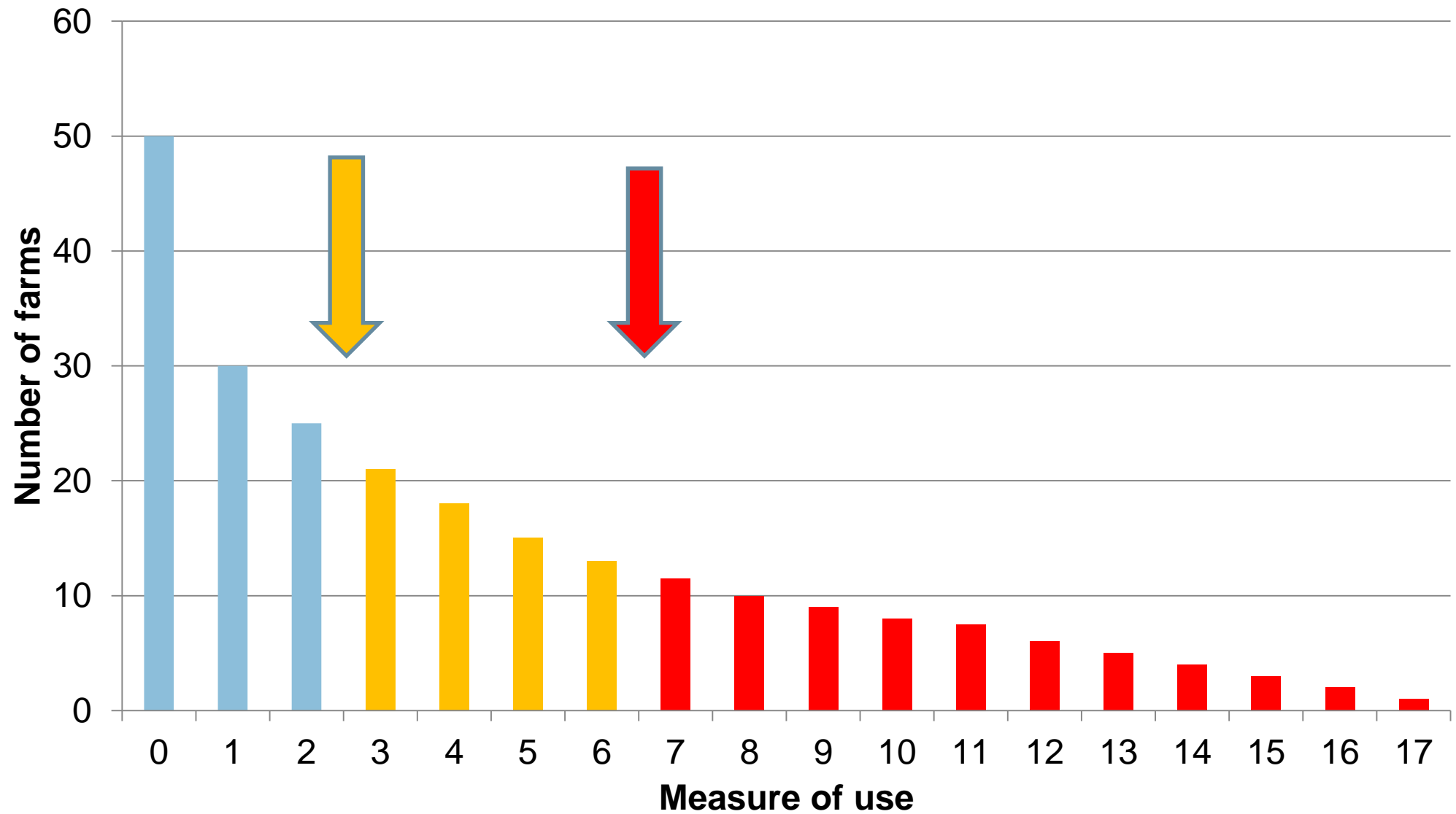
Principle of flexible target values



Principle of flexible target values



Principle of flexible target values



What's the consequence?

Use above median (yellow bars)

- Message: Your use is above the average
- You should:
 - Consider reasons and reduction options with your veterinarian

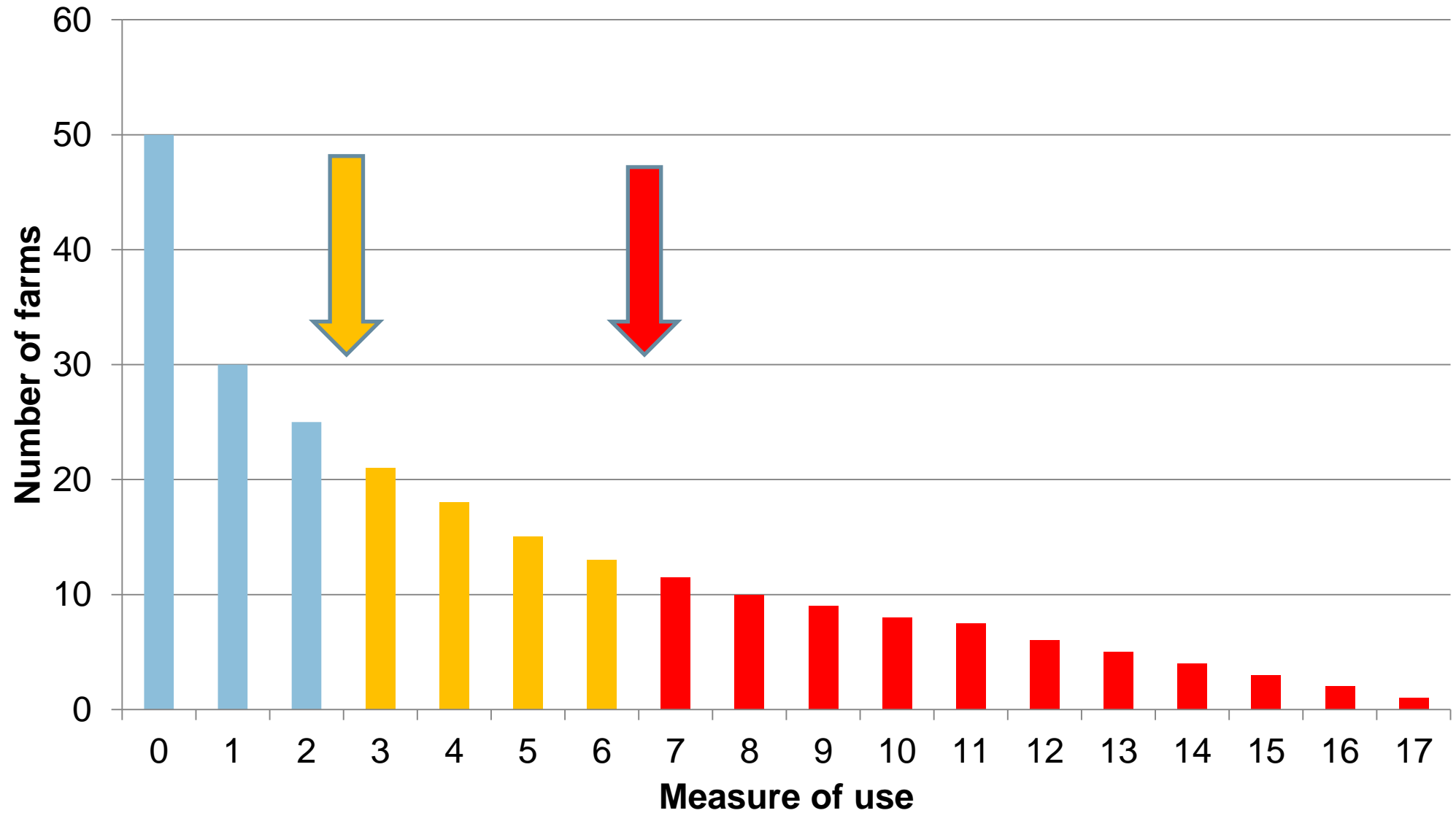
Use in upper quartile (red bars)

- Message: Your use is far above the average
- You **have to**
 - write down a strategy for reduction (with your vet) and
 - present it to the local veterinary authority for evaluation

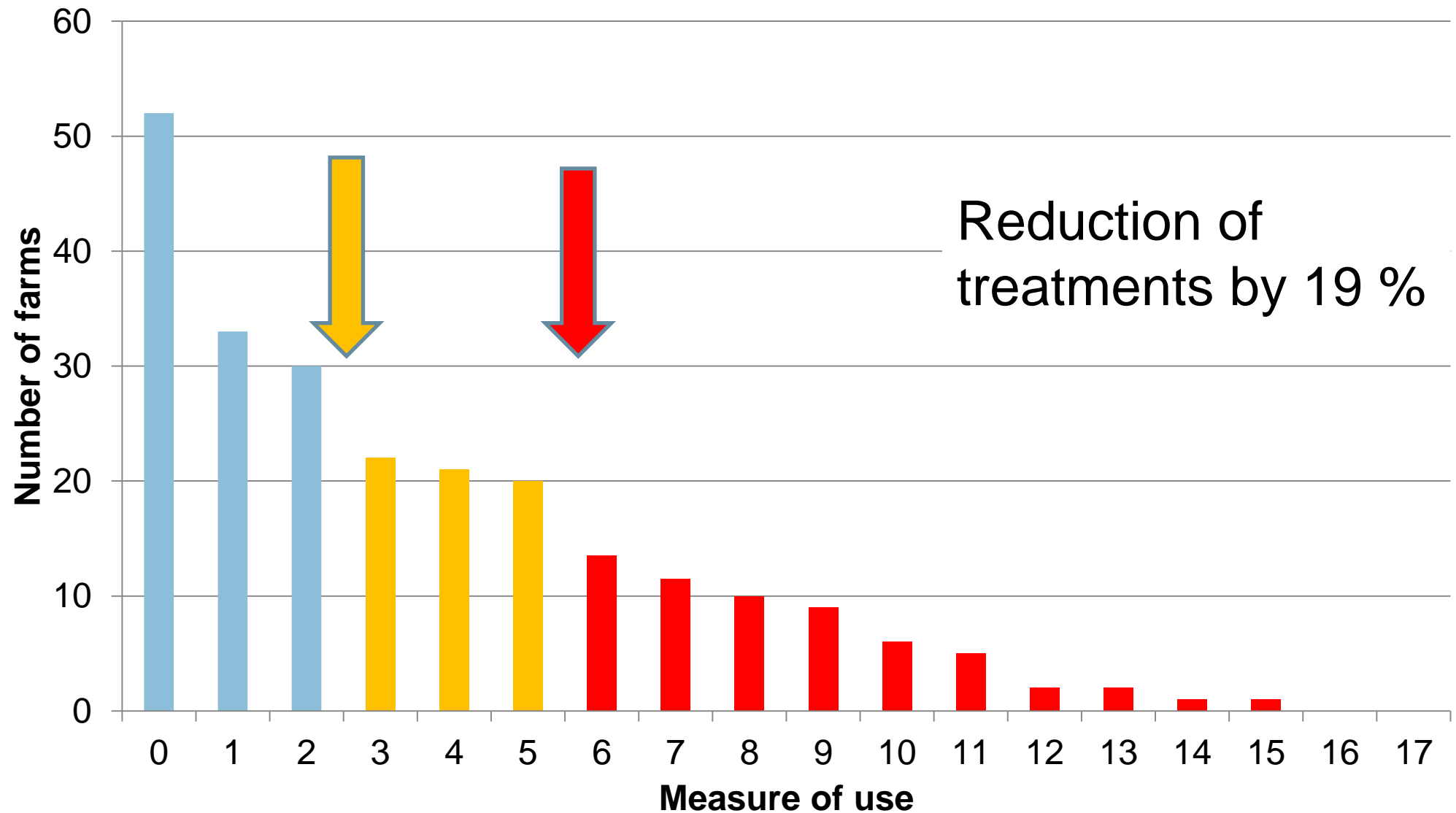
General idea

- Target values should be feasible
 - If 75 % of farms can reach the target, this is feasible
- High users are assumed to have the greatest reduction potential
- If high users reduce, target values may drop over time
- New farms are addressed
- Further reduction etc.

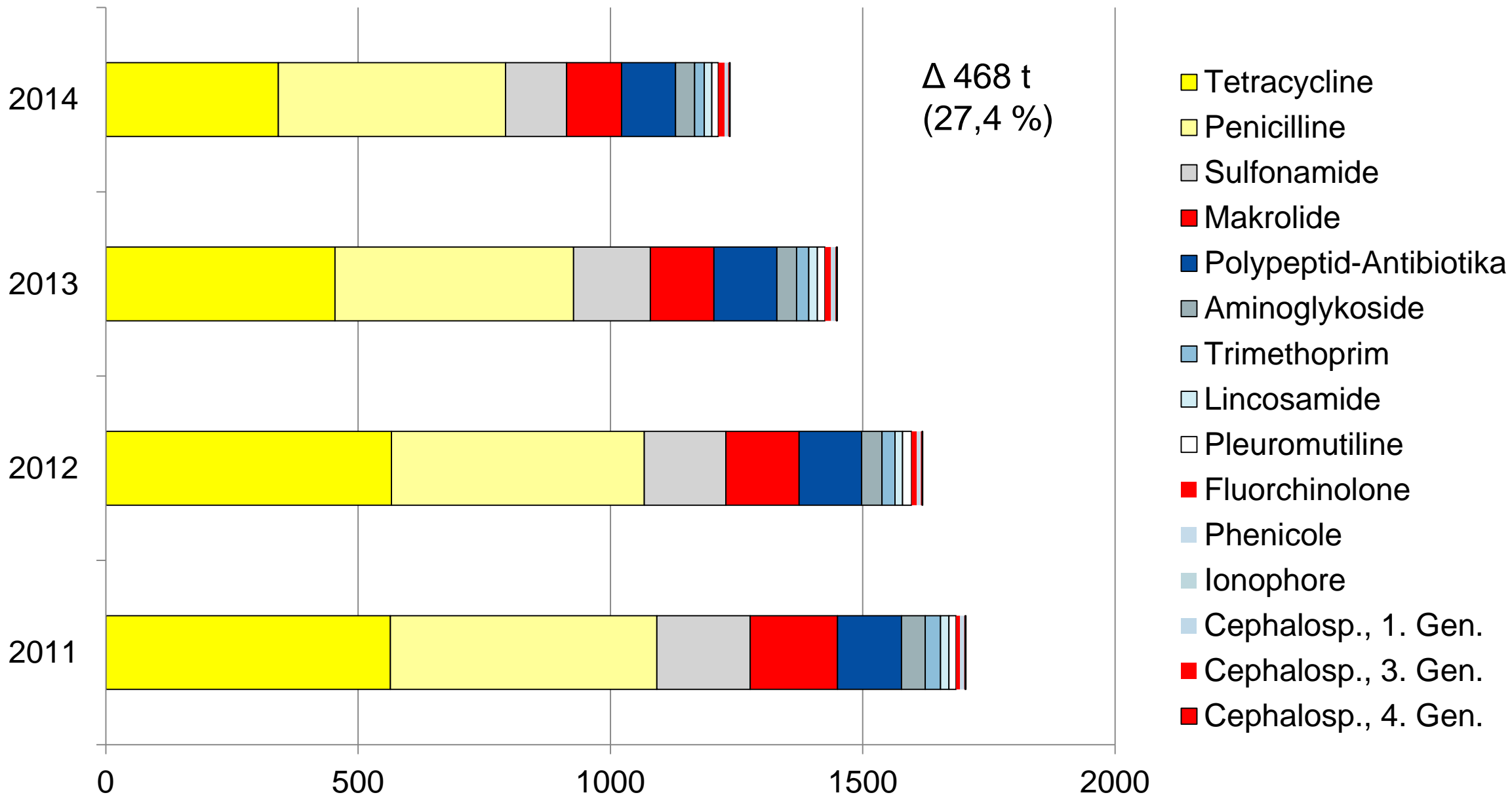
Principle of flexible target values



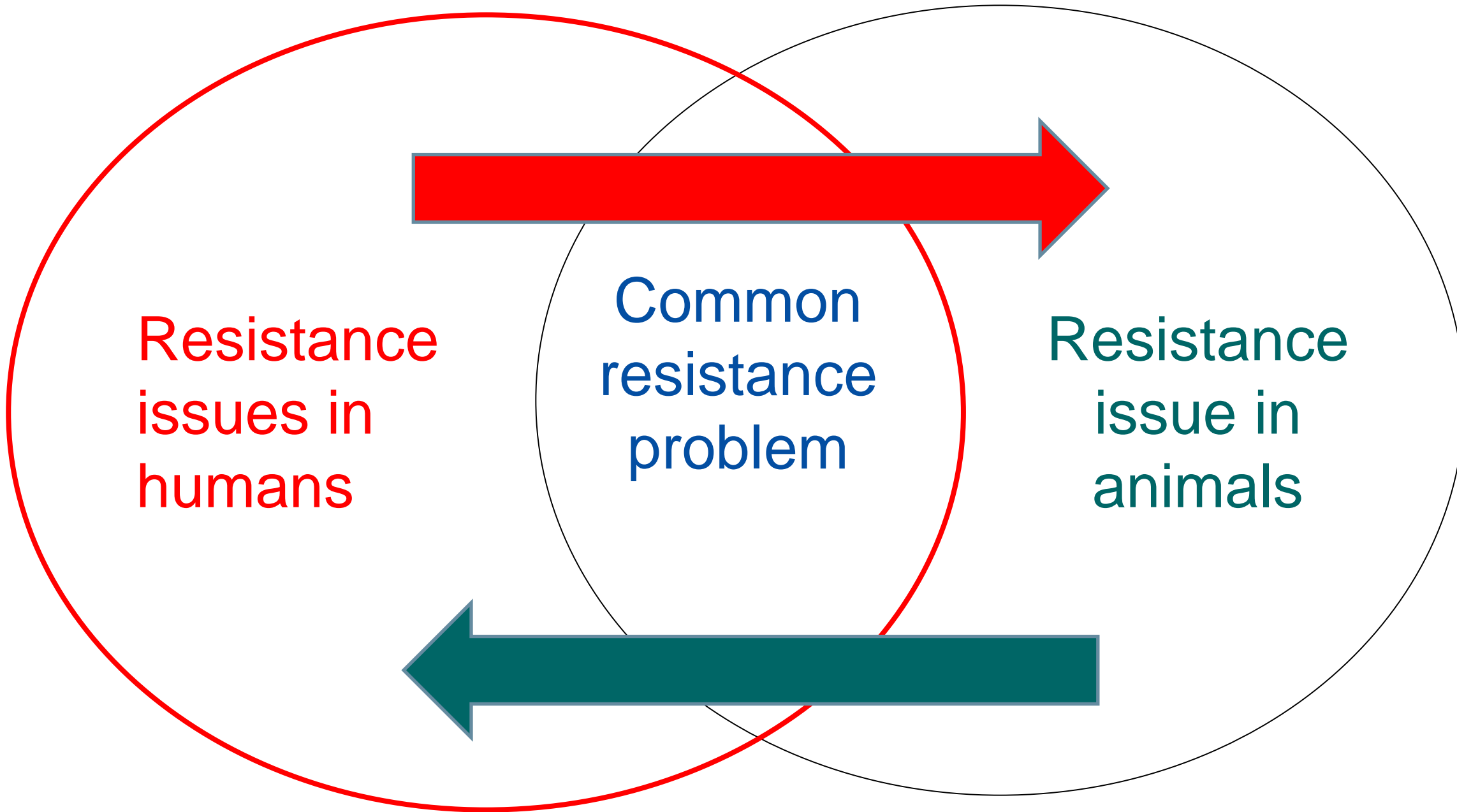
Principle of flexible target values



Sales of veterinary antimicrobials in (BVL 2015)



What is one health about?



Example MRSA in farm animals and humans

MRSA in humans

Hospital acquired
(ha-MRSA)

Health care
associated
(hca-MRSA)

Community acquired
(ca-MRSA)

MRSA in
farmers and
vets

Livestock associated (LA) MRSA

Mainly one clonal
complex
(95 %)

Few diseases in farm
animals

Example MRSA in farm animals and humans

MRSA in humans

96,6 %
(of all submissions
to NRZ)

97,4 %
(only considering clinical
cases)

3,4 % (all)
2,6 % clinical
cases*

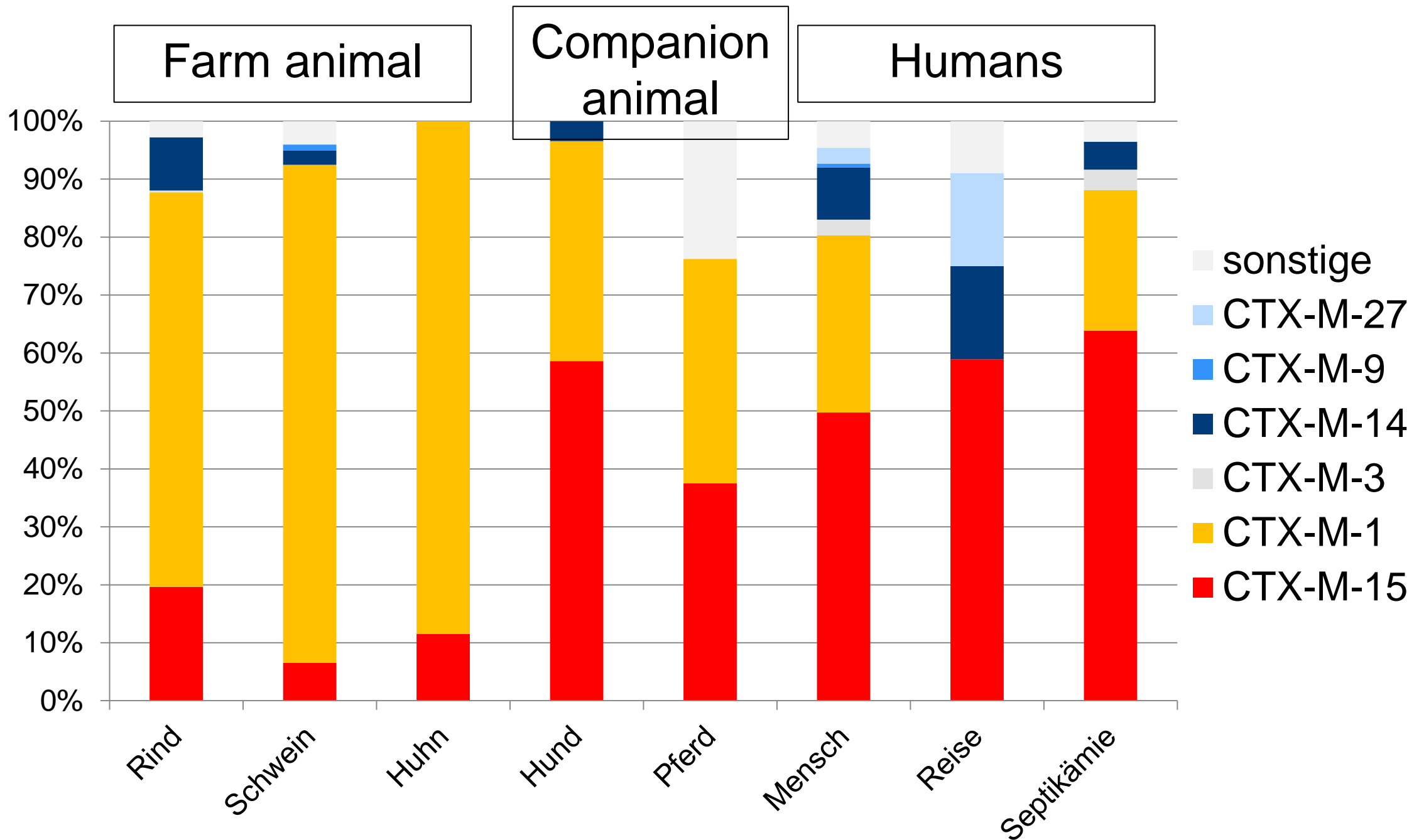
Livestock associated (LA) MRSA

Mainly one clonal
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Few diseases in farm
animals

Epid. Bull. 31/2015

CTX-M-Types of ESBL of different origin



ESBL in farm animals and humans

ESBL in humans

Existing but
not
quantifiable

Farm animal
ESBL

Summary

- Antimicrobial resistance is an important public health topic in Germany
- Public debate and research/monitoring results have led to action on different levels
- The direction of the development is positive
- The common problem can be identified for some bacteria but only estimated for others
- Reducing antimicrobial resistance is a common task for human medicine and veterinary medicine, each at its place



Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung



**Thank
you for
your
attention**