

ANimal antiMicrobial USE (ANIMUSE) Global Database

KEYFIGURES – 8th AMU Annual Report



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health
Fondée en 1924

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale
Fondée en 1924

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal
Fundada en 1924

1st Global Conference on the Responsible and Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents for Animals

France, March 2013



RECOMMENDATIONS TO WOAHP

7. To collect harmonised quantitative data on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals with the view to establish a global database



Creation of the OIE [WOAH] *ad hoc* Group to set up a global database on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals

AMU Questionnaire based on WOAHP International Standards for AMR



Ch.69. Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in food-producing animals

Ch.63. Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in aquatic animals



It helps in the interpretation of AMR surveillance data

It assists in responding to problems of antimicrobial resistance in a precise and targeted way

It evaluates the effectiveness of efforts and mitigation strategies

It benchmarks your country against global, regional, or other available data



The use of antimicrobial agents over time may indicate potential associations with AMR in animals



Use the data in a risk analysis on AMR, specially under the section of risk management.

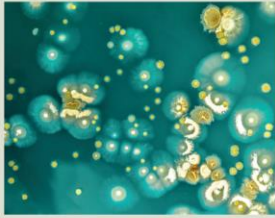


Use the dashboards from ANIMUSE track your ranking (in mg/kg) and access the interactive report in the public portal of ANIMUSE



Annual Report on Antimicrobial Agents Intended for Use in Animals

8th Report



Published in May 2024

Results of the Eighth Round (**152** Countries)

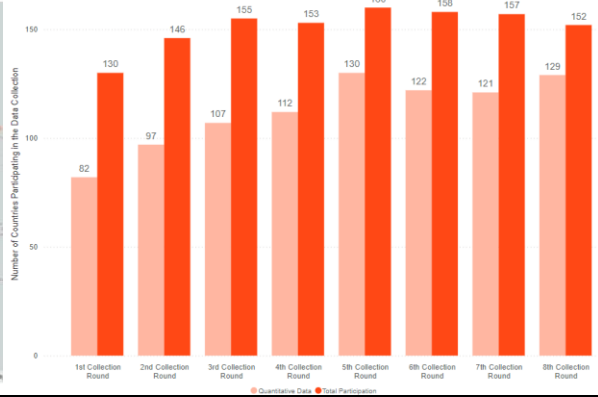
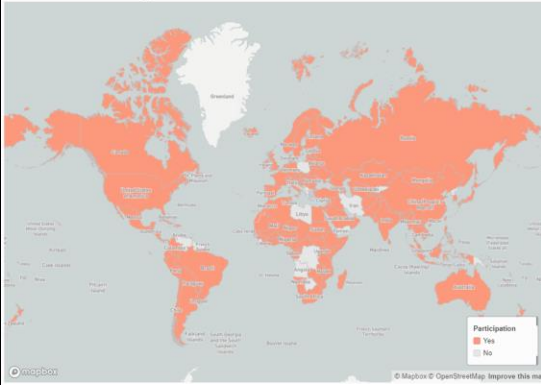
2021 Analysis of Antimicrobial Quantities (**94** Countries)

Trends from 2019 to 2021 (**81** Countries)

100 Global Participation in ANIMUSE

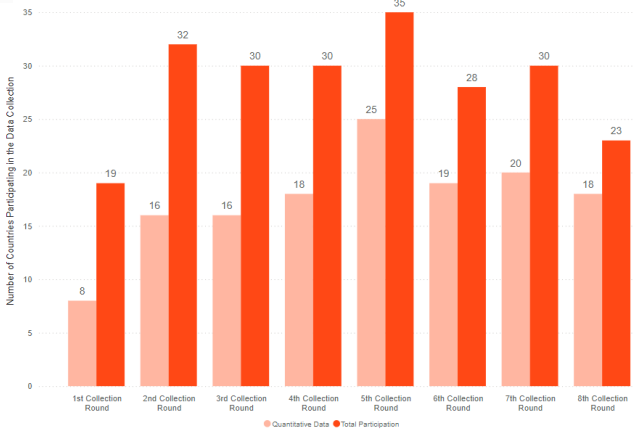
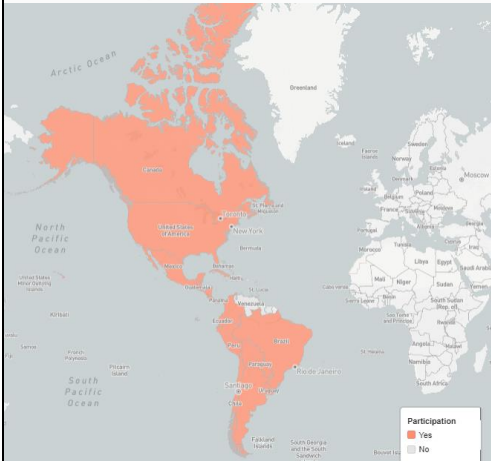
The overall participation rate in the current eighth data collection round has barely changed over time, despite all the resilience challenges and competing priorities WOAH Members have to face. **Four out of five submitted reports contain quantitative data**, representing a paramount result of the constant improvement efforts WOAH Members deploy in the setting of compelling and valuable AMU surveillance systems.

Global Participation in 8th round of data collection





Global Participation in 8th round of data collection

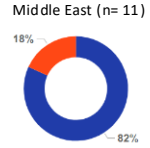
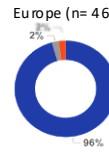
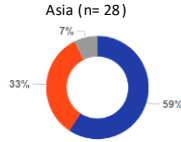
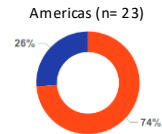
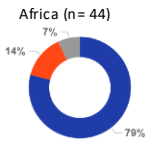




Use of antimicrobial growth promoters (AGPs)- overview

36

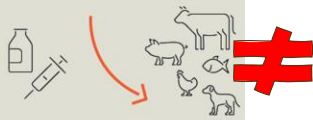
countries still using AGPs



The use of antimicrobials critical to human health in animals remains low

16%

of antimicrobials used in animals in 2021



were of highest priority critically importance for human health. We must preserve their efficacy by using them in a responsible way.

Among the VCIAs in the OIE List, some are considered to be critically important both for human and animal health; this is currently the case for Fluoroquinolones and for the third and fourth generation of Cephalosporins. Colistin has been moved in 2016 to the WHO category of Highest Priority Critically Important Antimicrobials. Therefore these two classes and Colistin should be used according to the following recommendations:

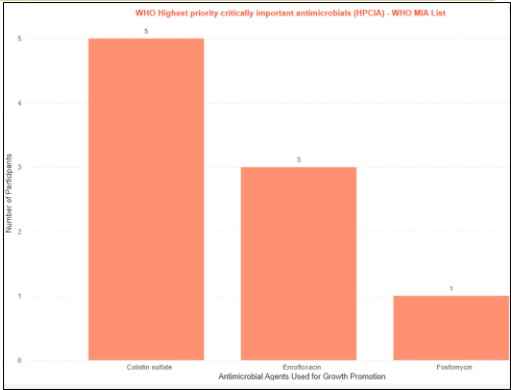
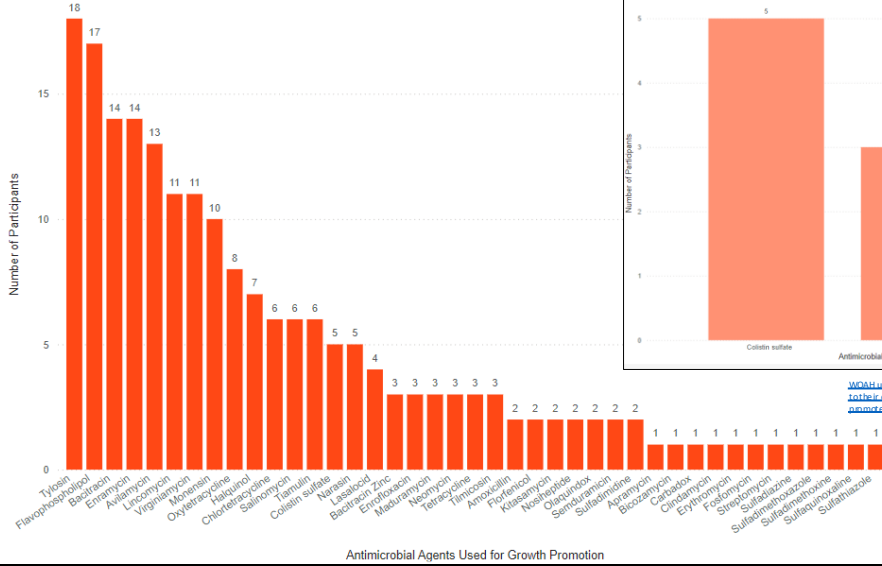
- Not to be used as preventive treatment applied by feed or water in the absence of clinical signs in the animal(s) to be treated;
- Not to be used as a first line treatment unless justified, when used as a second line treatment, it should ideally be based on the results of bacteriological tests; and
- Extra-label/off label use should be limited and reserved for instances where no alternatives are available. Such use should be in agreement with the national legislation in force; and
- Urgently prohibit their use as growth promoters.



[WHO urges Veterinary Authorities and the animal industry to live up to their commitments regarding the use of antimicrobials as growth promoters](#)



Antimicrobials Used as Growth Promoters (AGPs) during the 8th Round - Global*

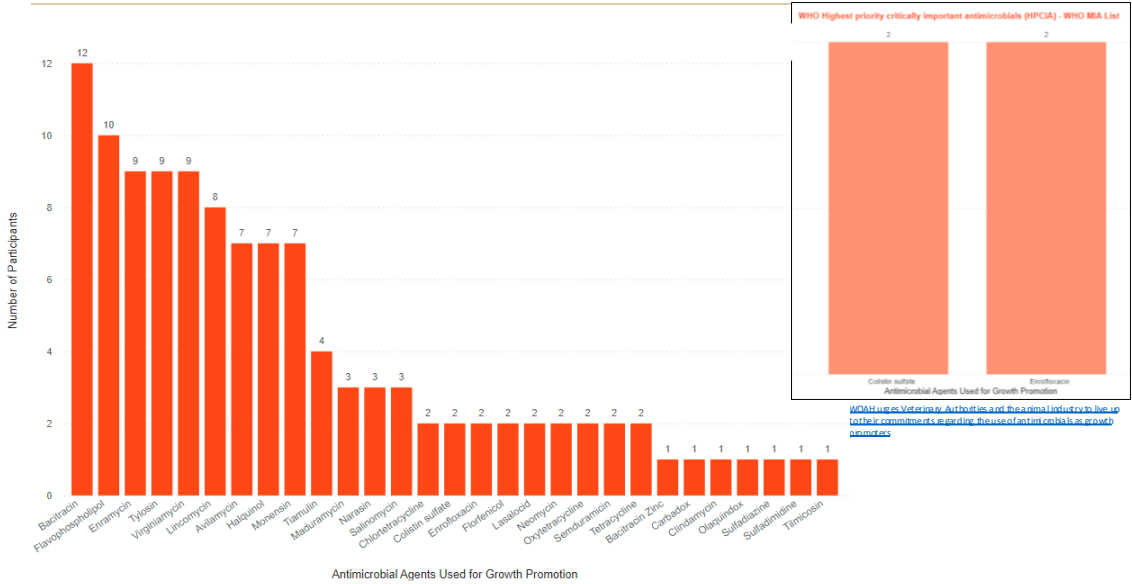


[WHO High Priority Critically Important Antimicrobials \(HPCIA\) - WHO MIA List](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/antimicrobial-resistance)
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Antimicrobial Agents Used for Growth Promotion

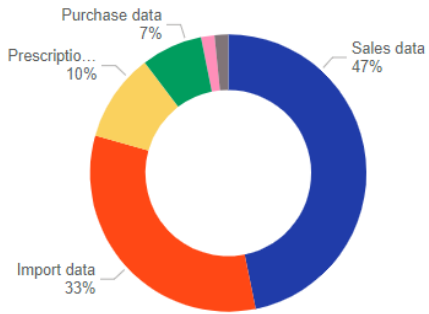


Antimicrobials Used as Growth Promoters (AGPs) during the 8th Round - Americas

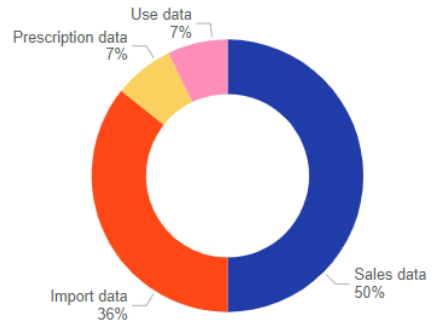




94 countries - Global

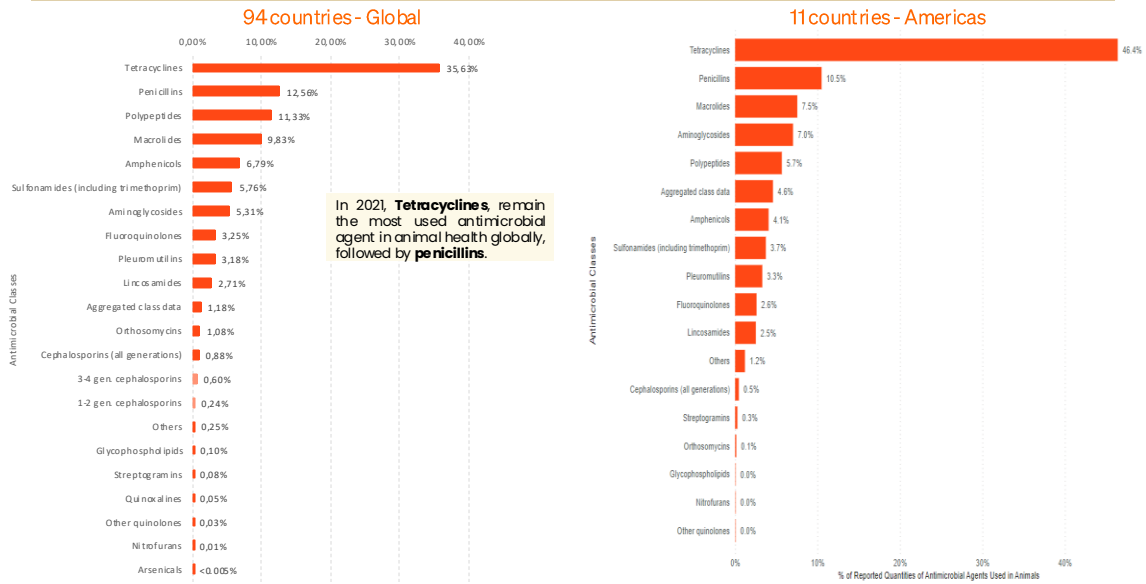


11 countries - Americas



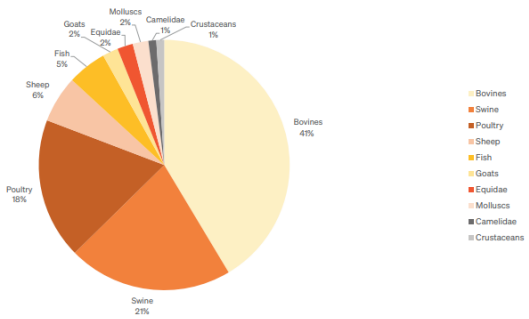
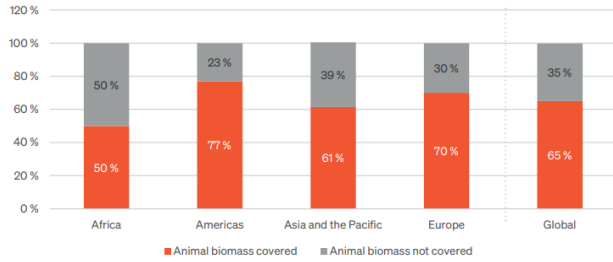


Proportion of antimicrobial classes reported for use in animals in 2021

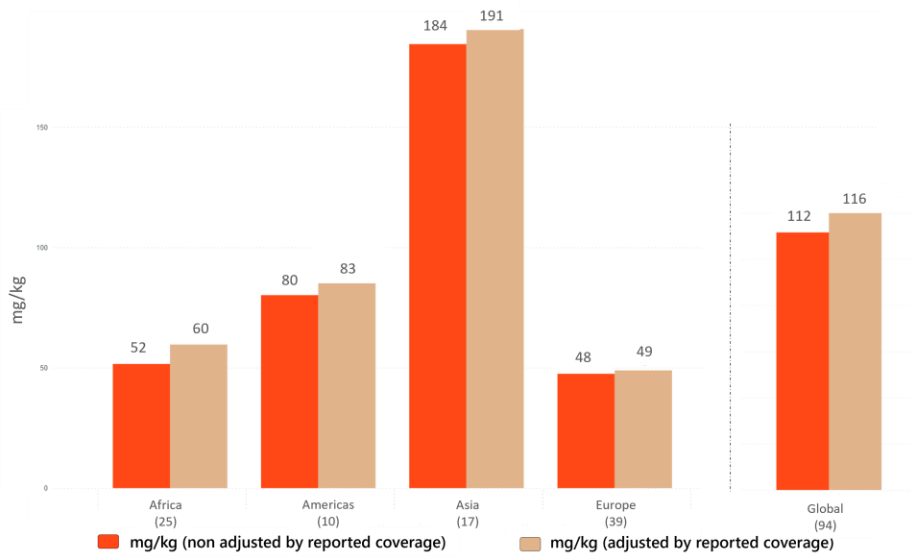




Regional percentages of estimated biomass covered by participants who reported quantitative data for 2021*



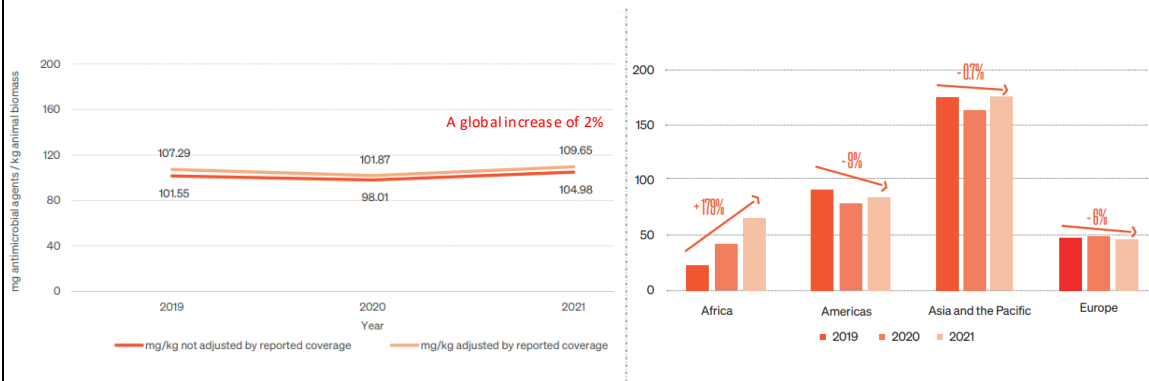
* The Middle East was not included in the visual representation, but the region's coverage was included at the global level.





Trends over time for the global quantities of antimicrobial agents intended for use in animals, based on data reported by 81 participants from 2019 to 2021, adjusted by animal biomass (mg/kg) ¹⁴

The downward trend observed over the last six years in the use of antimicrobials in food-producing animals (when assessed per kilogram of estimated animal biomass) has ended. This eighth report shows an **increase of two percent** in the global analysis. This can undoubtedly be attributed to a range of factors, such as a deceleration in the reduction trend in regions such as Europe, the Americas, and Asia and the Pacific, and an improvement in reporting accuracy from some African Members.





In 2022 alone...

A total of 1.15 million human deaths were attributable to bacterial AMR.



<https://doi.org/10.20505/ecoAMR.3.544>

By 2050...

If no action is taken

The impacts of AMR on livestock could **reduce global GDP by US\$ 40 billion per year**. Animal sector scenario with accelerated rise in AMR (based on high disease incidence and heavy AMU).

If action is taken

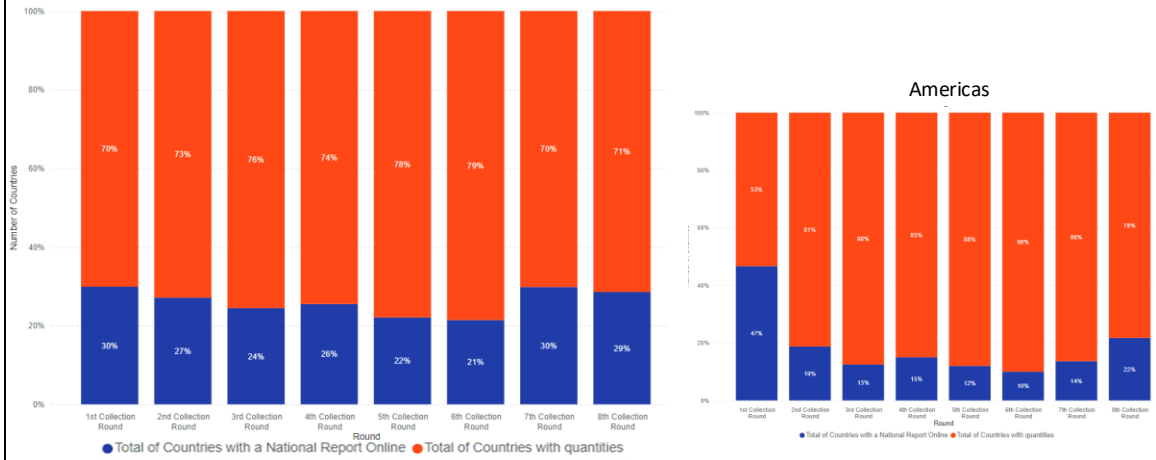
But achieving a **global 30% reduction** in animal antimicrobial use (AMU) within five years can **raise GDP in 2050 by US\$ 14 billion** in comparison to the business-as-usual forecast. Further reduction towards more optimal AMU levels within 20 years can raise GDP in 2050 by US\$ 26 billion.

Every single area of intervention that was modelled in the study adds significant benefits.

The message is simple: take action now to avoid the more catastrophic scenarios



Number of Participants in All Rounds of WOAH Data Collection with National Reports Available online ¹⁶



PUBLIC PORTAL - Launched in May 2023

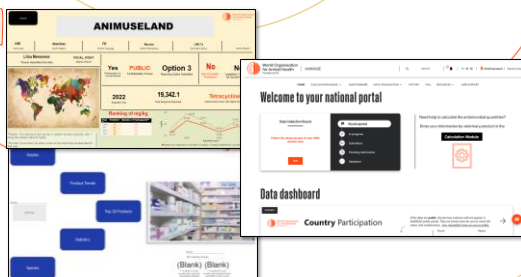
- Visuals at global level
- Visuals at regional level
- Visuals at country level (only those that decided to be public)

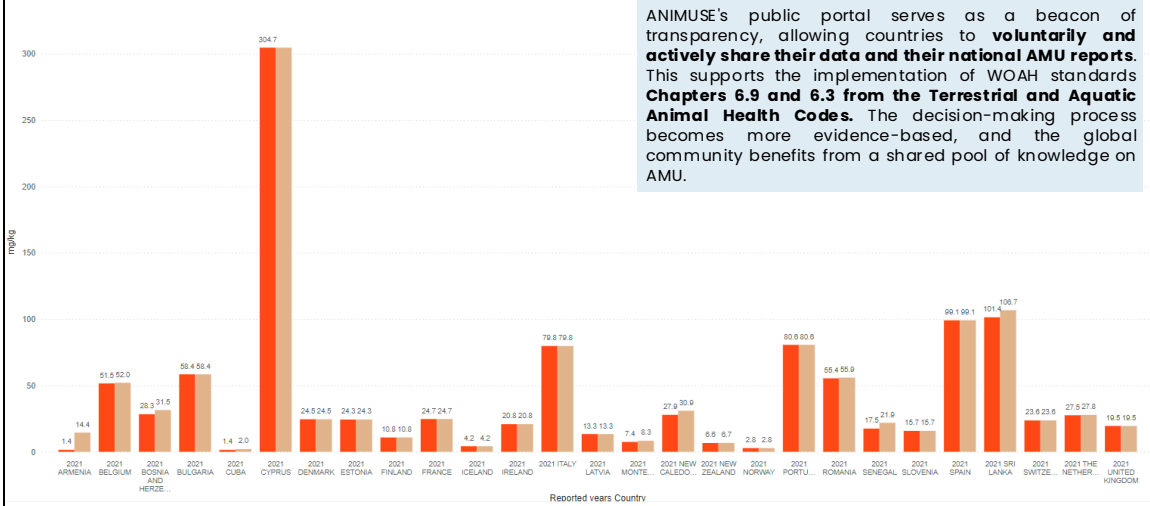
↖ 30 Countries

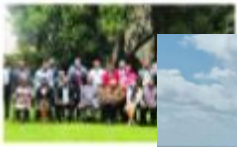


COUNTRY PORTAL - Launched in Sept. 2022

- Visuals at country level (only for your country)
- Data aggregated by classes
- Data at molecule level (only for those using the Calculation Module)







Institutionalisation workshop – Port Louis, Mauritius 3-5 September 2024

The meeting aimed at institutionalisation of antimicrobial use (AMU) data by developing a solid basis for countries to:

1. produce AMU national reports and factsheets for policymakers,
2. enhance AMU data transparency,
3. engage in further developments regarding ANIMUSE, and eventually,
4. contributing to national efforts on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) surveillance.

If you cannot measure it, you cannot improve it.

Lord Kelvin (1824 – 1907)



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Organización
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Thank you



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