



The tripartite initiative: France-Portugal-Spain *Introduction, methodology and results*

Workshop on Veterinary Medicines: Improving the availability of antimicrobials and their alternatives

**ANMV (France)
DGAMV (Portugal)
PRAN (Spain)**



01. INTRODUCTION



02. PRESENTATION OF THE WORKING GROUP



03. METHODOLOGY



04. PRIORITIES BY SPECIES

IMPROVING THE
AVAILABILITY OF
ANTIMICROBIALS
AND THEIR
ALTERNATIVES



CONSUMPTION
SURVEILLANCE



RESISTANCE
SURVEILLANCE



PRAN 2022-2024

REDUCE
GROUPS IN
SPECIES





Huge diversity of species and production type (and breeds): Mammals, birds, fishes, insects. Differences in metabolism and biology



Major vs minor species, based on animal population threshold (except bees - minor species)

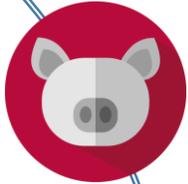


Cost sensitive : Markets weaker and more fragmented

- Limited markets >> human drugs market size
- Major investments to extend authorisations in other species



Complex veterinary formulations



Food producing animals: therapeutic, safety and environmental implications (Establish MRLs + withdrawal periods + ERA)



Restrictions to antibiotic use in veterinary medicine:

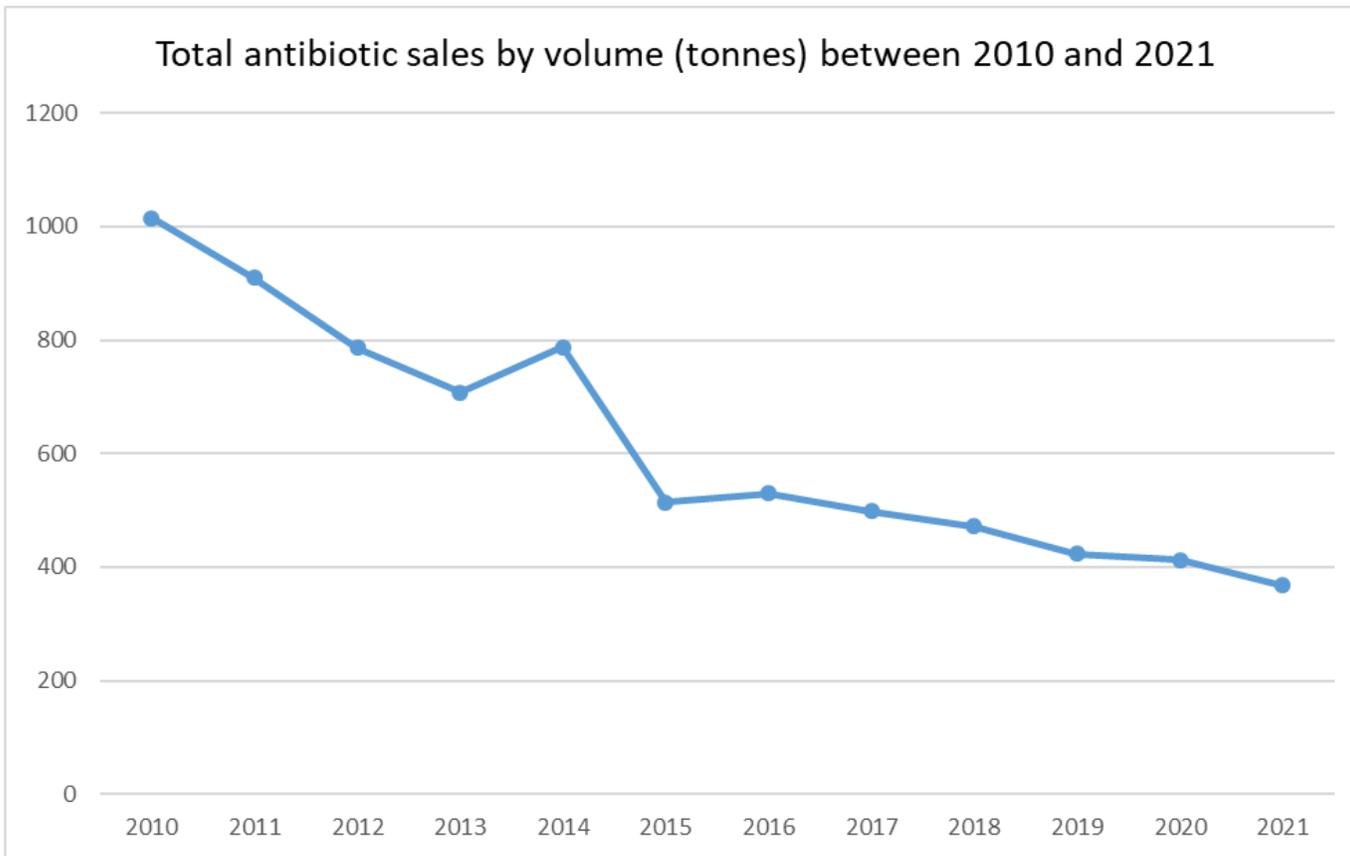
- NRV 2019/6
- Antimicrobial Advice Ad Hoc Expert Group categorization.
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1255
- Antimicrobials reserved for the treatment of certain infections in humans



Only a few or no new antibiotics will be developed for use in veterinary medicine



EVOLUTION OF ANTIBIOTICS CONSUMPTION IN FRANCE



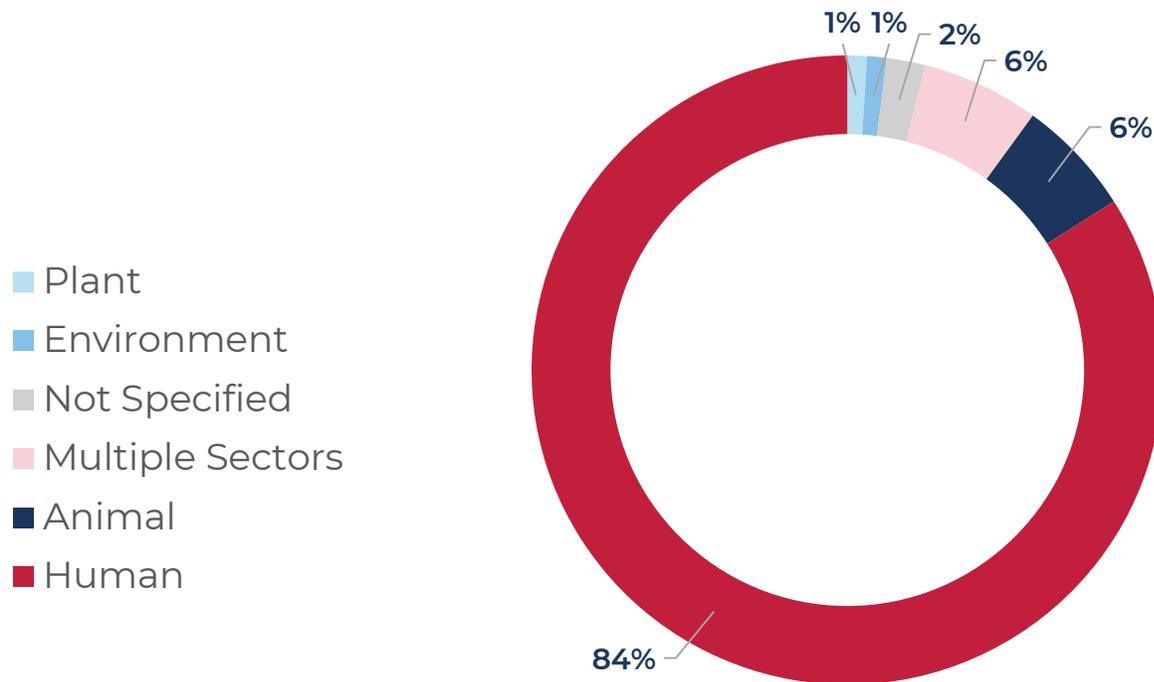
A significant decrease in sales volume of 64% since 2010

- Ecoantibio plan
- Regulatory supervision of critical antibiotic use

Anses-ANMV/ Market Surveillance and Pharmacovigilance Unit



ANIMAL SECTOR: INVESTMENT



Investment by One Health sector as percentage of total funding volume. *Human, Animal, Plant and Environment health includes single sector projects only*

Global AMR R&D Hub (2021). Annual Report 2021: The Global AMR R&D Funding Landscape.



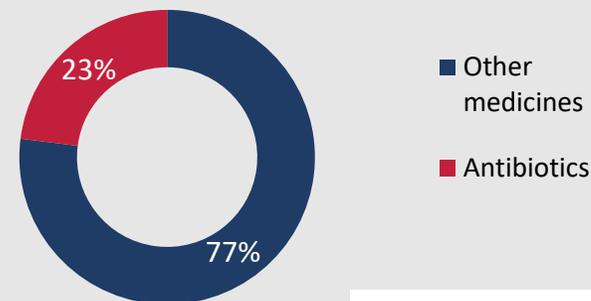
INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT IN ANTIBIOTICS

- ✓ API manufacturers almost all in China/India, with serious implications in shortages (see GMP incident of a Chinese benzylpenicilin manufacturer (late 2015-2016-2017))
- ✓ Old APIs, small batches/human drugs, manufacturing costs and production capability
- ✓ No new Market Authorization dossier
- ✓ Abandonment of Market Authorization



Few profitable investments
High risk of discontinuation of marketing

MA abandoned over 5 years



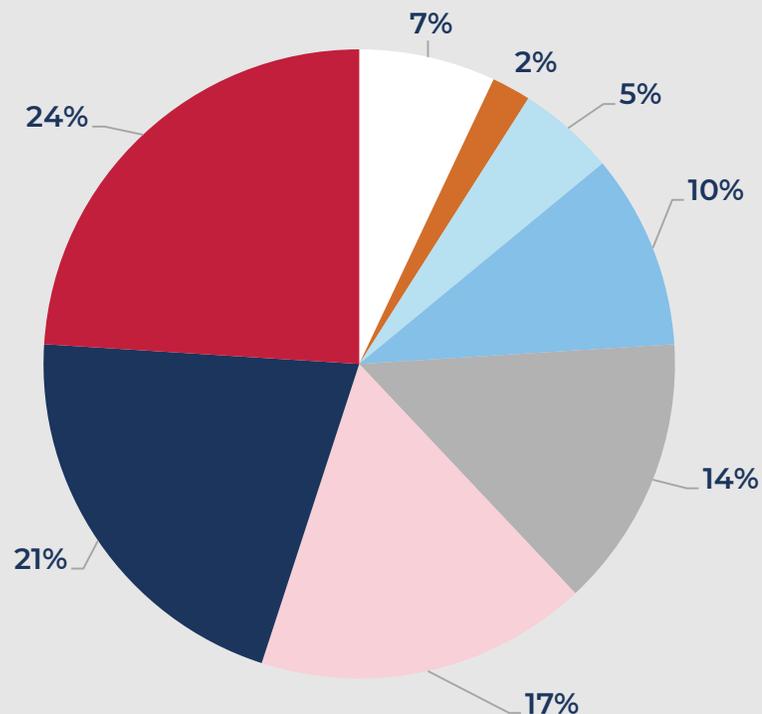
Total abandoned MA: 473

Anses-ANMV/ Market Surveillance and Pharmacovigilance Unit



Medicines/vaccines shortages

- Others
- Antiparasitic
- NSAIDs
- Equine influenza vaccine
- Canine vaccine
- Feline vaccine
- Livestock vaccines
- Antibiotics



FVE survey on medicine/vaccine shortages in Europe (2022)



Concerns

WHO survey : Industry consultation (2023)



The market is being neglected in decline and constrained by **strong regulatory pressure**



Current and future innovations in veterinary antibiotics are rare, meaning that there likely will be no new products coming on the market



Antibiotics remain an **essential component** of the veterinary therapeutic arsenal for treating animals and therefore for their well-being



Societal expectations and health risks (residues in food, antibiotic resistance) challenge the image of veterinary antibiotics



Evolution

WHO survey : Industry consultation (2023)



A risk for the future that there will be **no more investments** in this therapeutic class and that old MAs will be **abandoned**, thus reducing the number of available antibiotics on the market.



Reserving antibiotics for human health to the detriment of animals poses a significant risk to animal health, animal welfare and public health.



Fewer industrial players are involved in veterinary antibiotics.



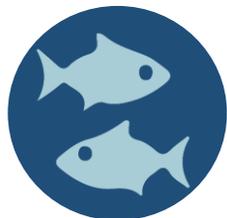
Shortages due to:

- Manufacturing defects
- Decline in production
- Withdrawals of MA

An “uninteresting” market:

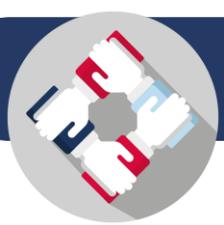
- Small size
- Shipping costs (minor species- small quantity of VMPs and obligation of the supply via authorised distributor or MA holder (CZ-premixes))

- VMP
- Using cascade rules
- National legislation rules for permission to market authorised VMPs in a language other than national (CZ-EN, DE,...; same rules in FI)
- NNT



Available antibiotics by species and indications

Active substance (form)	Target Species	Bacterial diseases
Oxytetracycline	Salmonids, seabass, gilthead, turbot, eel, and carp	Lactococcosis Classical vibriosis Aeromonas infection
Florfenicol	Rainbow trout	Furunculosis
Flumequine	Salmonids, Trout Fish	Furunculosis Enteric red mouth disease Classical vibriosis
Oxolinic acid	Trout	Furunculosis Enteric red mouth disease



EXAMPLE FROM ANIMAL SECTOR



Plan Nacional Resistencia Antibióticos



Working Group on Availability of AM Medicinal Products and Alternatives to their Use



Plan Nacional Resistencia Antibióticos





Lack of availability. WHO (2023) adapted

The unavailability of an antimicrobials/alternatives corresponds to:

-  No antimicrobial/alternative available on the market, but available in other countries
-  Antimicrobial/alternative available but:
 - not approved for all relevant species
 - not approved for all relevant indications
-  Antimicrobial/alternative available for the relevant species/indications but pharmaceutical form, dosage, treatment duration or other specifications should be be modified/updated

Additionally, **preventive/therapeutic gap**: Absence of therapeutic/alternative



IDENTIFY & UPDATE GAPS



Identification of therapeutic gaps/availability issues

Listing of the field therapeutic gaps and other issues for each sector



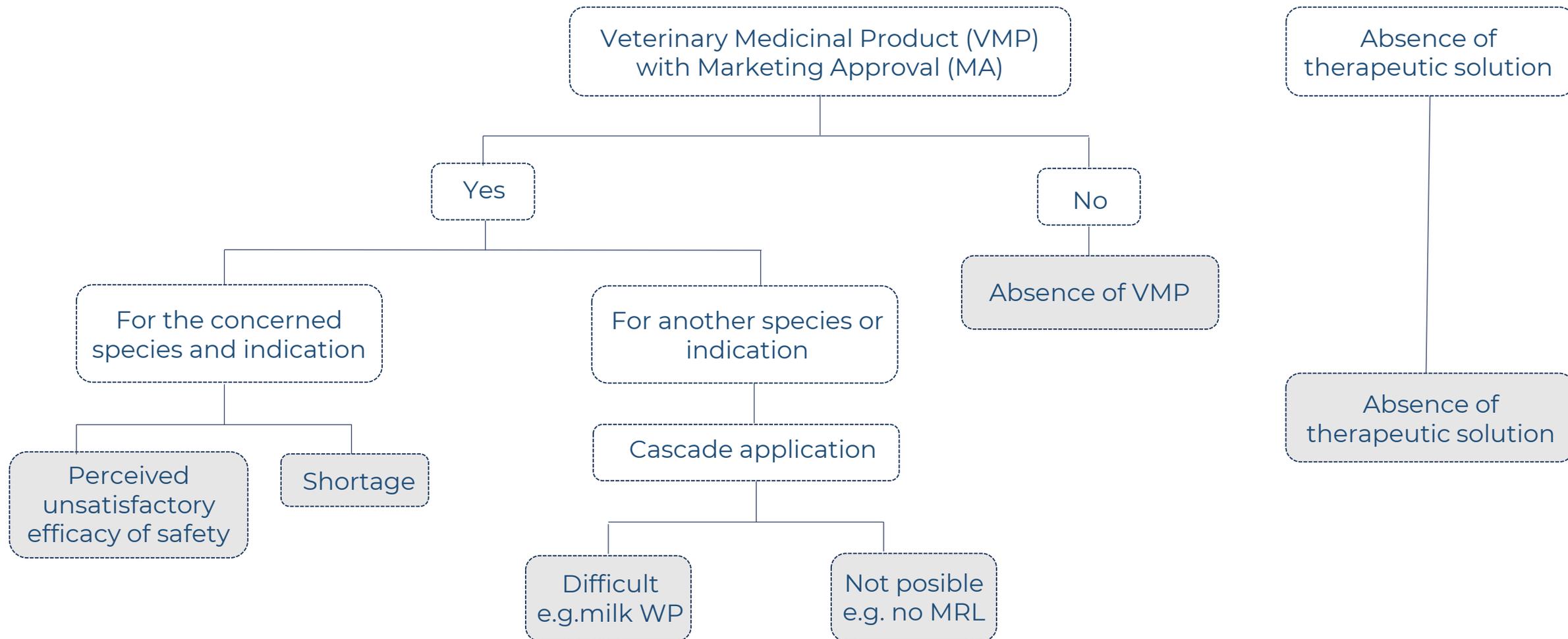
Reasons for those gaps/issues



A list (prioritisation) of therapeutic & alternative to AMs gaps/issues



Action plan, including possible ways of collaboration between the three countries (+ Ireland and others)





IDENTIFICATION OF THE REASONS FOR THOSE GAPS OR PRESCRIPTIONS OUTSIDE THE MARKETING AUTHORISATION



- ➔ Unsatisfactory effectiveness or safety
- ➔ Availability, shortage
- ➔ Regulatory issue: cascade application, withdrawal period, restricted access
- ➔ Absence of appropriate VMPs
- ➔ Absence of therapeutic solution



Prescriptions outside the terms of the marketing authorisation (when available)

Imports from outside the EU in 2021

National reports on Therapeutic Gaps and other Priorities

VMPs from other Member States

VMPs for temporary use authorisation

Analysis

and

Expert Consultation



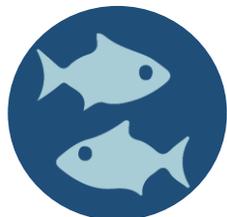
RISK ANALYSIS

Biological hazard (animal & human)

Risk assessment

- ✓ Therapeutic impact
- ✓ Economic consequences

DEFINE 3-5 MAJOR PRIORITIES



DISEASE	ACTIVE SUBSTANCE	ROUTE	SPECIES
External parasitosis	formaldehyde	bath	Other species apart from gilthead and turbot
	others	bath	
Flavobacteriosis	oxytetracycline	premix	trout, rainbow trout
Furunculosis			gilthead, seabass, sole, trout, turbot,
Pasteurellosis			gilthead, meagre, seabass
Tenacibaculosis			gilthead, seabass, seriola, sole, turbot,
Vibriosis (not caused by <i>V. anguillarum</i>)			gilthead, meagre, seabass, seriola, sole, turbot

Other needs

Other antibiotics

Polyvalent vaccines



- ✓ **Epizootic rabbit enteropathy**
 - ✓ Avilamycin (oral, premix) or others antibiotics
 - ✓ Enzymes complex as feed additive
- ✓ **Coccidiosis:** Other VMPs available
- ✓ **Staphylococcal mastitis:** Long-acting penicillins (parenteral) 
- ✓ **Myxomatosis:** Review and update of available vaccines
- ✓ **Respiratory infections:** Vaccines
- ✓ **Ringworm:** Vaccines and VMPs 



Sheep



Ovine respiratory disease complex

- ✓ Vaccine



Goats



Mycoplasmosis:

- ✓ Marbofloxacin as injectable form
- ✓ VMPs for mastitis



Coccidiosis:

- ✓ Diclazuril (oral forms)



Respiratory infections:

- ✓ Vaccines



Sheep & Goats



Cryptosporidiosis:

✓ Other VMPs available



Mastitis

✓ Intramammary VMPs such as **cloxacillin**



Anti-inflammatory drugs





Coccidiosis:

✓ Decoquinatate for individual treatment



Respiratory infections:

✓ Pleuromutilins, injectable forms



Leptospirosis

✓ Vaccines (L. pomona)

Other needs

Tetracyclines: review and adjustment of the SPC

Alternatives to group B antibiotics for dairy cattle. Options with shorter withdrawal time in milk from group C and D

Topical antibiotic forms for ocular infections and teat injury



Broilers and Turkeys



Salmonella, different serotypes
✓ In-ovo vaccines



Enteric and respiratory infections:
✓ Other antibiotics with shorter duration of treatments & withdrawal periods



Hemorrhagic enteritis (turkeys)
✓ Vaccine



Other needs

VMPs against Histomoniasis & Aspergillosis

In-ovo vaccines for other diseases



Laying birds



Respiratory infections

- ✓ vaccines
- ✓ Bronchodilators, mucolytics
- ✓ Anti-inflammatory drugs



Red mite infestations

- ✓ vaccine
- ✓ antiparasitic drugs



Tapeworm infestations

- ✓ antiparasitic drugs





Diarrhoea in piglets caused by Rotavirus



- ✓ Vaccine



Neonatal diarrhoea and post weaning colibacillosis

- ✓ VMPs and vaccines



Swine dysentery:

- ✓ Bacitracin methylene salicylate
- ✓ Vaccines



Other needs

Tetracyclines and florfenicol: review and adjustment of the SPC



Varroosis

✓ Other VMPs available



Theileriosis:
Buparvacuone



Sepsis:
Availability of antibiotics as intravenous forms,
metronidazol and other antibiotics from group c
and D



Other needs

Ectoparasiticides: availability of other VMPs

Antimicrobials for topic use



DISEASE	ACTIVE SUBSTANCE	ROUTE
Sepsis	ampicillin/amoxicillin	intravenous
	cefazoline	intravenous
	metronidazol	intravenous
Viral eye infections	ganciclovir	eye drops (cats)
Bacterial eye infections	chloramphenicol	eye drops
	ciprofloxacin	eye ointment



Other needs/issues

VMPs for Kerotoconjunctivitis sicca

'Reserved' List

Antimicrobials for topic use



Plan Nacional
Resistencia
Antibióticos



¡Muchas gracias por tu interés!

www.resistenciaantibioticos.es

