

## DEFRA ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE CO-ORDINATION (DARC) GROUP

### SIXTY FIFTH MEETING WEDNESDAY 21<sup>st</sup> FEBRUARY

**Present:** Agri-Food and Bioscience Institute (AFBI)  
Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA)  
Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS)  
Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA)  
Environment Agency (EA)  
Food Standards Agency (FSA)  
NHS Scotland  
Public Health England (PHE)  
Public Health Agency for Northern Ireland (PHA)  
Scottish Government (SG)  
Scotland's Rural College (SRUC)  
University of Nottingham  
Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD)  
Welsh Government (WG)

#### 1. Update on recent findings

##### 1.1 England and Wales -

- There were no isolations of ESBLs or LA-MRSAs in the last quarter.
- An isolate of *Salmonella* Typhimurium was reported as DT1 phage type 1 from a cat. This type is usually isolated from wild birds and is resistant to Ampicillin, amoxicillin/clavulanate, cefotaxime and ceftazidime. It is likely the cat was treated with a long acting cephalosporin injection.
- An increasing trend in the incidence of DT104 was observed in cattle.
- No isolates of monophasic *Salmonella* Typhimurium were reported.
- *Salmonella* isolated from feed and products under the Animal By-products Enforcement Regulations were reported.
- *S. Kentucky* was also isolated in this quarter.
- The group discussed a *S. Bovismorbificans* outbreak associated with the consumption of uncooked ham products in 2016/2017 in the Netherlands in humans ([Eurosurveillance 23, 1](#)).

##### 1.2 Scotland –

- All *Salmonella* are now undergoing whole genome sequencing. It is possible to infer serotypes from the whole genome, therefore a sequence type can now be determined.
- There were reports of *Salmonella* Typhimurium ST19, 2 in calf faeces and one in canine faeces. APHA have followed up the cattle cases.
- *S. Infantis* was isolated from a canine sample;
- One ESBL was isolated from porcine faeces.
- MRSA was isolated from macaque wounds and feline skin.
- MRSP was isolated from a canine wound and a feline wound. The feline sample is suspected ST71, however the data has not yet been analysed.

### 1.3 Northern Ireland

- *Salmonella* was mostly isolated from pigs, with one report from a Korean carcass swab. It is not possible to draw conclusions from this finding at present owing to the limited food samples available.
- *S. Infantis* was isolated from raw chicken.
- ESBLs were reported in calves, other bovines and one in a broiler.
- 35 *S. aureus* isolates were reported, however, none was identified as MRSA.
- Since the continual reporting of MRSA cases from 2014, the lack of incidences in the previous quarter is positive.

## 2. *Campylobacter* retail survey update

A link to the final report was shared with the group: <https://www.food.gov.uk/science/research/foodborneillness/b14programme/b14projlist/fs102121y2>

## 3. Update on consumption projects

**Retailer AMU report:** Just before Christmas, retailers published their antimicrobial usage data by species breakdown. This reflects their positive attitude to working with producers to reduce antimicrobial usage. The figures published were aggregates, calculated using the European methodology.

**Pigs:** eMB continues to be successful with an increased uptake and has been introduced as a Red Tractor standard. Benchmarking is due to go live imminently. Producers will be able to see how their farms compare with others regarding antibiotic use. It is also expected that retailers will play a role in encouraging the use of electronic data collection systems.

**Cattle:** The industry is keen to obtain accurate usage data and is hoping to develop a system similar to the pig industry. There is an increase in data collection hubs in the form of university groups and national milk laboratories..

**Sector Specific Targets:** The final report was published at the end of 2017. The Targets Task Force continue to oversee the developments in the sectors. A commitment has been made to produce annual reports to highlight the progress on achieving the targets, with sector steering groups in place to oversee target delivery for their respective sectors.

**Other sectors:** There is a desire to produce better data for the fish sector. Usage in the equine sector is being explored and SAVSNET are looking at aggregate companion animal data.

## 5. EU update

There was a follow up of the referral for VMPs containing enrofloxacin to be administered via drinking water to chickens and/or turkeys, related only to the dosing regimen for the treatment of colibacillosis.

The CVMP concluded that the marketing authorisation holders had neither proposed a new dosage regimen nor demonstrated that the current dosage regimen is optimised from a

clinical perspective or that, based on PK-PD principles, it will limit the emergence of resistant sub-populations of *E. coli*.

The CVMP concluded by majority to recommend deletion of the indication for the treatment of colibacillosis from the SPCs of the concerned products, although other indications will remain and the product will still be available to be prescribed under the cascade.

## **6. Summary of International Collaborations and AMR-related activities**

The DARC group reported on current international collaborations and events.

## **7. Research and Development in AMR**

Representatives from the APHA and the University of Nottingham gave an overview of the current activities in relation to research and development in AMR.

## **8. Date of next meeting**

Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> June 2018.

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