

# ERRATUM

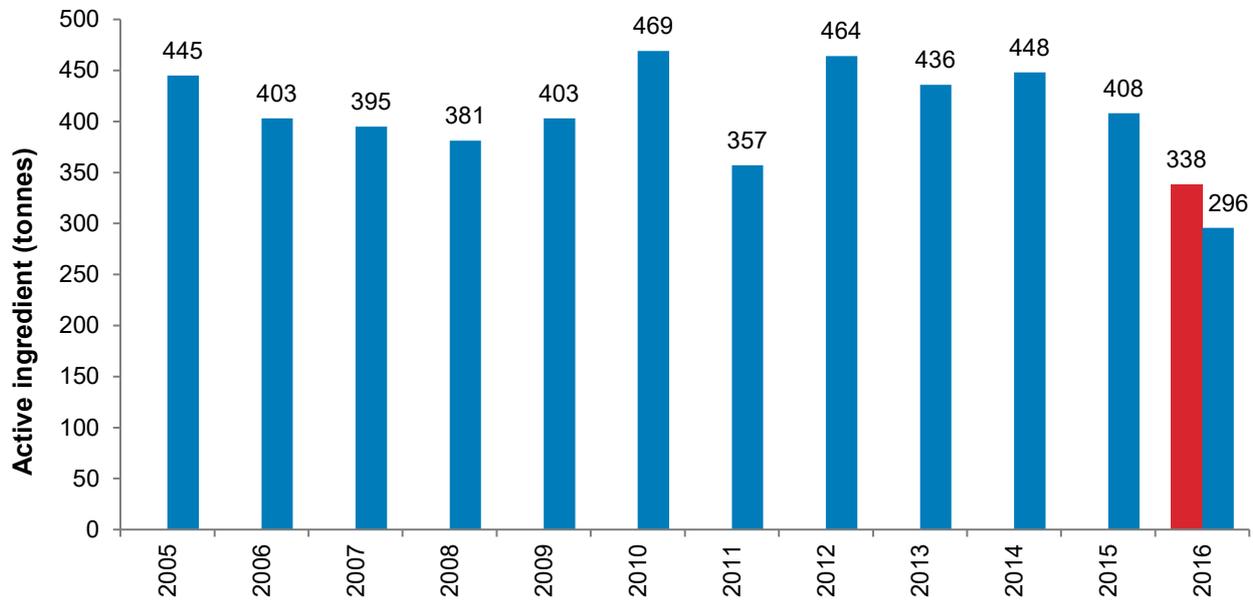
## UK Veterinary Antibiotic Resistance and Sales Surveillance Report UK-VARSS 2016

During the 2018 data collection round it came to the VMD's attention that veterinary antimicrobial sales data had been over-reported for several products in 2016 and 2017 by one pharmaceutical company. As a result, the sales figures for 2016 are lower than originally published in the UK-VARSS 2016. Analyses relating to 2016 sales data in this report and supporting documents are not correct and should no longer be referenced. The correct sales data and back dated trends are reported in UK-VARSS 2018.

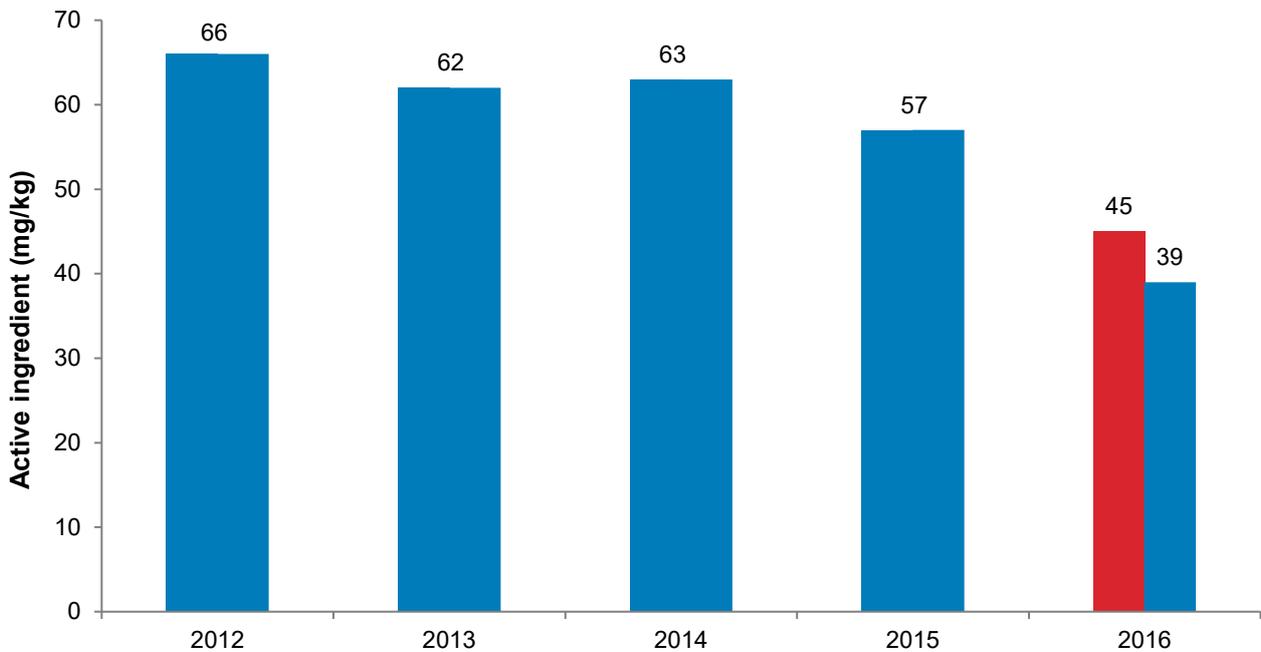
The key data changes for this report are as follows:

- Total tonnes of active ingredient sold corrected to 296 tonnes (previously 338 tonnes) (**Figure 1.1, referencing section 1.4.1**).
- Total antibiotic sales for food-producing species corrected to 39 mg/PCU (previously 45 mg/PCU) (**Figure 1.2, referencing section 1.4.2.1**).
- Antibiotic products most affected are those indicated for use in multiple food-producing animals, mixed food and non-food producing animals and horses (**Table 1.2, referencing section 1.4.2.2**).
- The antibiotic class most affected was trimethoprim-sulphonamide (**Table 1.3, referencing section 1.4.3.1**). Limited changes were seen for the Highest Priority Critically Important Antibiotics (HP-CIAs).
- Injectables were the administration route most affected by the corrections (**Figure relating to table 1.4, referencing section 1.4.4.1**).

**Figure 1.1: Total active ingredient (tonnes) of antibiotics sold in the UK using the ESVAC methodology for incorrect (■) and correct sales data (■), 2005-2016. (Section 1.4.1 of the report)**



**Figure 1.2: Active ingredient (mg/kg) of antibiotics sold licensed for use in all food-producing animal species for incorrect (■) and correct sales data (■), 2012-2016. (Section 1.4.2.1 of the report)**



**Table 1.2: Active ingredient (tonnes and % of total sales) of antibiotics sold for the animal species category indicated\*. (Section 1.4.2.2 of the report)**

Animal species category	Animal species	Active ingredient in tonnes (% sales)	
		2016 incorrect (■) data	2016 correct (■) data
Indicated for food-producing animal species only	Pigs and poultry only	127	127
	Pigs only	40	40
	Poultry only*	26	26
	Cattle only	18	15
	Fish only	1.6	1.6
	Multiple food-producing animal species**	32	23
	<b>Total</b>	<b>244 (72)</b>	<b>234 (79)</b>
Indicated for non-food-producing animal species only	Companion animal only (excluding horse only)	16	15
	Horse only***	29	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>45 (13)</b>	<b>30 (10)</b>
Indicated for combination of food- and non-food-producing animal species	<b>Total</b>	<b>49 (15)</b>	<b>32 (11)</b>
<b>Total sales of antibiotics<sup>x</sup></b>		<b>338 (100)</b>	<b>296 (100)</b>

<sup>x</sup> The totals were rounded to the nearest integer. This explains the minor discrepancies between the sum of individual species categories and the totals presented.

\* Includes products authorised for use in 'ducks' in combination with other poultry species.

\*\* Not including products indicated for pigs and poultry only, horses or products indicated for a combination of both farmed food- and non-food-producing species (to prevent double counting).

\*\*\* In the UK, horses are primarily a companion or sport animal, and not raised for food. For this reason, horses have been classified as 'non-food-producing animals' when reporting tonnage of active ingredient.

**Table 1.3: Active ingredient (tonnes or kg) of antibiotics sold for all animal species by antibiotic class, 2016 incorrect and 2016 correct data.** (Section 1.4.3.1 of the report)

Antibiotic class	Active ingredient in tonnes (kg)	
	2016 incorrect data	2016 correct data
<b>Tetracyclines</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Beta (β)-lactams</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>70</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> generation cephalosporins	4.8	4.8
3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> generation cephalosporins (kg)*	(1,071)	(1,001)
Penicillins**	75	64
<b>Sulphonamide/Trimethoprim</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>52</b>
Trimethoprim	11	8.5
Sulphonamide	57	43
<b>Aminglycosides</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>
Streptomycin	16	8.8
Neomycin and framycetin	0.7	0.6
Other aminoglycosides***	5.0	5.3 <sup>†</sup>
<b>Macrolides</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Fluoroquinolones (kg)*</b>	<b>(1,786)</b>	<b>(1,729)</b>
<b>Other****</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<i>Colistin (kg)*</i>	(128)	(128)
<b>Total sales of antibiotics<sup>x</sup></b>	<b>338</b>	<b>296</b>

<sup>x</sup> The totals were rounded to the nearest integer. This explains the minor discrepancy between the overall total and the classes' totals.

<sup>†</sup> Change due to recategorisation of paromomycin to an aminoglycoside, previously 'Other'.

\* Because of the heightened interest in HP-CIA classes the sales of fluoroquinolones, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> generation cephalosporins and colistin are presented in kg.

\*\* Benzylpenicillin, benzathine penicillin, phenoxymethylpenicillin, procaine penicillin, amoxicillin (including in combination with clavulanic acid), ampicillin, cloxacillin, nafcillin.

\*\*\* Apramycin, gentamicin, kanamycin, spectinomycin and paromomycin.

\*\*\*\* Amphenicols, lincomycins, pleuromutilins, polymyxins (including colistin), steroidal antibiotics and imidazole derivatives.

**Figure relating to table 1.4: Tonnes of active ingredient by injectable administration routes for incorrect (■) and correct sales data (■), 2012-2016.** (Section 1.4.4.1 of the report)

