

DEFRA ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE CO-ORDINATION (DARC) GROUP

SIXTY THIRD MEETING: CONFERENCE ROOM, VMD THURSDAY 14th SEPTEMBER 2017 11:00 – 16:00

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 Birmingham
University of Exeter
University of Nottingham
Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD)
Welsh Government (WG)

1. Update on recent findings

1.1 England and Wales -

- The group discussed the results in the recently published British Poultry Council (BPC) report. The report detailed the antibiotic consumption for the previous 3 years for the poultry sector. A good decline in tonnes of antibiotics sold and used by the BPC was observed.
- There was a decline in percentage resistance for *Campylobacter* in both broilers and turkeys between 2014 and 2016.
- *Salmonella* monitoring demonstrated an inconsistent trend between 2014 and 2016 in both turkeys and broilers.
- There was a reported increase in *Salmonella* Typhimurium 4,12:i- in pigs and incidental cases in turkeys and broilers.
- Resistant *Salmonella* spp. isolates were reported in dogs and pet food monitoring. *S. bovismorbificans* was isolated from a dog. Resistant *S. infantis* and *S. kentucky* was detected in raw pet food cultures.
- Regarding *E. coli*, CTX-M-1 was detected in cattle, chickens and pigs. CTX-M-14 reported 1 finding in cattle.
- No recent cases of MRSA were reported; a *Salmonella* Typhimurium outbreak was reported, however, the bacteria were fully susceptible to antibiotics.

1.2 Scotland

- DT104 *Salmonella* Typhimurium in cattle was reported from 7 faecal samples and 1 septicaemic calf with a number of resistance patterns.
- No monophasic *Salmonella* Typhimurium isolates were reported and there has been no further typing of ESBLs previously reported or in the latest case of canine *E.coli*.

- Only one case of canine *S. pseudintermedius* was reported, a decrease on previous quarters.

1.3 Northern Ireland

- Since the previous DARC meeting there have been few submissions or detections.
- The ESBL count has been low; Northern Ireland currently do not characterise ESBLs, however, there is a desire to do so particularly in calves.
- There were two reported cases of LA-MRSA in pigs. There was no evidence to suggest the cases were linked.

2. Update on consumption projects

The VMD gave an update on the progress of species specific consumption data projects.

Pigs: eMB Pigs has reported a good uptake with approximately 70% of the industry contributing. It will soon become a Red Tractor requirement to report data on eMB and it is estimated that the industry representation will increase to 90%. The data were published in the UK-VARSS 2016 report.

Cattle: Anonymised, aggregated data have been received and is being analysed. The data represented approximately 30% of the dairy industry and 10% of the beef industry.

Poultry: The poultry sector reported a 50% decrease in antibiotic usage between 2015 and 2016, with an overall reduction of 71% between 2012 and 2016. Usage in individual species also reported a decline in antibiotic usage. Game farmers have made use of an extensive antibiotic recording system, the data from which will be published in this year's UK-VARSS report. Data from the egg industry have been recorded by Lion.

Sector-specific Targets: The targets have received feedback from the CVOs and are currently being modified for publication at the end of October. The targets have been set for individual industries using an aggregate figure.

4. EU update

4.1 CVMP Update

Highlights

- The committee adopted an opinion for a referral for Lincomycin products for administration in drinking water to pigs and chickens, including a recommendation for removal of the claim for swine dysentery due to resistance concerns.
- Two reflection papers have been produced, on the use of Aminoglycosides in animals in the EU and on off-label use (OLU) of antimicrobials in veterinary medicine in the EU.
- The JIACRA II report was published in July. The report shows correlation with existing published data regarding antibiotic use in humans and animals leading to resistance.
- The list of outcome indicators for surveillance of AMR and antimicrobial consumption in humans and food-producing animals has been produced. The purpose of the

indicators is to assist member states in assessing progress made in the implementation of their national action plans on AMR.

- The EMA received in July a new mandate from the Commission for the AMEG group to update its categorisation of antimicrobials. The mandate also includes consideration of a proposal for early hazard characterisation that might be applied prior to development of new veterinary antimicrobial medicines.

5. Summary of International Collaborations and AMR-related activities

The DARC group reported on current international collaborations and events.

6. AMR in the environment

Representatives from DEFRA, the University of Exeter and the University of Nottingham gave an overview of the sector, current policy activity and the implications of antibiotic use and resistance.

7. Date of Next Meeting

Thursday 7th December 2017