Defra antimicrobial resistance co-ordination group

Seventy second meeting

Tuesday 26th November 2019

11:00 – 16:00

Present:

Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute (AFBI)
Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA)
Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC)
Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS)
Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs, Northern Ireland (DAERA)
Environment Agency (EA)
Food Standards Agency (FSA)
NHS Scotland (NHSS)
Public Health England (PHE)
Scotland's Rural College (SRUC)
Scottish Government (SG)
Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD)
Welsh Government (WG)

1. Update on recent findings

The data presented under 'Update on recent findings' are obtained from submissions of cases of clinical disease by Private Veterinary Surgeons to the network of government laboratories and their partner providers in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and from monitoring of healthy livestock and investigations of possible links with human Salmonella outbreaks in those regions. Data from the testing of chickens and turkeys under the Salmonella National Control Programmes are not included here.

The results presented in this section are preliminary and subject to change. The final annual figures will be published in the 'Salmonella in Livestock Production in Great Britain' and the 'UK-VARSS' annual reports and will be made available via GOV.UK.

1.1 England and Wales

- In the period September to end of October 2019, there were 81 reports of *Salmonella* Typhimurium, an 11% increase on the same period in 2018. These were detected mainly in pigs, horses and cattle.
- Reports of 4,5,12:i:- and 4,12:i:- monophasic *Salmonella* Typhimurium have increased 30% and 68% respectively on the equivalent period in 2018
- There were 928 *Salmonella* reports in the reported time, period, a 14% increase on the equivalent period in 2018.
- Concerning ESBLs, one CTX-M-1 was detected in cattle, two in chickens and two in pigs. Six CTX-M-14 were detected in cattle and one in a hedgehog. One CTX-M-15 was detected in cattle and two in seals. Finally, one CTX-M-55 was detected in a pig.
- No MRSA isolates were recovered from the scanning surveillance in 2019.

1.2 Northern Ireland:

- 2 *Salmonella* Typhimurium were detected in cattle, no multi drug resistant isolates were detected.
- No monophasic *Salmonella* Typhimurium were detected in this time period.
- 9 ESBL strains were detected, 2 isolated from chickens, one from a mastitis case and 6 from calves. One CTX-M-27 ESBL from a pig was characterised.
- 38 *S. aureus* were detected but none were MRSA.

1.3 Scotland:

- 3 *Salmonella* Typhimurium (ST19) were detected in cattle.

2. EU Update

- The CVMP adopted recommendations relating to the criteria to designate antimicrobials to be reserved for human use.
- An extension was agreed on the timetable for the production of the advice on categorisation of antimicrobials until the end of 2019.
- Advice proposing a methodology for "preliminary risk profiling" for new antimicrobials has been published on the EMA website.

3. Update on Consumption Projects

The latest sales and usage data for 2018 were published in the UK-VARSS report in October: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/veterinary-antimicrobial-resistance-and-sales-surveillance-2018

The beef sector is developing a benchmarking metric, this is in the final stage of consultation and will be published in due course.

The livestock sector groups have begun discussions on their new targets for antibiotic use for 2020 onwards.

4. Extended-spectrum β-lactamase-producing *Escherichia coli* in human-derived and food-chain-derived samples from England, Wales, and Scotland: an epidemiological surveillance and typing study.

An overview was presented on the recently published study: human ESBL-*E coli* blood infections in the UK involve prevalent human-associated STs, particularly ST131; non-human reservoirs made little contribution to invasive human disease. Interventions targeting food or livestock can affect the numbers of human infections caused by ESBL-*E coli* however, prevention of the spread of resistant lineages among humans is more vital.

5. Recently published reports

Presentations were given to the DARC group on the following:

- The English Surveillance Programme for Antimicrobial Utilisation and Resistance (ESPAUR) 2018-19 report
- The 'Scottish One Health Antimicrobial Use and Antimicrobial Resistance (SONAAR) 2018 report
- The UK-VARSS 2018 report

6. Date of the Next Meeting

Friday 28th February 2020