Antibiotics

used for promoting growth

growth promoters

- anabolic steroids
- antibiotics
- somatotropins
- probiotics
- banned drugs

use of antibiotics

- treatment
 - sick animals, full doses
- metaphylaxis – healthy contact animals, full doses
- prophylaxis – healthy animals, low doses
- growth promotion
 - healthy animals, (very) low doses

Every time an antibiotic is given, there is selection pressure for resistance.

history

· 1949

 pigs fed old cultures of S. rimosus for vit B12 grew faster

· 1967

 Swann report - only non therapeutic drugs to be used for growth promotion

- · 1997
 - -Denmark gets EU to ban avoparcin

mechanism

- gnotobiotic animals grow about 5% faster
- inhibition of G+ bacteria in gut
- inhibition of protozoa in ruminants???

residues

- fed at very low level
- most are not absorbed
- no residues at GP doses
- may be residues at prophylactic doses

resistance

- exposure to antibiotics selects for resistance
- animals exposed for long periods

resistance

- pathogens
- commensals
- targets unknown in growth promotion

species

- poultry
- pigs
- feedlot cattle
- calves
- grazing cattle

zoonoses

- fluoroquinolone resistant
 - Salmonella spp (DT104)
 - Campylobacter
 - *E.coli* O157

transfer of resistance

- · drug causes emergence of resistance in animal
- · carcase contaminated by resistant organisms
- resistant organisms survive cooking and eating
- resistant organisms colonise people
- resistant organisms cause disease in people, or
- resistant organisms pass on resistance to human pathogens

politics

- 1960s
 - -widespread emergence of tetracycline resistance
- 1967

-Swann report

• 1980s / 1990s – emergence of VRE & MRSA

politics now

- WHO recommendations
- most banned in EU
- most under pressure in USA & Australia
- Most banned as growth promoters in NZ, but allowed for prophylaxis

drugs

- avilamycin
- avoparcin
- bacitracin
- dimetridazole
- macrolides
- monensin
- quinoxalines
- virginiamycin

avilamycin

- broiler chickens
- pigs
- cross resistance
 - -everninomycin
- still used in NZ, recently banned in EU

avoparcin

- cross resistance
 - -vancomycin
- now history not manufactured any more

bacitracin

- broiler chickens
- pigs
- calves
- no cross resistance
- toxic parenterally
- banned in EU, PAR1 in NZ
 prevention of necrotic enteritis

dimetridazole

- pigs
- carcinogenic
- cross resistance
 - -other nitroimidazoles
- banned everywhere except NZ -swine dysentery

macrolides

- tylosin
- spiramycin
- tiamulin
- pigs
- cross resistance

-other macrolides

 \cdot PAR in NZ and EU

monensin

- cattle & broiler chickens
- toxic to horses and dogs
 -pigs in combination with macrolides
- no relevant cross resistance

oxytetracycline

- PAR 1 – respiratory disease in pigs
- grossly over / ab used

quinoxalines

- carbadox
- olaquindox
- dinitro-o-toluamide
- carcinogenic
- banned everywhere except NZ
- do not use
 - swine dysentery

virginiamycin

- broiler chickens and horses
- (feedlot cattle overseas)
- cross resistance
 -other streptogramins Synercid
- PAR1 level 4
- avoid if at all possible

legal status

- growth promoters –general sales
 - -being phased out
- disease preventers -PAR 1

The future??

- more paperwork
- surveillance system
- vets will have to be able to justify their actions

role of the vet

- ensure good husbandry before use
- do not use drugs for disease prevention without evidence of disease
- provide written protocols for farmers (with withholding times)
- keep records
- monitor results culture & sensitivity
- investigate outbreaks of disease properly