

Transatlantic Taskforce on Antimicrobial Resistance



UNITED ACTION TO COMBAT AMR

TATFAR was created in 2009 to address the urgent threat of antimicrobial resistance (AMR). TATFAR's technical experts from Canada, the European Union (EU), Norway, and the United States (U.S.) collaborate and share best practices to strengthen domestic and global efforts in the fight against AMR.

KEY AREA 1— Veterinary Medicine

Improving Use of Antimicrobial Drugs

TATFAR'S Leadership

Working together, members improve appropriate antimicrobial use in veterinary medicine through actions like:

- Developing guidance to measure and report antimicrobial consumption by animal species in veterinary medicine.
- Implementing [Guidelines for Risk Analysis of Foodborne Antimicrobial Resistance](#) (CAC/GL 77-2011) in TATFAR countries.
- Promoting the implementation of rapid and informative diagnostic tools to identify the most appropriate treatments for animals and trace the spread of AMR in the farm to fork continuum.
- Aiming to better understand foodborne transmission of resistant infections, including publishing resources that can be used to improve surveillance methods.

Key Focus Areas



Improve antibiotic use in humans and animals



Prevent infections and their spread



Strengthen the drug pipeline

TATFAR Members Take Action

TATFAR members implement local strategies to combat AMR by promoting the appropriate use of antimicrobials in animals, and with notable success.



Canada

Strengthening the regulatory framework for veterinary drugs to increase oversight of antimicrobial use in animals by focusing on:

- Increased oversight on active pharmaceutical ingredients for veterinary use.
- Restricted importation of drugs for food-producing animals.
- Requirement for reporting antimicrobial sales information.
- Facilitating access to veterinary health products.

Promoting the responsible use of antimicrobials in animals by:

- Increasing veterinary oversight by requiring all medically important antimicrobials be sold by prescription.
- Removing growth promotion claims from medically important antimicrobial drug labels.
- Labeling of all in-feed and in-water medically important antimicrobials with responsible use statements.
- Publishing updated Compendium of Medicating Ingredients Brochure to include prescription and over-the-counter drugs in livestock feed.

EU

Sets a legal framework with concrete measures to fight antimicrobial resistance and to promote a prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials in animals, following the One Health approach:

- Adoption of [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/6](#) on veterinary medicinal products and [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/4](#) on medicated feed, applying as of 28 January 2022.

Aims to assist the Member States of the European Union (EU) and the Economic European Area (EEA) in activities to promote the prudent use of antimicrobials in animals. For example:

- Development of the [Guidelines for prudent use of antimicrobials in veterinary medicine](#).
- Annual publication of the [ESVAC](#) (European Surveillance of Veterinary Antimicrobial Consumption) report including the data provided by 30 countries of the EU/EEA and development of a project for stratifying sales data of veterinary antimicrobials by animal species.

Norway

Aims to inform and assist in activities that promote prudent use of antimicrobials in animals. For example:

- Published and updates [guidance on therapeutic use](#) of antibacterials for food-producing and companion animals (dogs and cats).
- Established Veterinary Prescription Register ([VetReg](#)) 2011/2012 to mandate reporting of prescribing and deliveries of antibacterials for food-producing animals, other production animals (e.g., fur animals), and companion animals not mandatory to report.
- Works to reduce antimicrobial consumption in food-producing and companion animals given through the [Governmental Strategy](#) (2015).
- Publishing e-Learning course directed towards veterinary practitioners by the Norwegian Food Safety Authority.

U.S.

Enhances stewardship by promoting awareness among producers, veterinarians and the public. For example:

- Implemented veterinary oversight for medically important antimicrobials used in food-producing animals, and eliminated their use for production (Food and Drug Administration [FDA]).
- Collect antimicrobial use data (Department of Agriculture and collaborators) and collects antimicrobial sales data (FDA). Trends are evaluated to inform stewardship practices.
- Tracks resistance trends among foodborne bacteria from humans, food animals, and retail meats through the National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System. This data helps promote interventions to slow the development of resistance and assists in the continued safe use of antimicrobials in animals.
- Support private and public sector entities in judicious use of antimicrobials in veterinary settings.