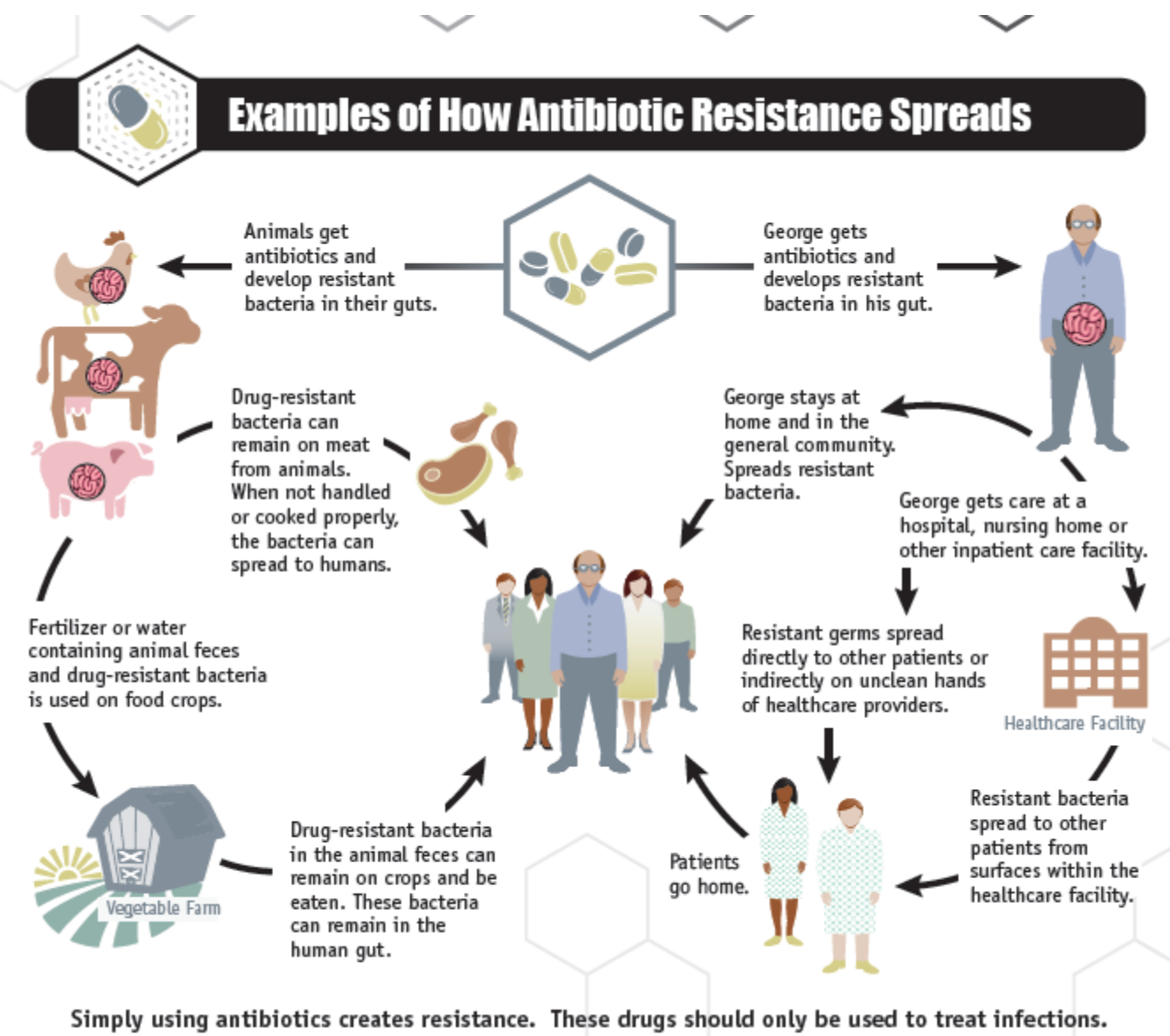


Antibiotico resistenza nel settore veterinario






Dr. Antonio Parisi





Urgent Threats

These germs are public health threats that require urgent and aggressive action:

-  **CARBAPENEM-RESISTANT ACINETOBACTER**
-  **CANDIDA AURIS**
-  **CLOSTRIDIODES DIFFICILE**
-  **CARBAPENEM-RESISTANT ENTEROBACTERIACEAE**
-  **DRUG-RESISTANT NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE**



Serious Threats

These germs are public health threats that require prompt and sustained action:

-  **DRUG-RESISTANT CAMPYLOBACTER**
-  **DRUG-RESISTANT CANDIDA**
-  **ESBL-PRODUCING ENTEROBACTERIACEAE**
-  **VANCOMYCIN-RESISTANT ENTEROCOCCI**
-  **MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA**
-  **DRUG-RESISTANT NONTYPHOIDAL SALMONELLA**
-  **DRUG-RESISTANT SALMONELLA SEROTYPE TYPHI**
-  **DRUG-RESISTANT SHIGELLA**
-  **METHICILLIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS**
-  **DRUG-RESISTANT STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE**
-  **DRUG-RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS**

Concerning Threats

These germs are public health threats that require careful monitoring and prevention action:

-  **ERYTHROMYCIN-RESISTANT GROUP A STREPTOCOCCUS**
-  **CLINDAMYCIN-RESISTANT GROUP B STREPTOCOCCUS**

Watch List

- Azole-resistant *Aspergillus fumigatus* (*A. fumigatus*)
- Drug-resistant *Mycoplasma genitalium* (*M. genitalium*)
- Drug-resistant *Bordetella pertussis* (*B. pertussis*)



Serious Threats
 These germs are public health threats that require prompt and sustained action:

-  DRUG-RESISTANT **CAMPYLOBACTER**
-  DRUG-RESISTANT **CANDIDA**
-  ESBL-PRODUCING **ENTEROBACTERIACEAE**
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-  DRUG-RESISTANT **STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE**
-  DRUG-RESISTANT **TUBERCULOSIS**




DRUG-RESISTANT CAMPYLOBACTER
 THREAT LEVEL **SERIOUS**

 **448,400**
 Estimated infections each year

 **70**
 Estimated deaths each year

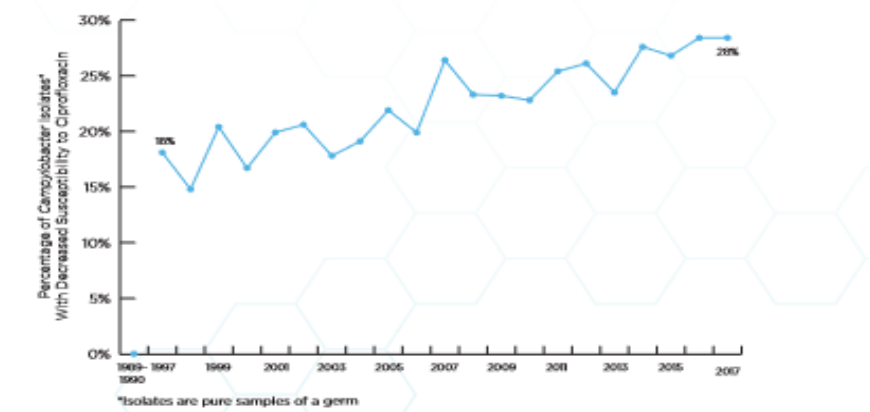
Campylobacter are bacteria that usually cause diarrhea (often bloody), fever, abdominal cramps, and sometimes complications such as irritable bowel syndrome, temporary paralysis, and arthritis.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

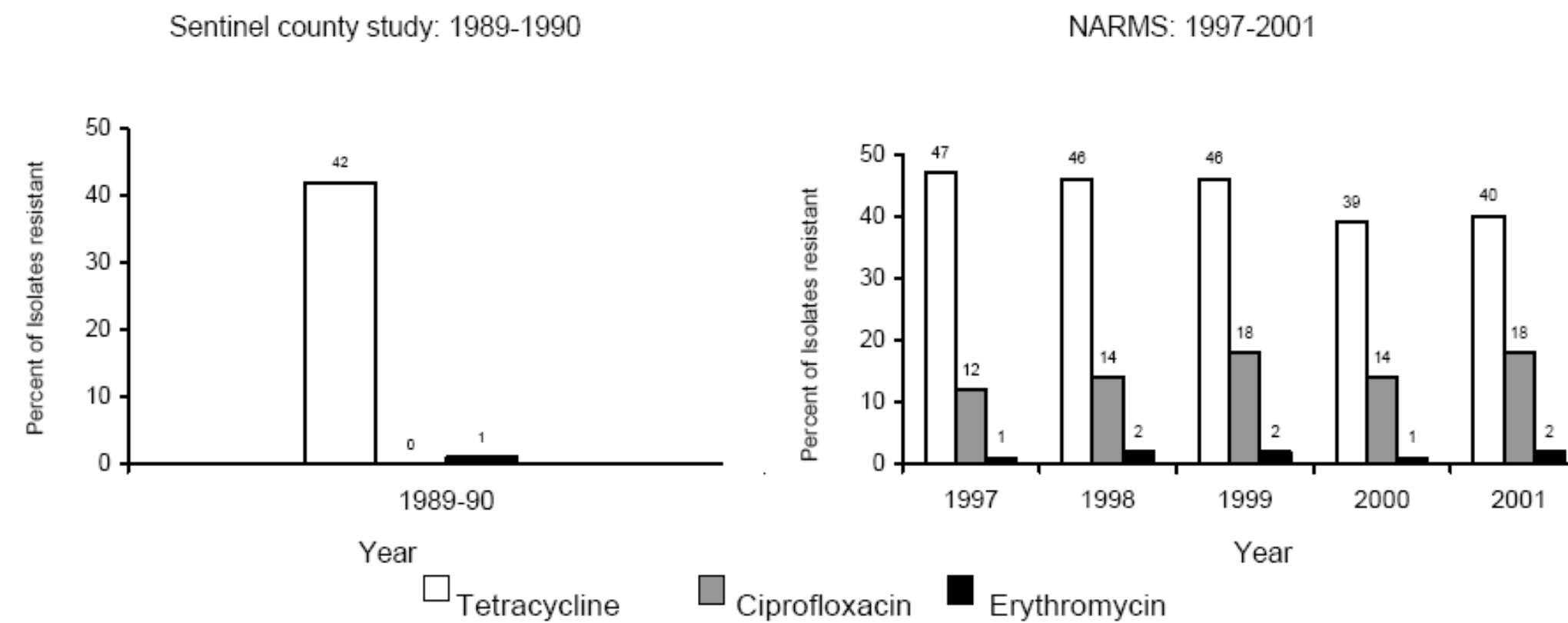
- *Campylobacter* causes an estimated 1.5 million infections and \$270 million in direct medical costs every year. Of those infections, 29% have decreased susceptibility to fluoroquinolones (e.g., ciprofloxacin) or macrolides (e.g., azithromycin), the antibiotics used to treat severe *Campylobacter* infections.
- *Campylobacter* spreads to people through raw or undercooked chicken, unpasteurized milk, contaminated food and water, and through direct contact with animals.
- *Campylobacter* infections with decreased susceptibility are more common in low- and middle-income countries, putting travelers at risk for infections that may be harder to treat.

RESISTANCE OVER TIME

The percentage of *Campylobacter* with decreased susceptibility to ciprofloxacin has almost doubled in 20 years, limiting treatment options for patients.



Summary of Long Term Changes in Antimicrobial Resistance in *Campylobacter jejuni* Isolates, 1989-2001



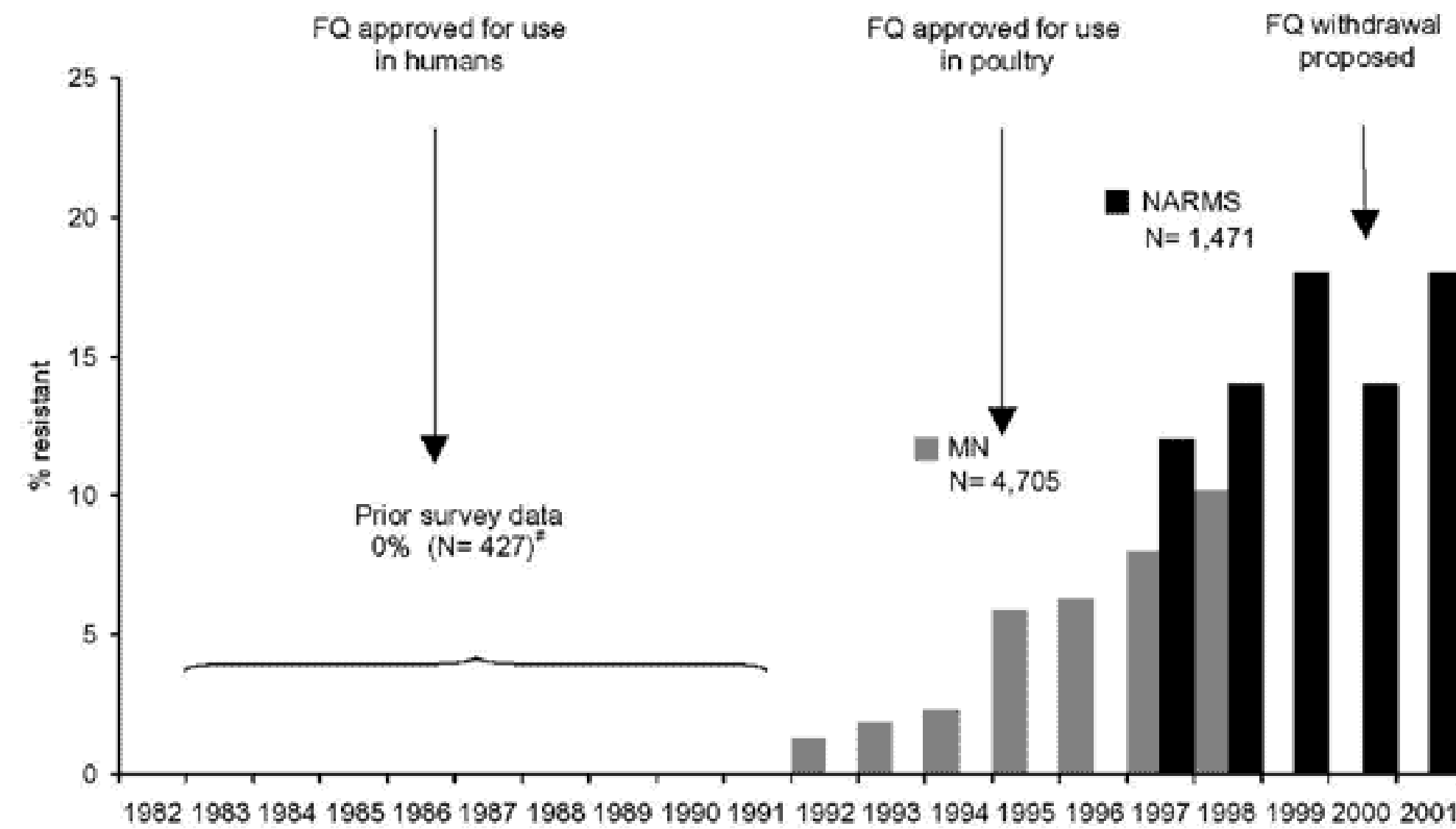


Figure CA8. Prevalence¹ of *Campylobacter*-colonised broiler batches in EU², baseline survey 2008

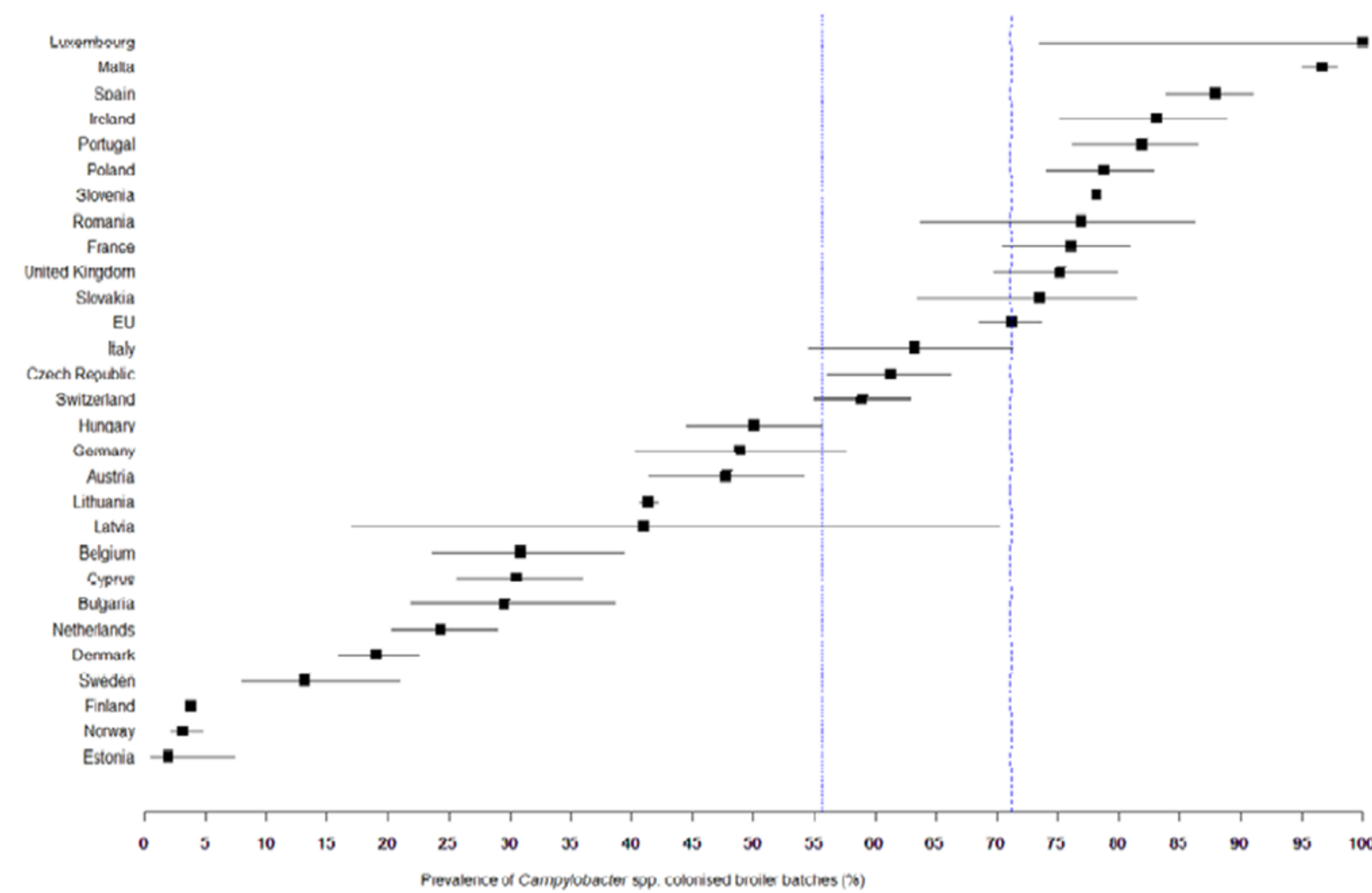
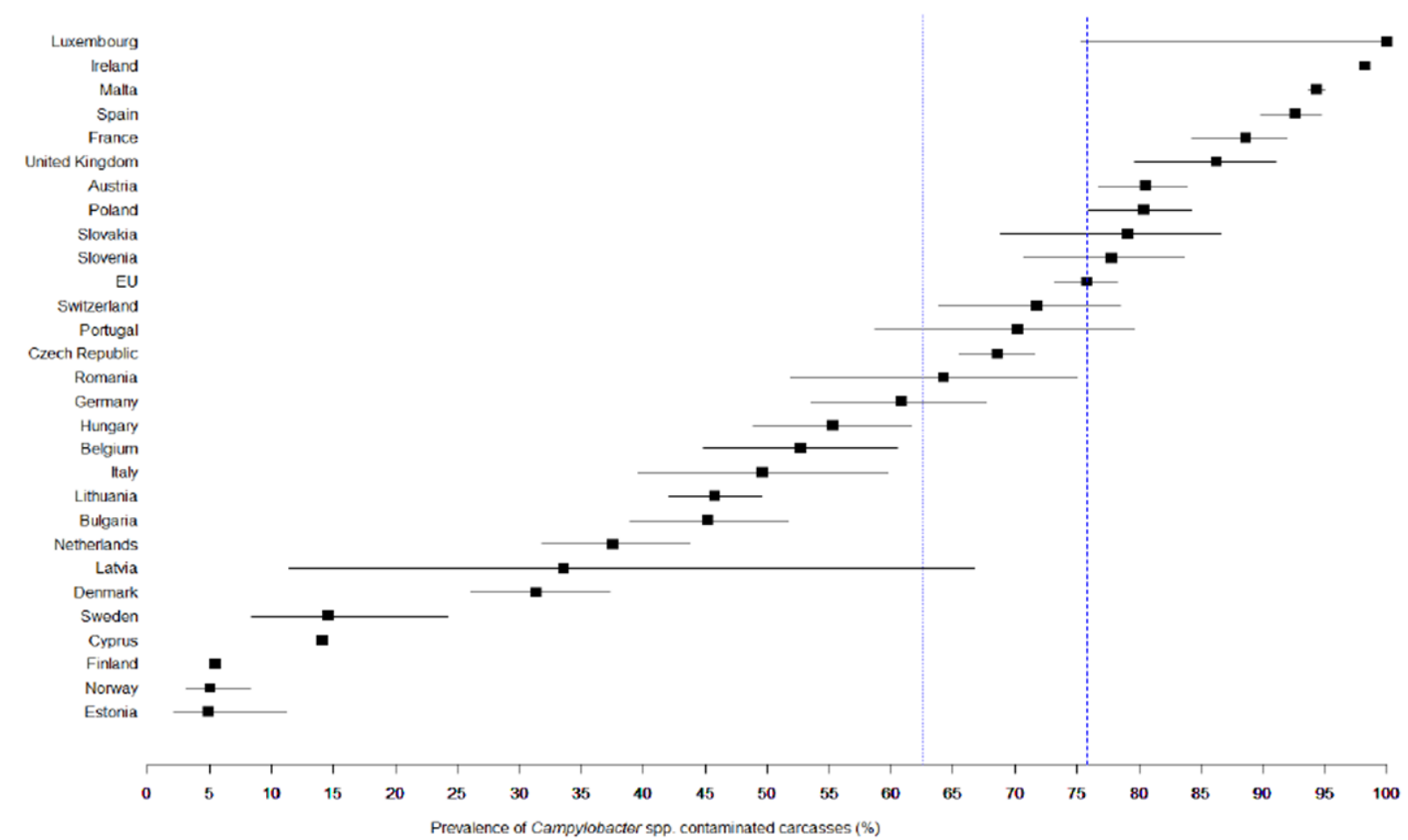


Figure CA5. Prevalence¹ of Campylobacter-contaminated broiler carcasses in EU², baseline survey 2008



Serious Threats
 These germs are public health threats that require prompt and sustained action:

- DRUG-RESISTANT **CAMPYLOBACTER**
- DRUG-RESISTANT **CANDIDA**
- ESBL-PRODUCING **ENTEROBACTERIACEAE**
- VANCOMYCIN-RESISTANT **ENTEROCOCCI**
- MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT **PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA**
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- DRUG-RESISTANT **SALMONELLA SEROTYPE TYPHI**
- DRUG-RESISTANT **SHIGELLA**
- METHICILLIN-RESISTANT **STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS**
- DRUG-RESISTANT **STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE**
- DRUG-RESISTANT **TUBERCULOSIS**



METHICILLIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

THREAT LEVEL: **SERIOUS**

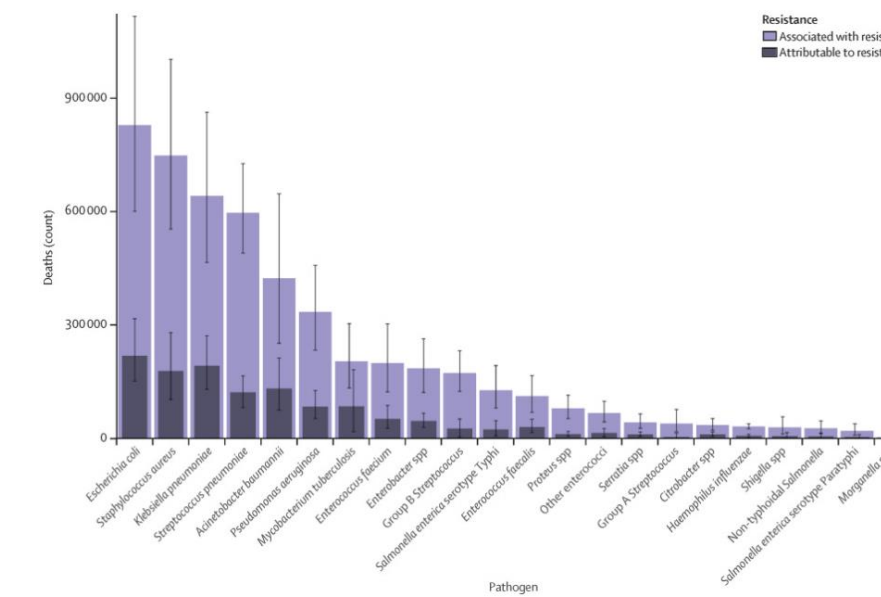
- 323,700** Estimated cases in hospitalized patients in 2017
- 10,600** Estimated deaths in 2017
- \$1.7B** Estimated attributable healthcare costs in 2017

Staphylococcus aureus (*S. aureus*) are common bacteria that spread in healthcare facilities and the community. Methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) can cause difficult-to-treat staph infections because of resistance to some antibiotics.

In 2019, six pathogens were each responsible for more than 250 000 deaths associated with AMR: *E coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *K pneumoniae*, *S pneumoniae*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, by order of number of deaths.

Together, these six pathogens were responsible for 929 000 (95% UI 660 000–1 270 000) of 1.27 million deaths (0.911–1.71) attributable to AMR and 3.57 million (2.62–4.78) of 4.95 million deaths (3.62–6.57) associated with AMR globally in 2019.

Lancet 2022; 399: 629-55



Serious Threats
 These germs are public health threats that require prompt and sustained action:

- DRUG-RESISTANT **CAMPYLOBACTER**
- DRUG-RESISTANT **CANDIDA**
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- DRUG-RESISTANT **TUBERCULOSIS**

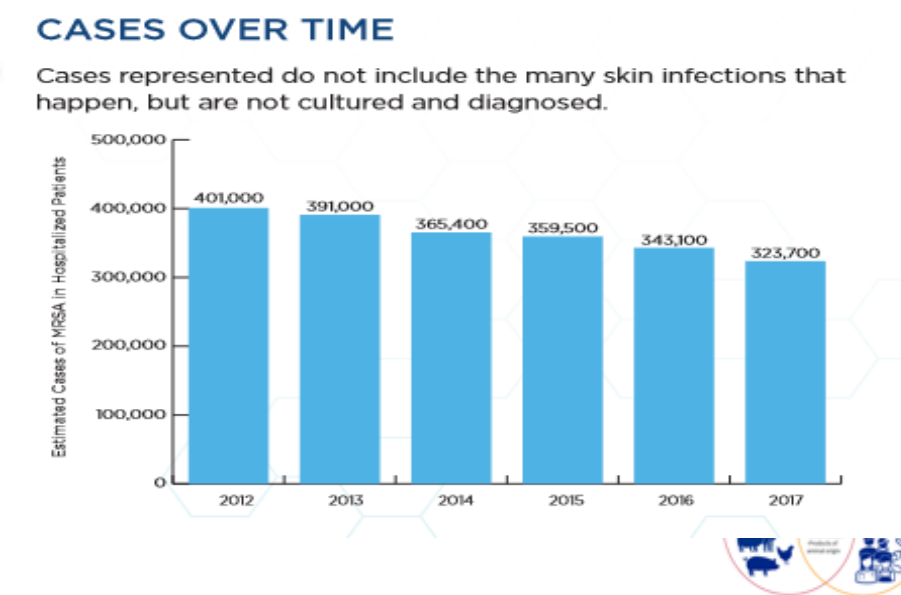
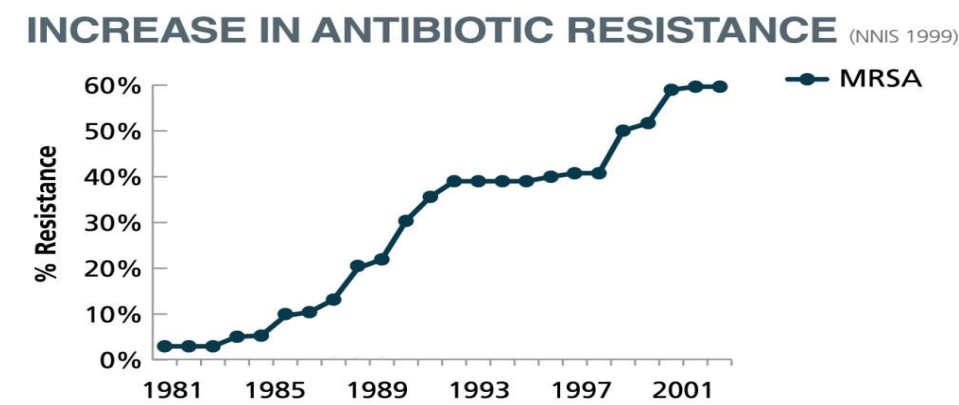


METHICILLIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

THREAT LEVEL: **SERIOUS**

- 323,700** Estimated cases in hospitalized patients in 2017
- 10,600** Estimated deaths in 2017
- \$1.7B** Estimated attributable healthcare costs in 2017

Staphylococcus aureus (*S. aureus*) are common bacteria that spread in healthcare facilities and the community. Methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) can cause difficult-to-treat staph infections because of resistance to some antibiotics.





Food Microbiology
 Volume 58, September 2016, Pages 36-42



Prevalence, antimicrobial susceptibility and molecular typing of Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) in bulk tank milk from southern Italy

A. Parisi ^a, M. Caruso ^a, G. Normanno ^{b, &}, L. Latorre ^a, R. Sottili ^a, A. Miccolupo ^a, R. Fracalvieri ^a, G. Santagada ^a

Foodborne Pathogens and Disease, Vol. 14, No. 12 | Original Articles

High Occurrence of Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* in Horses at Slaughterhouses Compared with Those for Recreational Activities: A Professional and Food Safety Concern?

Antonio Parisi, Marta Caruso, Giovanni Normanno, Laura Latorre, Angela Miccolupo, Rosa Fracalvieri, Francesco Intini, Teresa Manginelli, and Gianfranco Santagada

Published Online: 1 Dec 2017 | <https://doi.org/10.1089/fpd.2017.2300>



Small Ruminant Research
 Volume 135, February 2016, Pages 26-31



Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) in sheep and goat bulk tank milk from Southern Italy ☆

M. Caruso ^{a, &}, L. Latorre, G. Santagada, R. Fracalvieri, A. Miccolupo, R. Sottili, L. Palazzo, A. Parisi



Veterinary Microbiology
 Volume 167, Issues 3-4, 27 December 2013, Pages 734-736



Short Communication

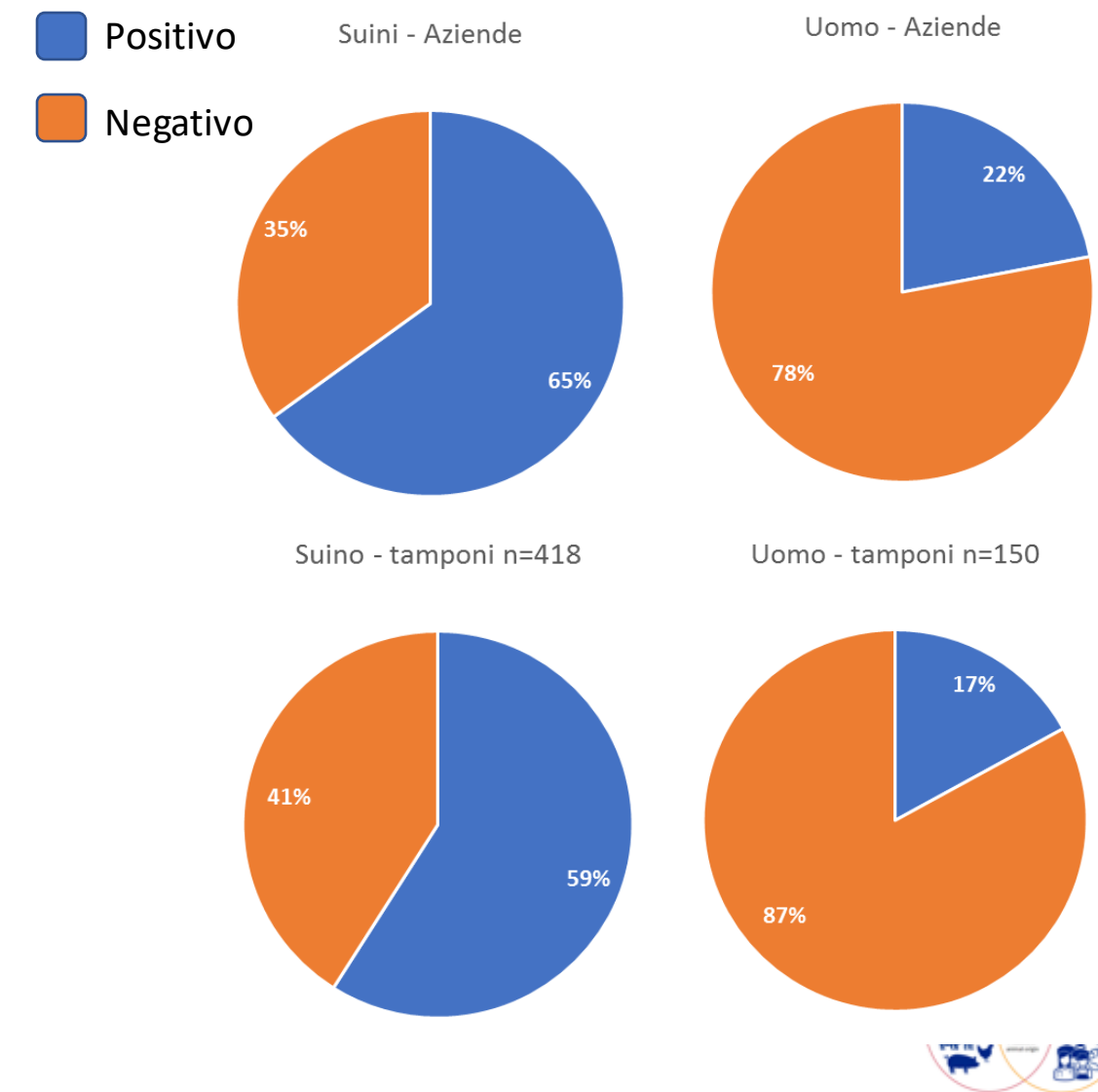
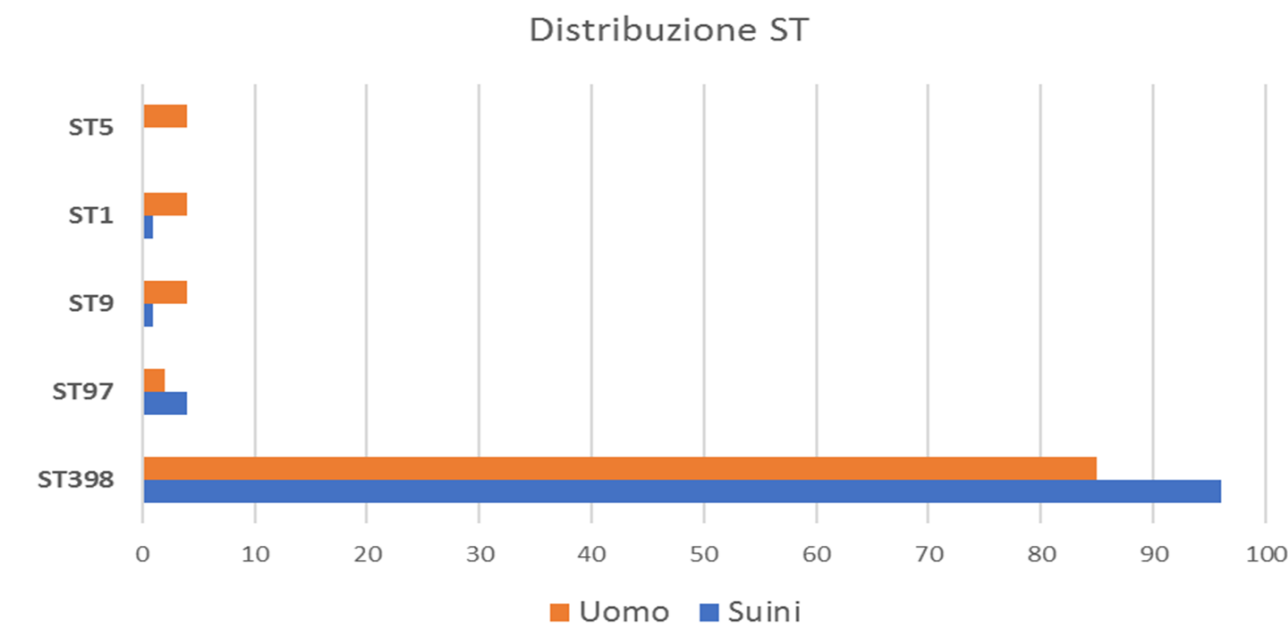
Characterisation of a catalase-negative methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* isolate from a dog

Marialaura Corrente ^{a, &}, Gianpiero Ventrella ^a, Maria Fiorella Greco ^a, Vito Martella ^a, Antonio Parisi ^b, Domenico Buonavoglia ^a





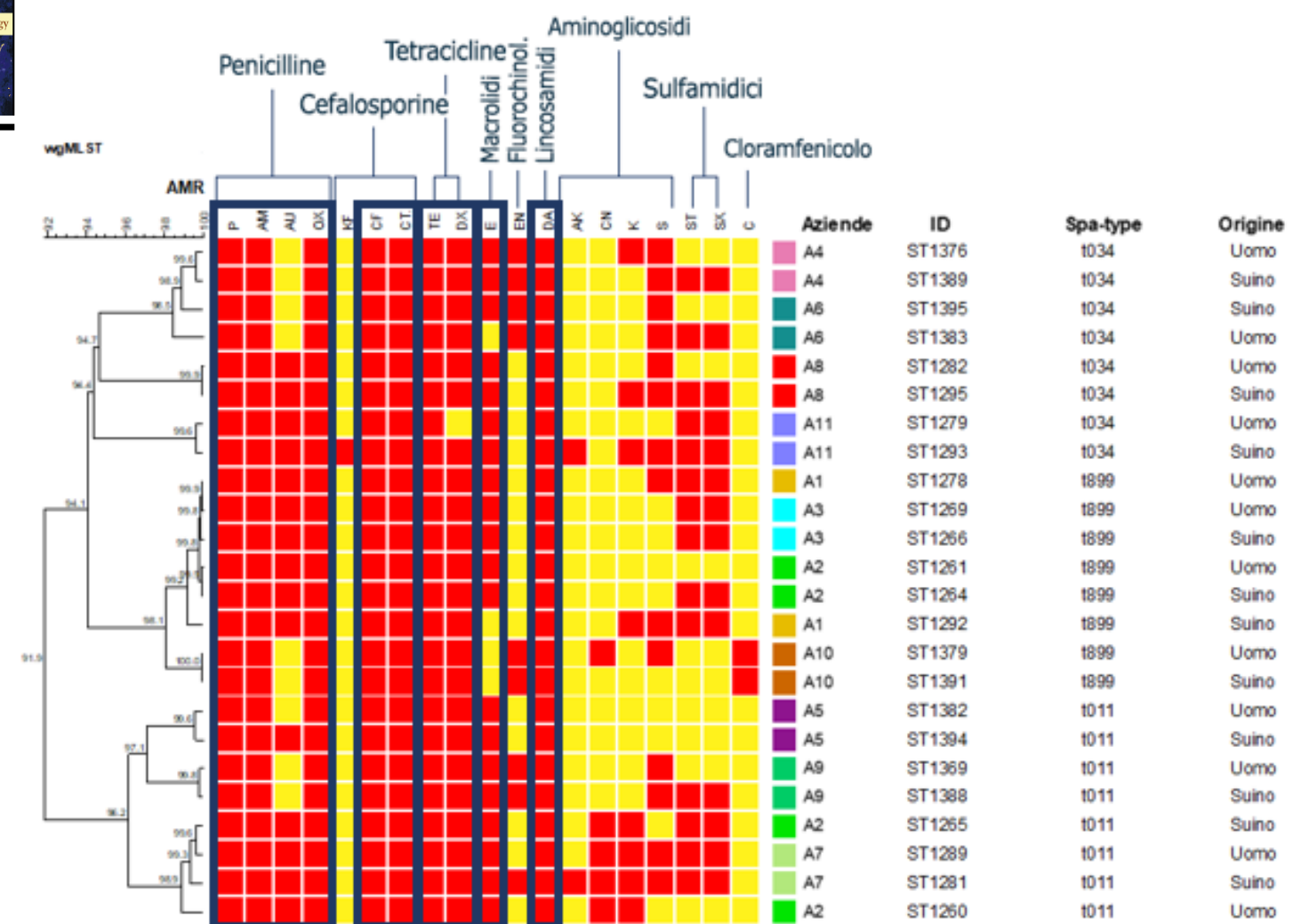
MRSA in swine, farmers and abattoir workers in Southern Italy
 Antonio Parisi^a, Marta Caruso^a, Giovanni Normanno^{b,*}, Laura Latorre^a, Angela Miccolupo^a, Rosa Fracalvieri^a, Francesco Intini^c, Teresa Manginelli^c, Gianfranco Santagada^a





MRSA in swine, farmers and abattoir workers in Southern Italy

Antonio Parisi^a, Marta Caruso^a, Giovanni Normanno^{b,*}, Laura Latorre^a, Angela Miccolupo^a, Rosa Fracalvieri^a, Francesco Intini^c, Teresa Manginelli^c, Gianfranco Santagada^a





Short communication

Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) in foods of animal origin product in Italy

G. Normanno ^{a,*,} M. Corrente ^{a,} G. La Salandra ^{b,} A. Dambrosio ^{a,} N.C. Quaglia ^{a,} A. Parisi ^{b,} G. Greco ^{a,} A.L. Bellacicco ^{a,} S. Virgilio ^{c,} G.V. Celano ^a



Food Microbiology & Safety

Biofilm Formation and Its Relationship with the Molecular Characteristics of Food-Related Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)

Alberto Vergara, Giovanni Normanno, Pierluigi Di Ciccio ✉, Francesca Pedonese, Roberta Nuvoloni, Antonio Parisi, Gianfranco Santagada, Angelo Colagiorgi, Emanuela Zanardi, Sergio Ghidini, Adriana Ianieri



Coagulase-positive Staphylococci and *Staphylococcus aureus* in food products marketed in Italy

G. Normanno ^{a,*,} A. Firinu ^{b,} S. Virgilio ^{b,} G. Mula ^{b,} A. Dambrosio ^{a,} A. Poggiu ^{b,} L. Decastelli ^{c,} R. Mioni ^{d,} S. Scuota ^{a,} G. Bolzoni ^{f,} E. Di Giannatale ^{g,} A.P. Salinetti ^{h,} G. La Salandra ^{i,} M. Bartoli ^{j,} F. Zuccon ^{b,} T. Pirino ^{b,} S. Sias ^{b,} A. Parisi ^{l,} G.V. Celano ^a



Occurrence, characterization and antimicrobial resistance of enterotoxigenic *Staphylococcus aureus* isolated from meat and dairy products

G. Normanno ^{a,*,} G. La Salandra ^{b,} A. Dambrosio ^{a,} N.C. Quaglia ^{a,} M. Corrente ^{a,} A. Parisi ^{b,} G. Santagada ^{b,} A. Firinu ^{c,} E. Crisetti ^{b,} G.V. Celano ^a



Urgent Threats

These germs are public health threats that require urgent and aggressive action:



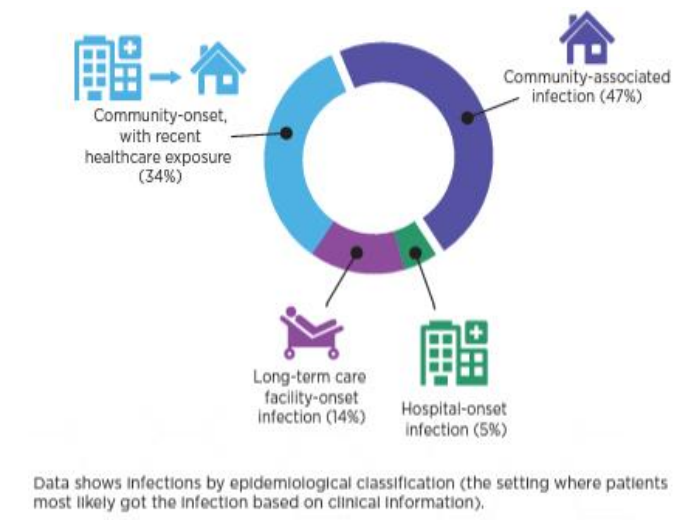
CARBAPENEM-RESISTANT
ENTEROBACTERIACEAE

Serious Threats

These germs are public health threats that require prompt and sustained action:






ESBL-PRODUCING
ENTEROBACTERIACEAE



EXTENDED-SPECTRUM BETA-LACTAMASE (ESBL) PRODUCING
ENTEROBACTERIACEAE




THREAT LEVEL **SERIOUS**

 197,400 Estimated cases in hospitalized patients in 2017	 9,100 Estimated deaths in 2017	 \$1.2B Estimated attributable healthcare costs in 2017
--	--	--

ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae (a family of different types of bacteria) are a concern in healthcare settings and the community. They can spread rapidly and cause or complicate infections in healthy people.

CARBAPENEM-RESISTANT
ENTEROBACTERIACEAE

THREAT LEVEL **URGENT**

 13,100 Estimated cases in hospitalized patients in 2017	 1,100 Estimated deaths in 2017	 \$130M Estimated attributable healthcare costs in 2017
---	--	--

Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) are a major concern for patients in healthcare facilities. Some bacteria in this family are resistant to nearly all antibiotics, leaving more toxic or less effective treatment options.



Urgent Threats

These germs are public health threats that require urgent and aggressive action:



Article

Survey on Carbapenem-Resistant Bacteria in Pigs at Slaughter and Comparison with Human Clinical Isolates in Italy

Silvia Bonardi ^{1,*}, Clotilde Silvia Cabassi ¹, Gerardo Manfreda ², Antonio Parisi ³, Enrico Fiaccadori ⁴, Alice Sabatino ⁴, Sandro Cavarani ¹, Cristina Bacci ¹, Martina Rega ¹, Costanza Spadini ¹, Mattia Iannarelli ¹, Cecilia Crippa ², Ferdinando Ruocco ⁵ and Frédérique Pasquali ²

Source	ID Code	MIC Values (µg/mL)	Multi Locus Sequence Typing	bla Genes	Additional Resistance Genes
		MEM			
pig	CRE 98	2	274	OXA-486, PAO	aph(3')-Ib, crpP, fosA4, catB7
pig	CRE 102	16	938	OXA-396, PAO	aph(3')-Ib, fosA4, catB7
pig	CRE 153	16	782	OXA-50, PAO	aph(3')-Ib, crpP, fosA4, catB7
pig	CRE 295	2	885	OXA-50, PAO	aph(3')-Ib, crpP, fosA4, catB7
human	NEF 23	16	938	OXA-396, PAO	aph(3')-Ib, fosA4, catB7
human	NEF 156	8	395	OXA-488, PAO	aph(3')-Ib, crpP, fosA4, catB7



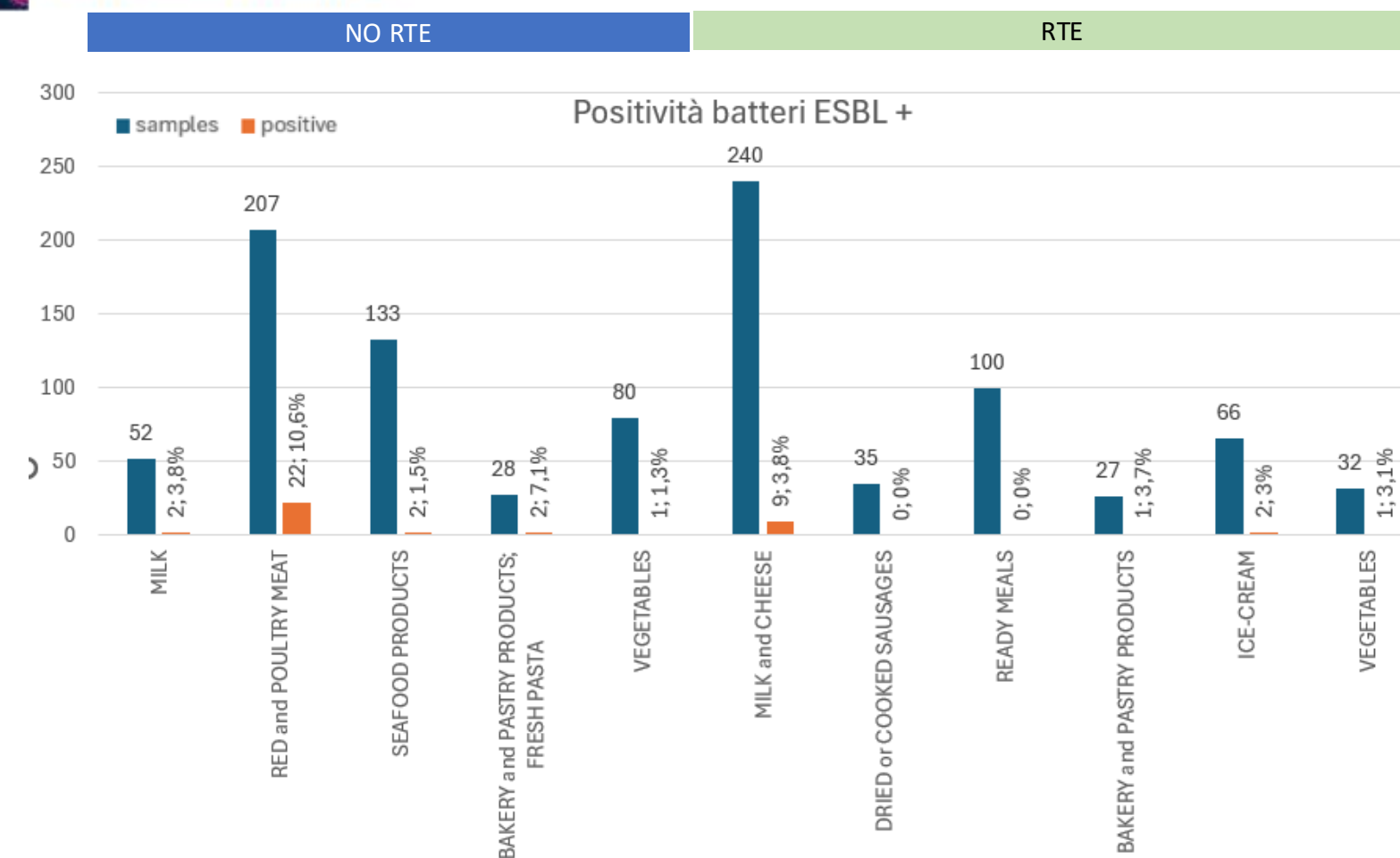
Species	MIC Values (Lg/mL)			bla Genes	ampC Genes
	MEM	CAZ	CTX		
<i>Enterobacteriales</i>					
<i>C. freundii</i>	0.016	2	8	TEM-1	CIT
<i>E. agglomerans</i>	0.032	128	512	CTX-M-1, TEM-1	
<i>E. coli</i>	4	≤0.5	≤0.5	TEM-1	
<i>E. coli</i>	0.016	0.5	0.5	TEM-1	
<i>E. coli</i>	0.016	8	4	CTX-M-1, TEM-1	
<i>E. coli</i>	0.016	32	512	TEM-1, SHV	
<i>E. americana</i>	4	32	16	CTX-M-1, TEM-1	
<i>Pseudomonas</i> (no breakpoints for CTX)					
<i>P. oryzihabitans</i>	256	256	32	TEM-1	
<i>Acinetobacter</i> (no breakpoints for CAZ and CTX)					
<i>A. lwoffii</i>	0.016	0.5	8	TEM-1	
Species with no breakpoints					
<i>A. hydrophila</i>	4	32	64	CTX-M-1, TEM-1	
<i>A. hydrophila</i>	4	2	0.5	TEM-1	
<i>B. cepacia</i>	4	8	16	TEM-1	
<i>B. cepacia</i>	8	16	64	CTX-M-1, TEM-1, SHV	
<i>B. cepacia</i>	8	16	64	CTX-M-1, TEM-1	
<i>C. indologenes</i>	16	512	256	TEM-1	
<i>F. odoratum</i>	16	16	64	TEM-1	
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	128	64	256	TEM-1	EBC
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	64	32	256	TEM-1	EBC
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	64	8	64	TEM-1	ACC
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	64	64	256	TEM-1	CIT
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	64	64	64	TEM-1	CIT
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	64	128	128	CTX-M-1, TEM-1	CIT
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	64	128	256	TEM-1	CIT
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	32	16	256	TEM-1	CIT
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	32	64	256	CTX-M-1, TEM-1	CIT
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	32	128	256	CTX-M-1, TEM-1	CIT
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	32	64	256	CTX-M-1, TEM-1	CIT
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	128	64	256	TEM-1	CIT
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	128	4	64	TEM-1	CIT
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	16	16	64	TEM-1	CIT
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	16	128	512	TEM-1	CIT
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	8	64	128	TEM-1	CIT
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	4	2	16	TEM-1	CIT
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	1	2	128	TEM-1	CIT

Serious Threats

These germs are public health threats that require prompt and sustained action:



ESBL-PRODUCING ENTEROBACTERIACEAE

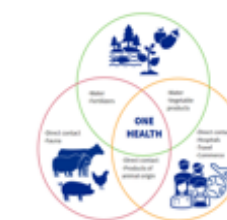
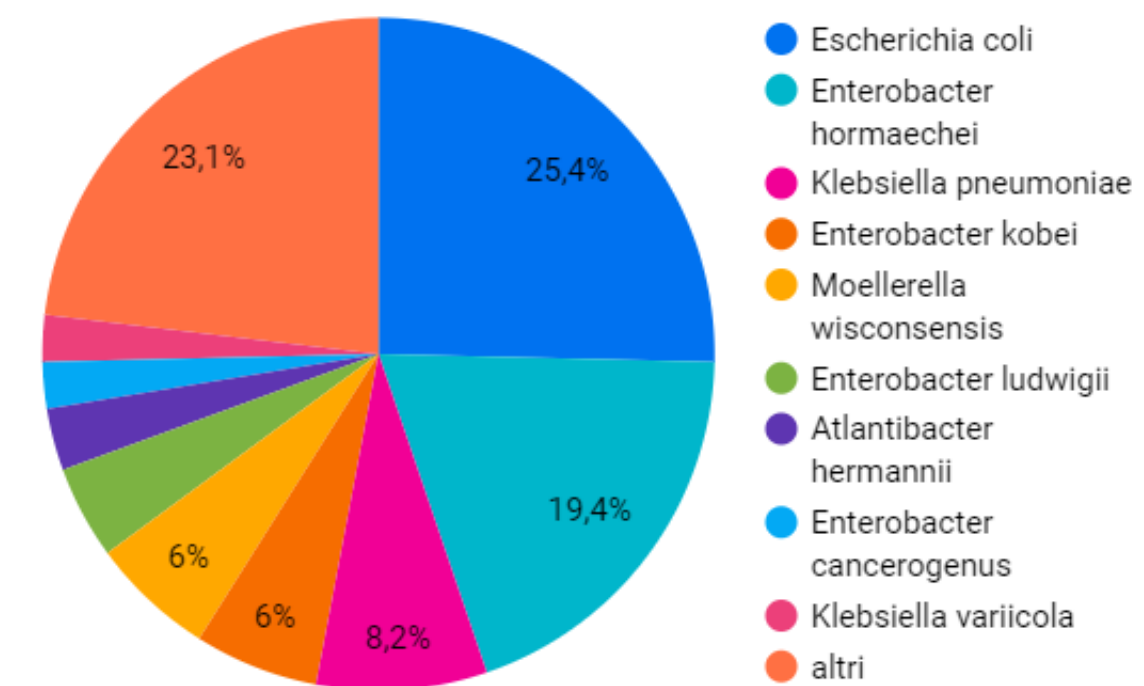
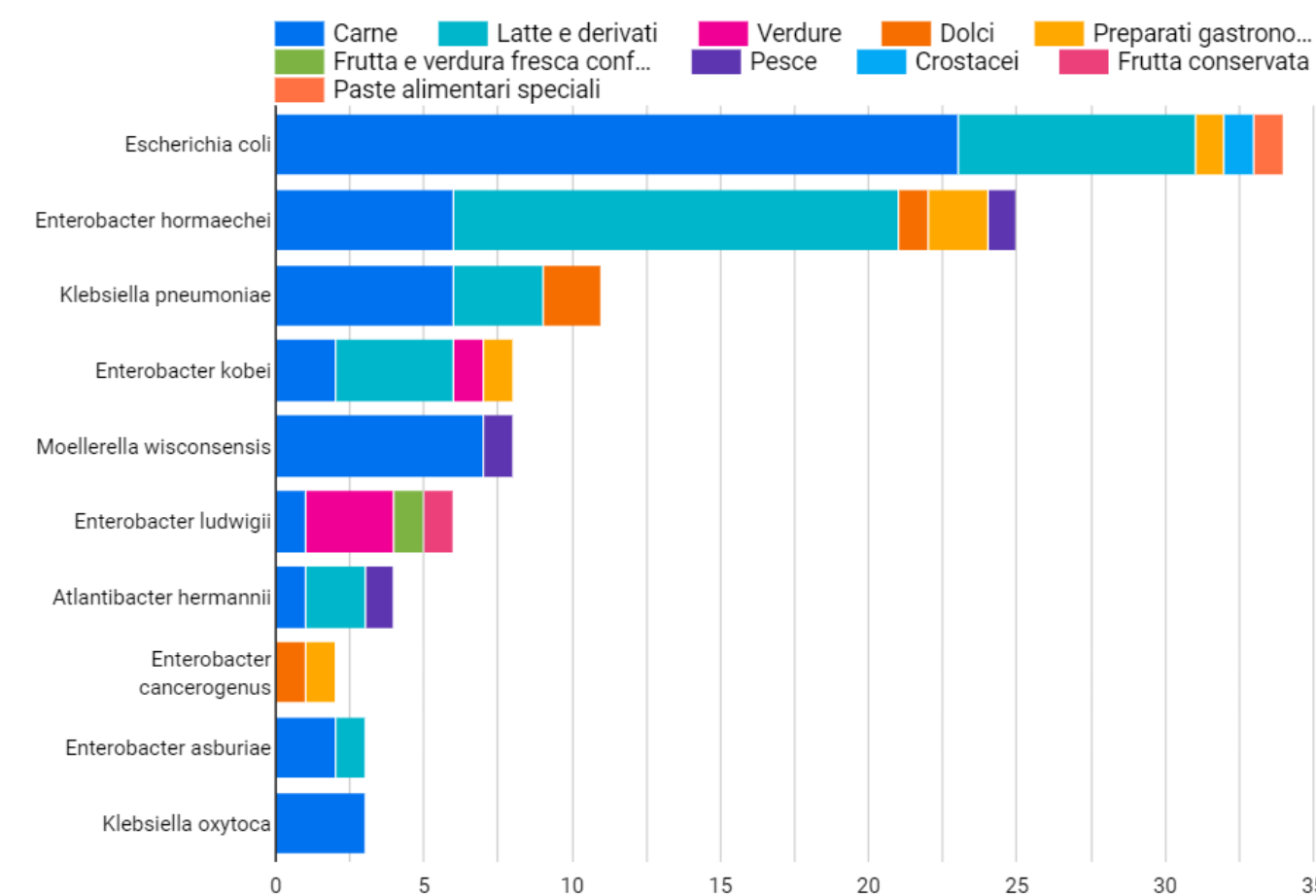


Serious Threats
 These germs are public health threats that require prompt and sustained action:

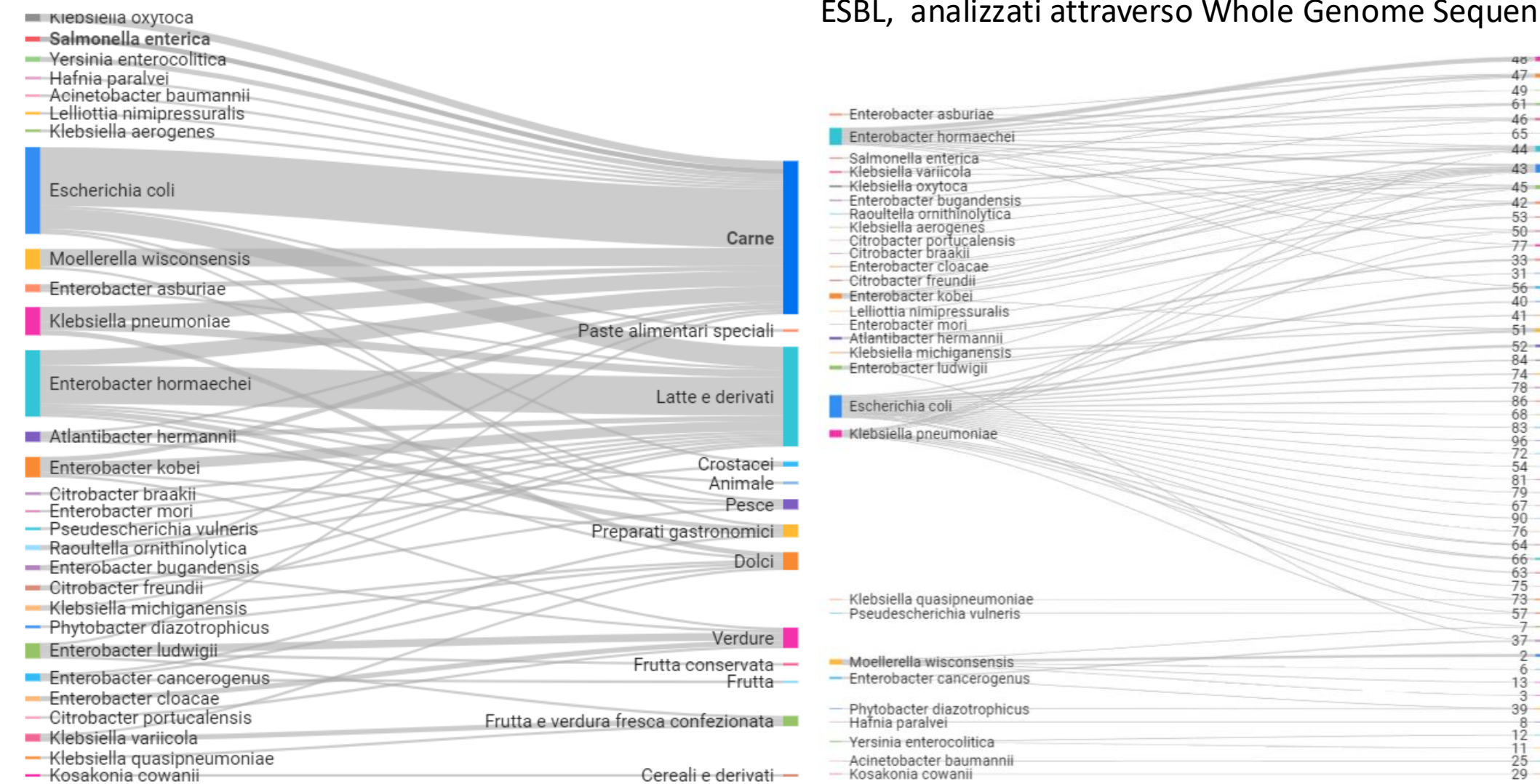


ESBL-PRODUCING ENTEROBACTERIACEAE

Resistenza antibiotica (geni raggruppati in 27 classi di resistenza) relativa a 134 ceppi ESBL, analizzati attraverso Whole Genome Sequencing.



Resistenza antibiotica (geni raggruppati in 27 classi di resistenza) relativa a ESBL, analizzati attraverso Whole Genome Sequencing.



Urgent Threats
 These germs are public health threats that require urgent and aggressive action:

- CARBAPENEM-RESISTANT **ACINETOBACTER**
- CANDIDA AURIS**
- CLOSTRIDIODES DIFFICILE**
- CARBAPENEM-RESISTANT **ENTEROBACTERIACEAE**
- DRUG-RESISTANT **NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE**

CARBAPENEM-RESISTANT ACINETOBACTER
 THREAT LEVEL URGENT

8,500 Estimated cases in hospitalized patients in 2017

700 Estimated deaths in 2017

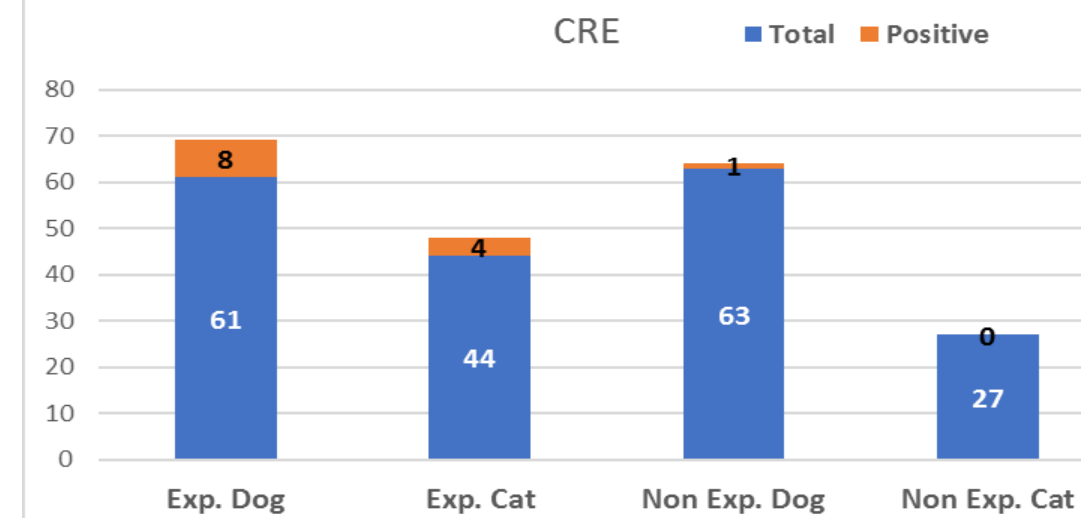
\$281M Estimated attributable healthcare costs in 2017

Acinetobacter bacteria can survive a long time on surfaces. Nearly all carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter* infections happen in patients who recently received care in a healthcare facility.

Hospitalized Pets as a Source of Carbapenem-Resistance

Fabio **Gentilini**¹, Maria Elena **Turba**², Frederique **Pasquali**³, Noemi **Romagnoli**¹, Elisa **Zambon**⁴, Daniele **Terni**⁴, Domenico **Mion**¹, Gisele **Peirano**⁵, Johann Dawid Daniel **Pitout**⁶, Antonio **Parisi**⁶, Vittorio **Sambri**^{7,8} and Renato Giulio **Zanoni**^{1*}

ORIGINAL RESEARCH
 published: 04 November 2019
 doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2019.02872



Urgent Threats

These germs are public health threats that require urgent and aggressive action:



Comparative Immunology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases 70 (2020) 101471



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

**Comparative Immunology, Microbiology
 and Infectious Diseases**

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/cimid



Detection of a novel clone of *Acinetobacter baumannii* isolated from a dog with otitis externa

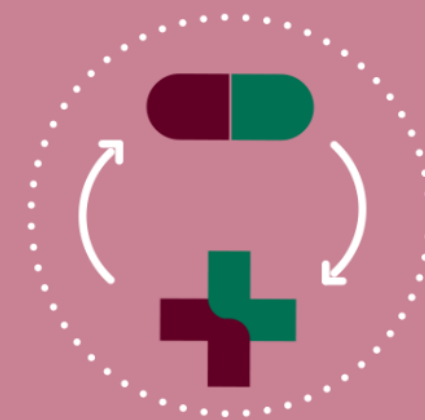


Francesca Paola Nocera^a, Luciana Addante^b, Loredana Capozzi^b, Angelica Bianco^b,
 Filomena Fiorito^a, Luisa De Martino^{a,*}, Antonio Parisi^b





ridurre



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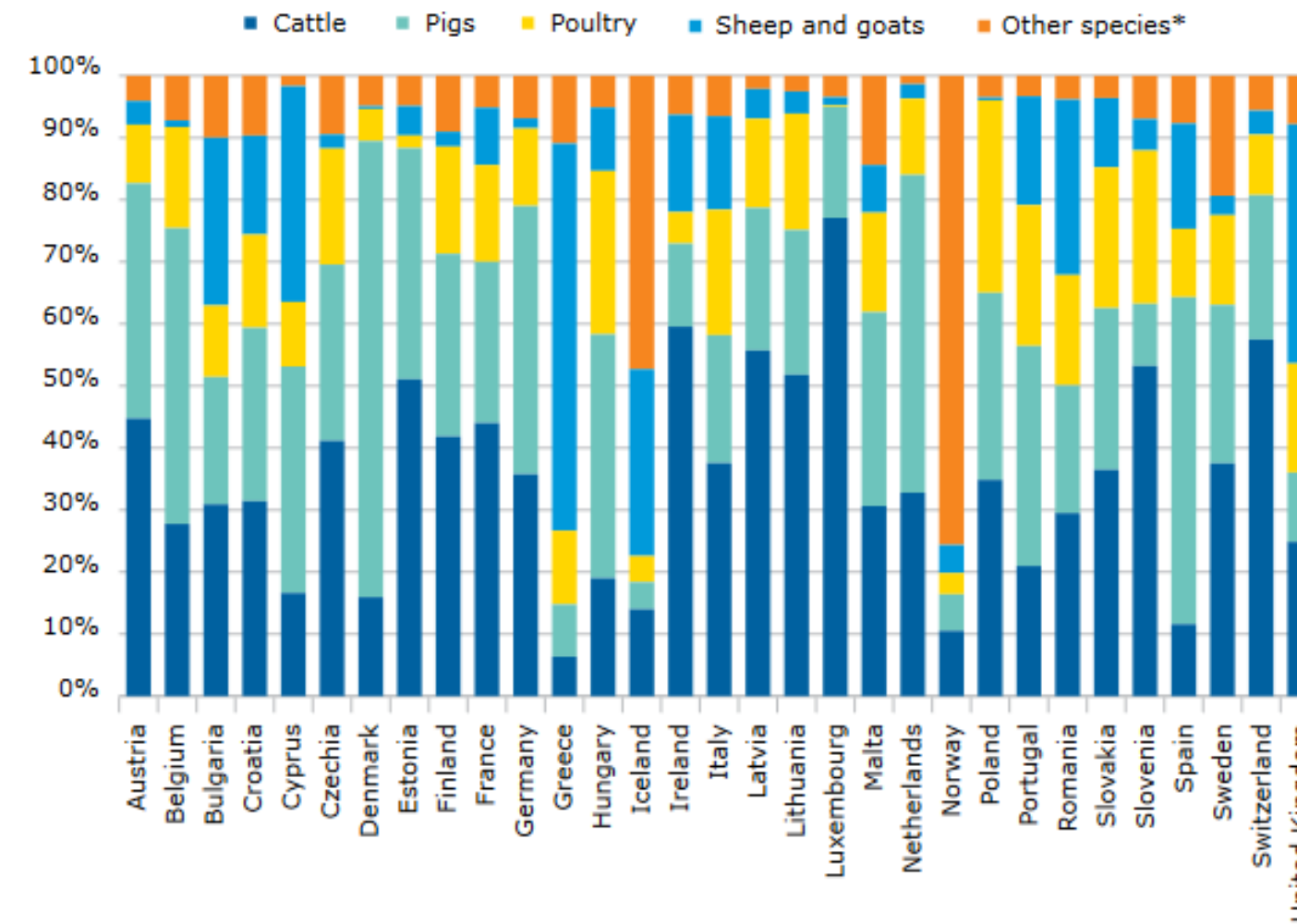
<https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/press/news/170124-0>





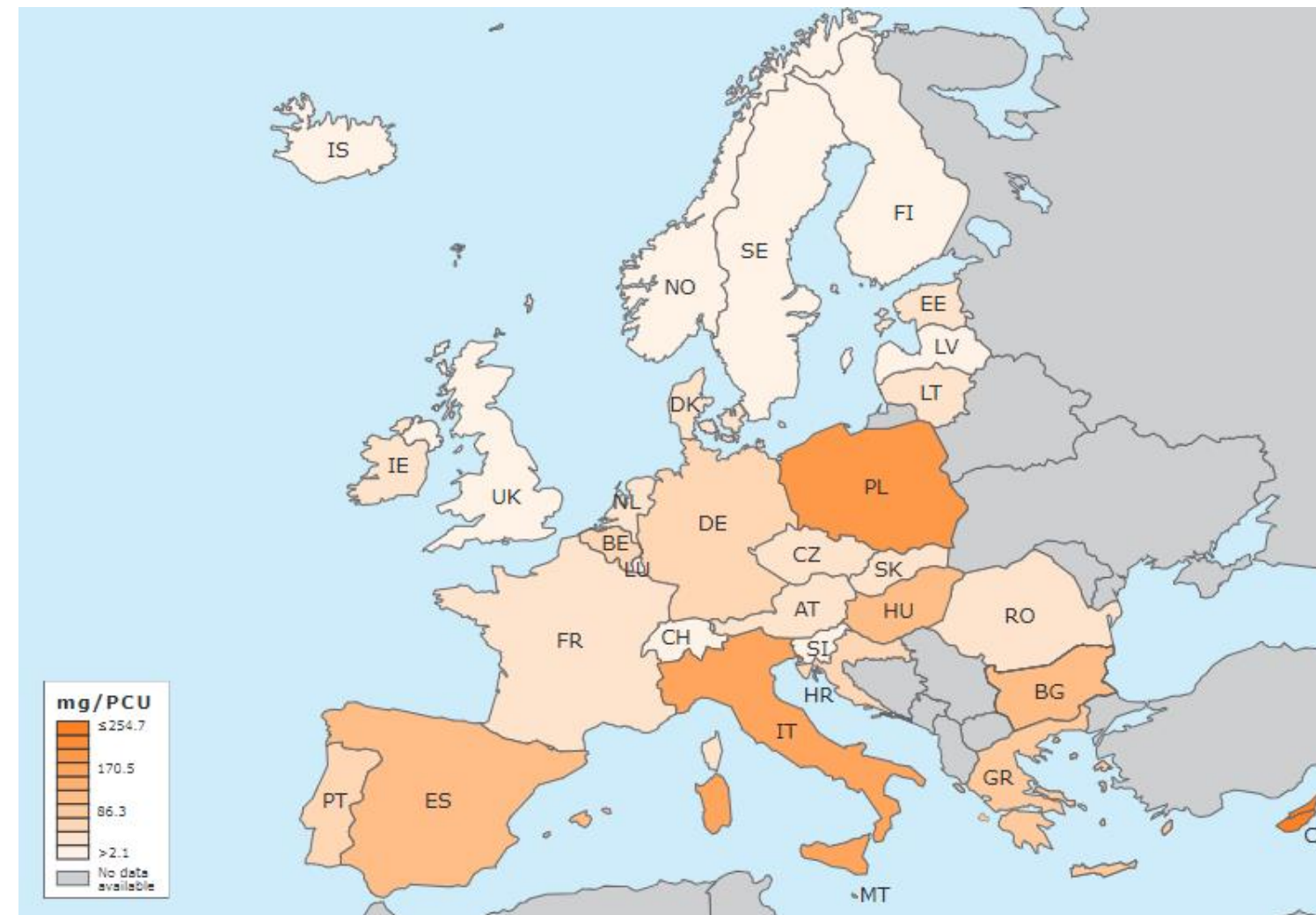
Sales of veterinary antimicrobial agents in 31 European countries in 2019 and 2020

Figure 19. Distribution of the denominator (PCU) in weight by the food-producing animal species, by country, in 2020



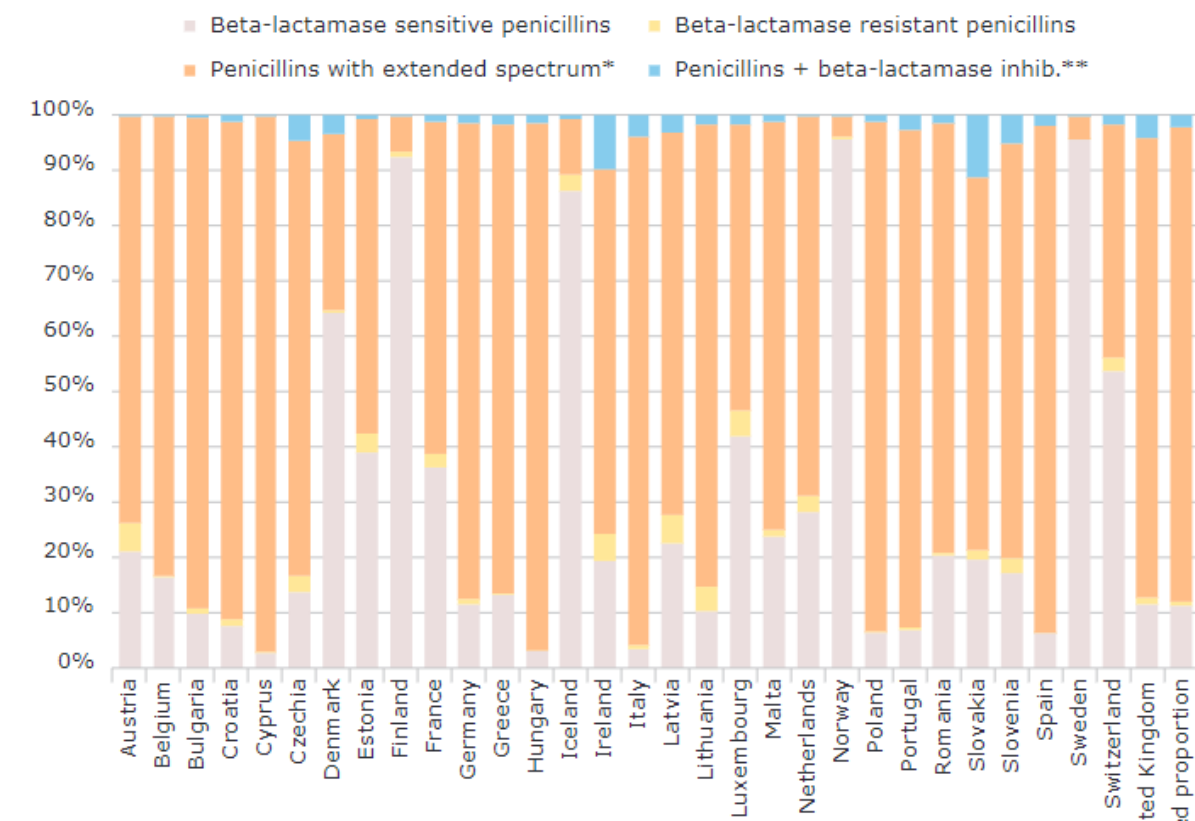
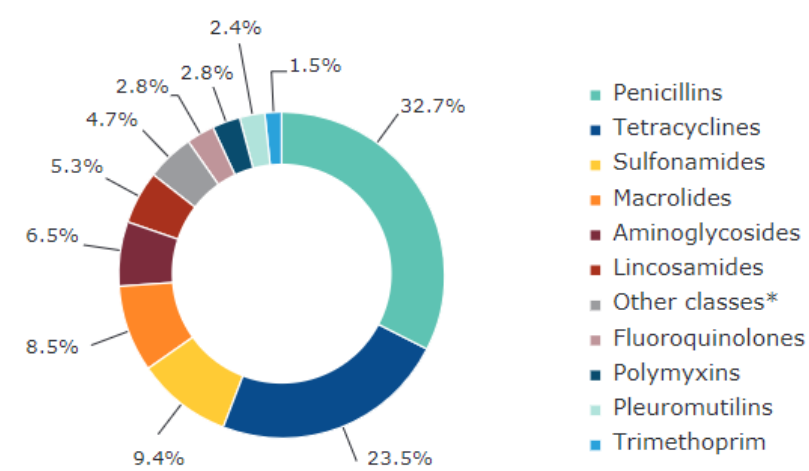


Spatial distribution of overall sales, in mg/PCU, of antibiotic VMPs for food-producing animals in 31 European Countries in 2022





Proportion of aggregated sales, in mg/PCU, of antibiotic VMPs for food-producing animals by antibiotic class in 31 European countries in 2022

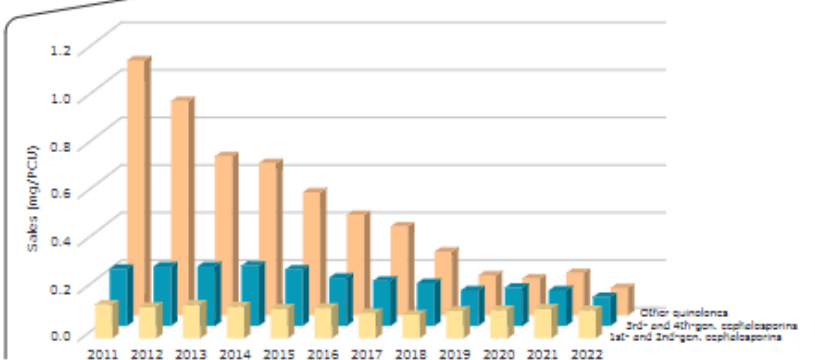
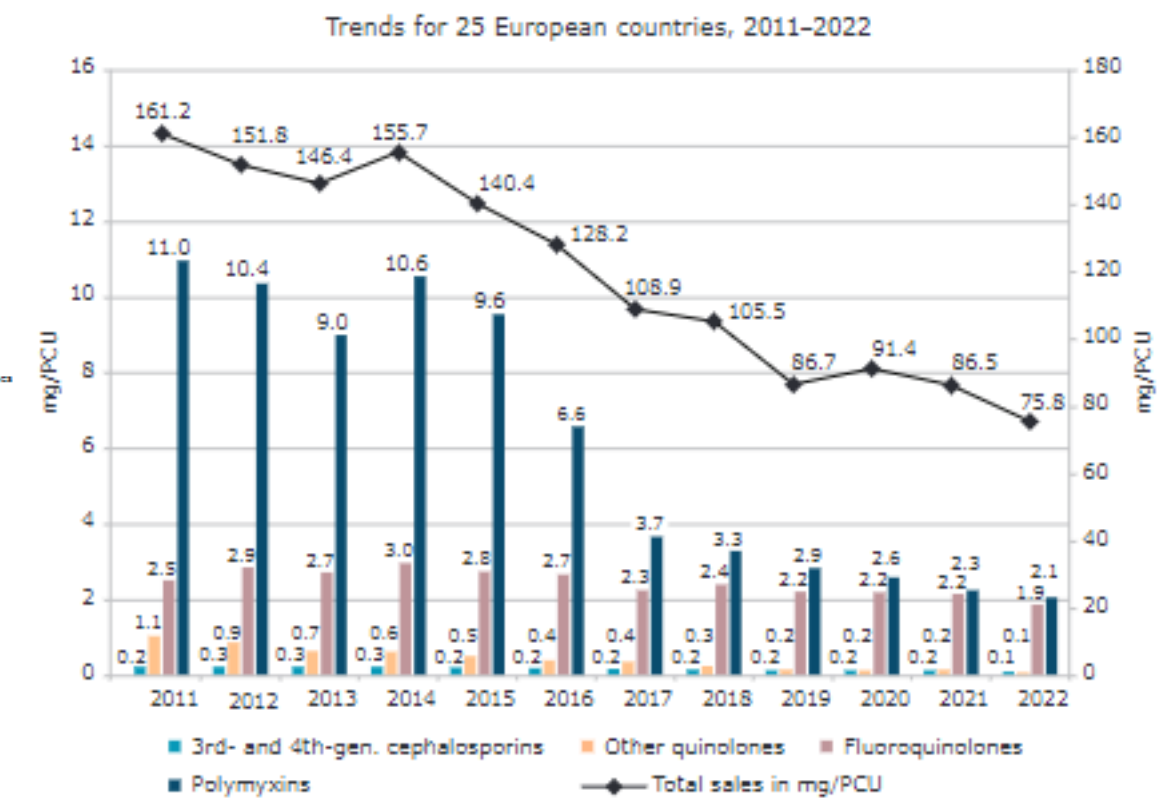
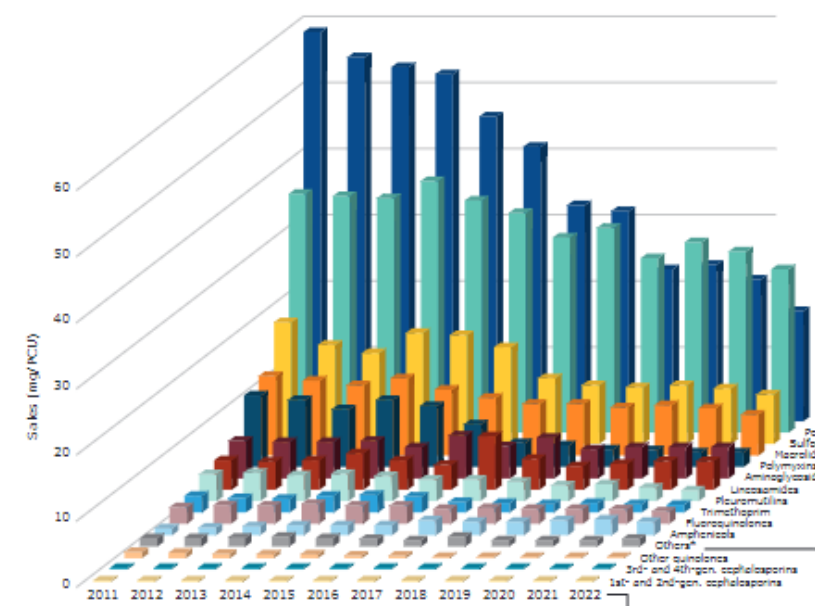


* In 2022, all penicillins included in this group were aminopenicillins (amoxicillin, ampicillin and metampicillin). ** In the ATCvet system, these are classified as combinations of penicillins that include beta-lactamase inhibitors. In 2022, only combinations of amoxicillin with enzyme inhibitor were reported





Trends of aggregated sales (mg/PCU) by antibiotic class in 25 European countries from 2011 to 2022





ridurre

EMA Categorisation of antibiotics for use in animals for prudent and responsible use

Prudent and responsible use of antibiotics in both animals and humans can lower the risk of bacteria becoming resistant.

This is particularly important for antibiotics that are used to treat both people and animals and for antibiotics that are the last line of treatment for critical infections in people.



The Antimicrobial Advice Ad Hoc Expert Group (AMEG) has categorised antibiotics based on the potential consequences to public health of increased antimicrobial resistance when used in animals and the need for their use in veterinary medicine.

The categorisation is intended as a tool to support decision-making by veterinarians on which antibiotic to use.

Veterinarians are encouraged to check the AMEG categorisation before prescribing any antibiotic for animals in their care. The AMEG categorisation does not replace treatment guidelines, which also need to take account of other factors such as supporting information in the Summary of Product Characteristics for available medicines, constraints around use in food-producing species, regional variations in diseases and antibiotic resistance, and national prescribing policies.

Category A
Avoid

- antibiotics in this category are not authorised as veterinary medicines in the EU
- should not be used in food-producing animals
- may be given to companion animals under exceptional circumstances

Category C
Caution

- for antibiotics in this category there are alternatives in human medicine
- for some veterinary indications, there are no alternatives belonging to Category D
- should be considered only when there are no antibiotics in Category D that could be clinically effective

Category B
Restrict

- antibiotics in this category are critically important in human medicine and use in animals should be restricted to mitigate the risk to public health
- should be considered only when there are no antibiotics in Categories C or D that could be clinically effective
- use should be based on antimicrobial susceptibility testing, wherever possible

Category D
Prudence

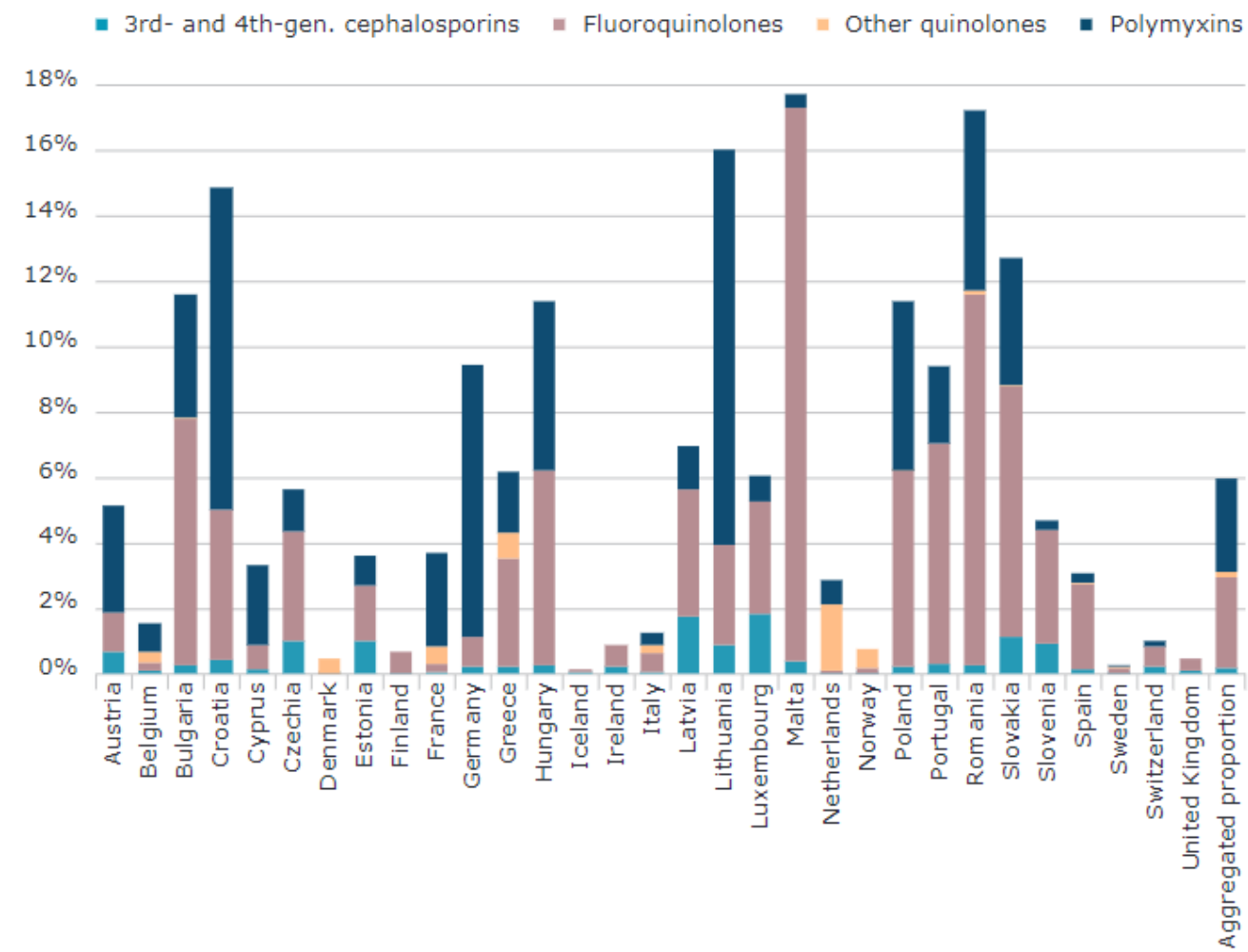
- should be used as first line treatments, whenever possible
- as always, should be used prudently, only when medically needed

Categorisation of antibiotic classes for veterinary use (with examples of substances authorised for human or veterinary use in the EU)					
A	Aminopenicillins medocillin pricedicloxiim	Carbapenems meropenem doripenem	Drugs used solely to treat tuberculous or other mycobacterial diseases levofloxacin ethambutol pyrazinamide ethionamide	Glycopeptides vancomycin	AVOID
	Katolides telithromycin	Lipopeptides dalbavancin	Other cephalosporins and penams (ATC code J01DE), including combinations of 3rd generation cephalosporins with beta-lactamase inhibitors ceftriaxone cefepime ceftazidime ceftiofur ceftiofur sodium ceftiofur sodium ceftiofur sodium ceftiofur sodium	Glycylcyclines tigecycline	
B	Monobactams aztreonam	Oxazolidinones linezolid	Quinolones: fluoroquinolones and other quinolones marbofloxacin enrofloxacin orfloxacin oxolinic acid pradofloxacin	Phosphonic acid derivatives fosfomicin	RESTRICT
	Rifamycins (except rifaximin) rifampicin	Streptogramins pristinamycin virginiamycin	Other cephalosporins and penams (ATC code J01DE), including combinations of 3rd generation cephalosporins with beta-lactamase inhibitors ceftriaxone cefepime ceftazidime ceftiofur ceftiofur sodium ceftiofur sodium	Pseudomonas acids piperacilin	
C	Cephalosporins, 3rd- and 4th-generation, with the exception of combinations with beta-lactamase inhibitors cefepime cefepime cefepime cefepime	Sulfonamides sulfamonomethoxime sulfadiazine	Amphenicols chloramphenicol florfenicol thiamphenicol	Substances only authorised in human medicine following publication of the AMEG categorisation to be determined	CAUTION
	Aminoglycosides (except spectinomycin) amikacin netilmicin dydrostreptomycin framycetin gentamicin kanamycin neomycin paromomycin streptomycin tobramycin	Aminopenicillins, in combination with beta-lactamase inhibitors amoxicillin + clavulanic acid amoxicillin + sulbactam	Lincomides clindamycin fronemycin prifromycin	Mecolides erythromycin clarithromycin oleandomycin spiramycin telitramycin telitramycin tylosin tylosin	
D	Aminopenicillins, without beta-lactamase inhibitors amoxicillin ampicillin metampicillin	Aminoglycosides: spectinomycin only spectinomycin	Sulfonamides, dihydrofolate reductase inhibitors and combinations formosulfazoxazole phthalysulfathiazole sulfacetamide sulfachloropyridazine sulfadiazine sulfamerazine sulfamethoxazole sulfamonomethoxime sulfanilamide sulfapyridine sulfasalazine sulfathiazole sulfisoxazole sulfisoxazole	Nitroimidazoles metronidazole	PRUDENCE
	Tetracyclines chlortetracycline doxycycline erythromycin tetracycline	Anti-staphylococcal penicillins (beta-lactamase-resistant penicillins) cloxacillin dicloxacillin nafcillin oxacillin	Cyclic polypeptides bacitracin	Nitrofurans derivatives furazolidone	
	Natural, narrow-spectrum penicillins (beta-lactamase-sensitive penicillins) benzathine benzylpenicillin benzathine phenoxymethylpenicillin benzylpenicillin penicillamine hydroxide	Anti-staphylococcal penicillins (beta-lactamase-resistant penicillins) phenoxymethylpenicillin procaine benzylpenicillin	Steroid antibiotics fusidic acid		



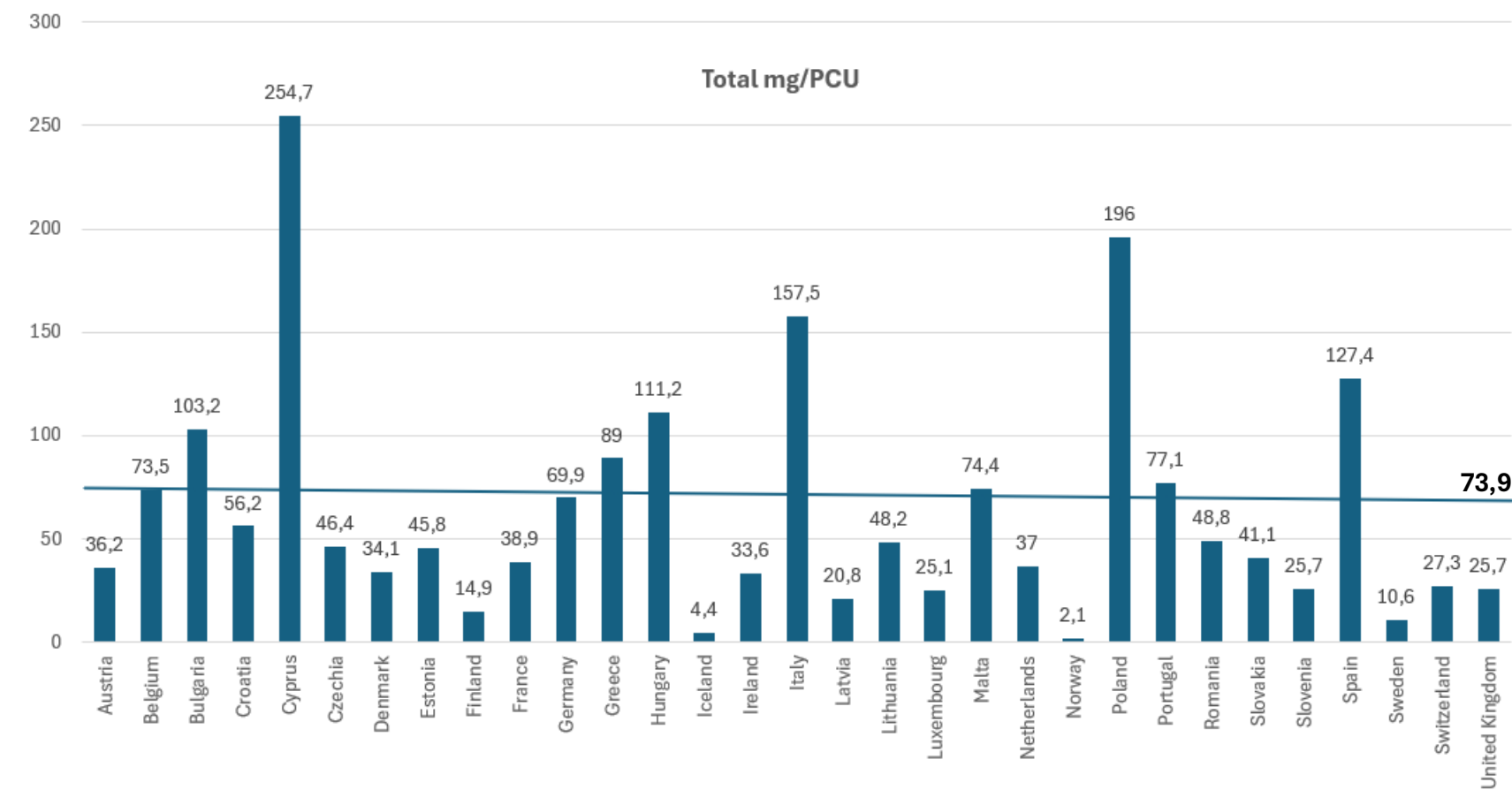


Proportion of sales of 3rd- and 4th-generation cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones, other quinolones and polymyxins of total sales, in mg/PCU, of antibiotic VMPs for food-producing animals in 31 European countries in 2022

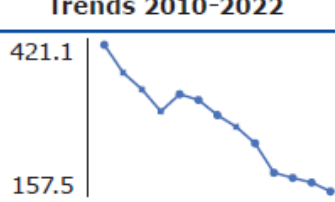




Sales for food-producing species, including horses, in mg/PCU, of the various veterinary antimicrobial classes, by country, for 2022





Country		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Trends 2010-2022
Italy ⁷	Overall sales	421.1	371.0	340.9	301.5	332.3	321.9	294.7	273.7	244.0	191.1	181.8	173.5	157.5	
	3rd- and 4th-gen. cephalosporins	0.35	0.36	0.40	0.38	0.41	0.40	0.38	0.40	0.39	0.19	0.16	0.13	0.09	
	Quinolones (% fluoroquinolones)	12.4 (14%)	11.3 (19%)	9.2 (27%)	7.2 (31%)	7.1 (44%)	6.2 (47%)	4.7 (49%)	5.8 (51%)	4.3 (54%)	2.9 (63%)	2.0 (61%)	1.9 (63%)	1.3 (70%)	
	Polymyxins	40.2	30.7	30.1	27.6	29.4	26.1	15.1	5.2	2.7	0.92	0.70	0.65	0.58	

Dal 2010 al 2022:

- ↓ 62,6% riduzione del consumo totale annuale (da 421,1 mg/PCU a 157,5 mg/PCU)
- ↓ 74,3% riduzione del consumo di cefalosporine di 3^a e 4^a generazione (da 0,35 mg/PCU a 0,09 mg/PCU)
- ↓ 97,6% riduzione del consumo di chinoloni (da 12,4 mg/PCU a 1,3 mg/PCU)
- ↓ 98,6% riduzione del consumo di polimixine (da 40,2 mg/PCU a 0,58 mg/PCU)





Ministero della Salute

Sistema Informativo Nazionale della Farmacosorveglianza Ricetta Veterinaria Elettronica

Home Inizia da qui Informazioni Formazione Manuale Richiesta

Ministero della Salute - Direzione generale della sanità animale e dei farmaci veterinari

Sistema Informativo Nazionale della Farmacosorveglianza per la completa digitalizzazione della gestione dei medicinali veterinari, dalla prescrizione da parte del veterinario fino alla somministrazione agli animali, attraverso l'introduzione della ricetta veterinaria elettronica ...
 (continua)

Scopri i servizi







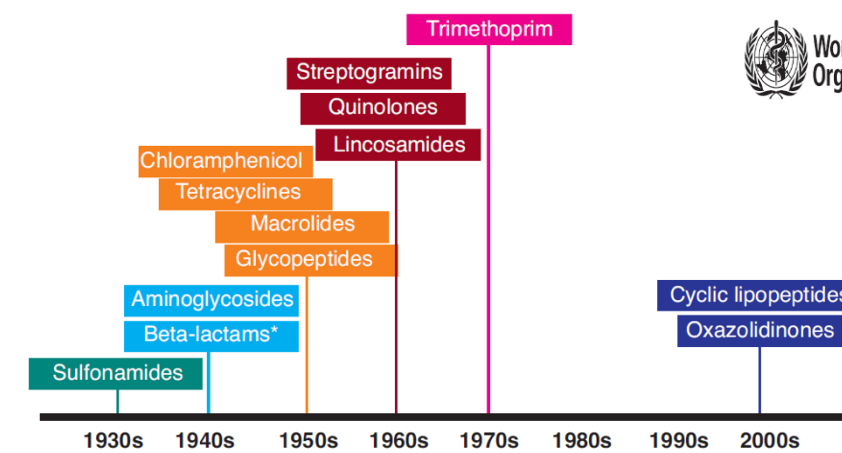
LINEE GUIDA
 PER L'USO PRUDENTE
 DEGLI ANTIMICROBICI
 NEGLI ALLEVAMENTI ZOOTECNICI
 PER LA PREVENZIONE
 DELL'ANTIMICROBICO-RESISTENZA
 E PROPOSTE ALTERNATIVE

Sezione per la
 Farmacosorveglianza sui Medicinali Veterinari
 Ministero Della Salute



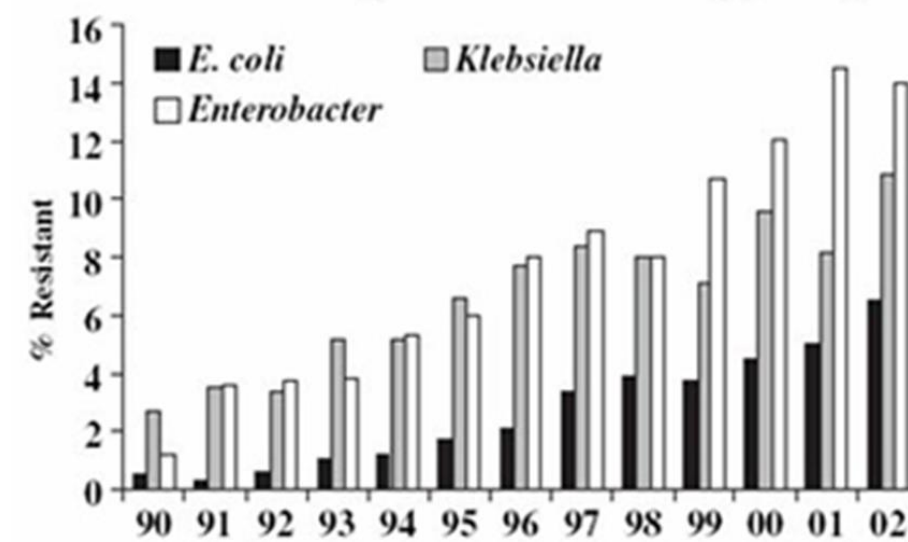

LINEE GUIDA
 Uso dell'antimicrobico
 nell'allevamento
 bovino da latte



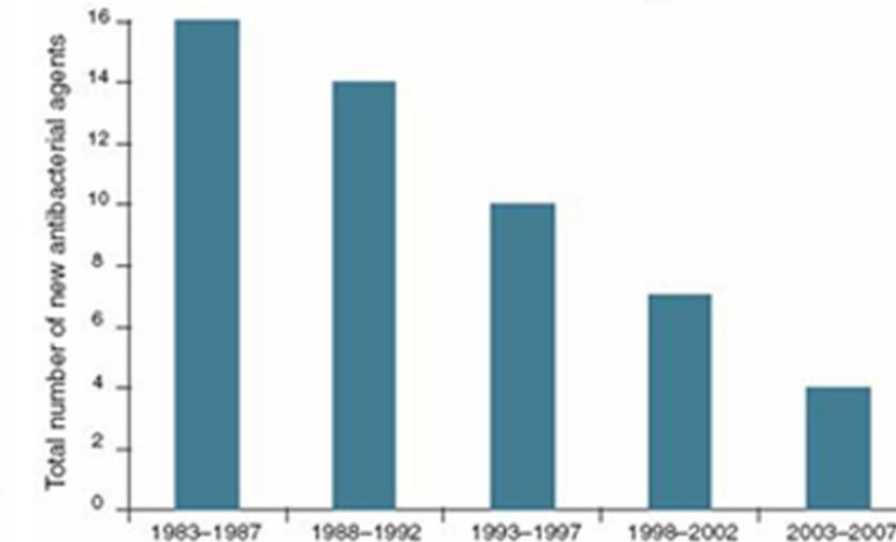
World Health Organization The evolving threat of antimicrobial resistance: options for action.

A. Increase in drug resistance among pathogens



Source: Clinical Microbiol infect 2004; 10 (Suppl. 4): 1-9

B. Decreased number of new drugs in the market



Source: Nat Biotech 2006 24: 1521





frontiers
 in Microbiology

REVIEW
 published: 26 January 2021
 doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2021.609459

Futuristic Non-antibiotic Therapies to Combat Antibiotic Resistance: A Review

Manoj Kumar^{1*}, Devojit Kumar Sarma¹, Swasti Shubham¹, Manoj Kumawat¹, Vinod Verma², Praveen Balabaskaran Nina², Devraj JP⁴, Santosh Kumar⁴, Birbal Singh⁴ and Rajnarayan R. Tiwari¹



Review
Artificial Intelligence and Antibiotic Discovery

Liliana David¹, Anca Monica Brata^{2,*}, Cristina Mogosan³, Cristina Pop³, Zoltan Czako⁴, Lucian Muresan⁵, Abdulrahman Ismaiel¹, Dinu Iuliu Dumitrascu⁶, Daniel Corneliu Leucuta⁷, Mihaela Fadygas Stanculete⁸, Irina Iaru³ and Stefan Lucian Popa¹



- Phage therapy**
Natural or engineered viruses that attack and kill bacteria
- Lysins**
Enzymes that directly and quickly act on bacteria
- Antibodies**
Bind to particular bacteria or their products, restricting their ability to cause disease
- Probiotics**
Prevent pathogenic bacteria colonising the gut
- Immune stimulation**
Boosts the patient's natural immune system
- Peptides**
Non-mammalian animals' natural defences against infection



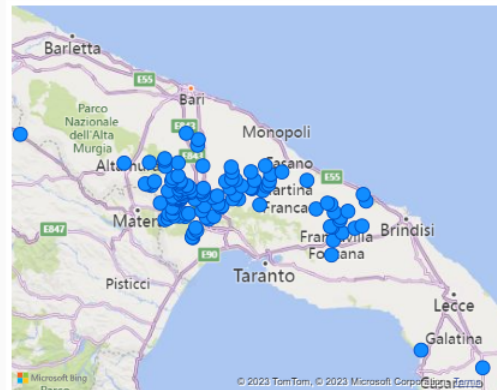




BENESSERE RUMINANTI ALLEVAMENTI AGGREGATI

Dati del 24/04/2023 - Elaborati il 26/04/2023

Tipo Animale: LATTE LIBERA | Anno: 2022 | Regione: ASL-ATS



Il confronto è tra gli elementi selezionati ed il totale nazionale a pari Anno e Tipo Animale

Questionari selez. su totale: 118
Allevamenti selez. su totale: 117
Capi Allev. selez. su totale: 12K

Confronto medie indicatori benessere tra allevamenti selezionati VS media nazionale

Indicatore	Selezione	Nazionale
Punteggio Benessere Complessivo	75,1	78,2

Confronto medie indicatori benessere per area tra allevamenti selezionati VS media nazionale

Area	Selezione	Nazionale
Management	61,6	76,3
Strutture	64,8	69,1
ABM	86,9	83,9
Gr.Rischi	65,2	56,0

Confronto Quartili

Minimo, Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4

Area	Minimo	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Management	~55	~65	~75	~85	~95
Strutture	~55	~65	~75	~85	~95
ABM	~55	~65	~75	~85	~95
Gr.Rischi	~55	~65	~75	~85	~95

Il confronto è tra gli elementi selezionati ed il totale nazionale a pari Anno e Tipo Animale


Analisi Risposte

Dom.	Area	INSUFF.	ACCETT.	OTTIM.
16	ADDETTI (N)	0	22	95
17	ADDETTI FORM	1	68	48
18	GEST GRUPPI	42	67	8
19	ISPEZIONI NDE	0	26	91
20	ISP. NDEG VIT	2	88	27
21	GEST ANIMALI	0	104	13
22	ABBATTIMENTO	0	115	2
23	GEST MALATI	0	117	0
24	RAZIONE	0	78	39
25	FREQ ALIM	0	67	50
26	RAZ. CONC.	7	110	0
Totale		873	5.471	4.186

Lista Allevamenti

Dom.	Area	INSUFF.	ACCETT.	OTTIM.
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26	RAZ. CONC.	7	110	0
Totale		873	5.471	4.186

OTTIMALE: 4214 (39,68%)
ACCETTABILE: 5526 (52,03%)
INSUFFICIENTE: 880 (8,29%)





CLASSYFARM
CRUSCOTTO FARMACO
BIOMASSA AGGREGATO

Data ultimo aggiornamento: 05/08/2024 09:56:29
 Username: a.milano_VET

Anno: 2024 Criticità: TUTTE [Reset Filtri](#)

Regione: Tutte ASL: Tutte

Specie: BOVINO - LATTE Ind. Prod.: Tutte

Mediana Media Pesata

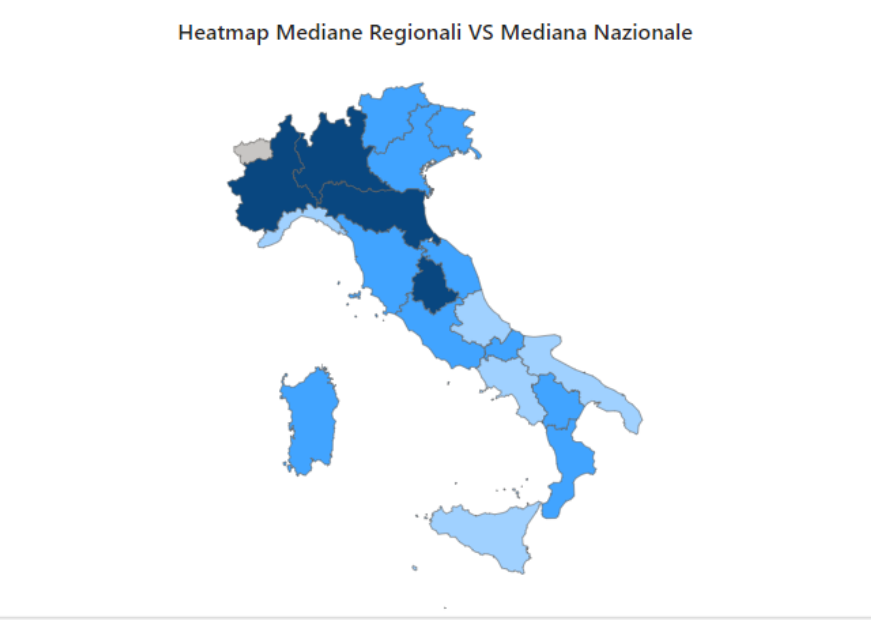
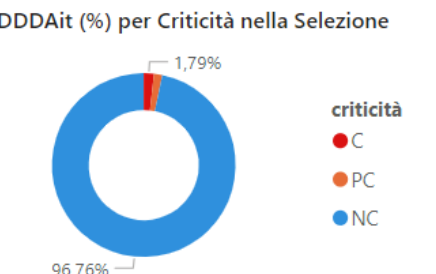
Heatmap Nazionale Mappa Dettaglio

Tabella (allev selezionati) Guida



BOVINO - LATTE
2024 - 6 M

Allevamenti Selezionati: 704
 Allevamenti Selezionati > 50 capi: 333

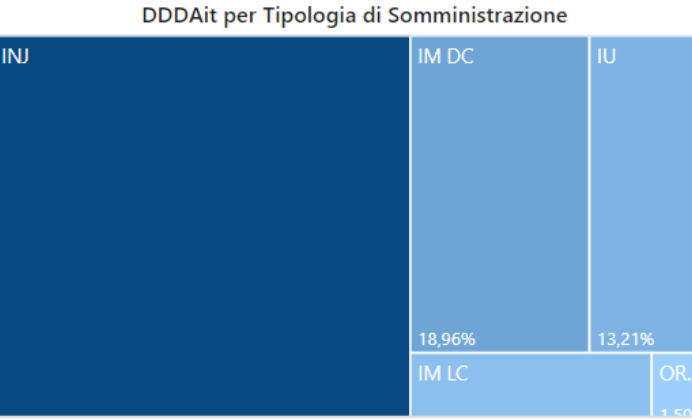
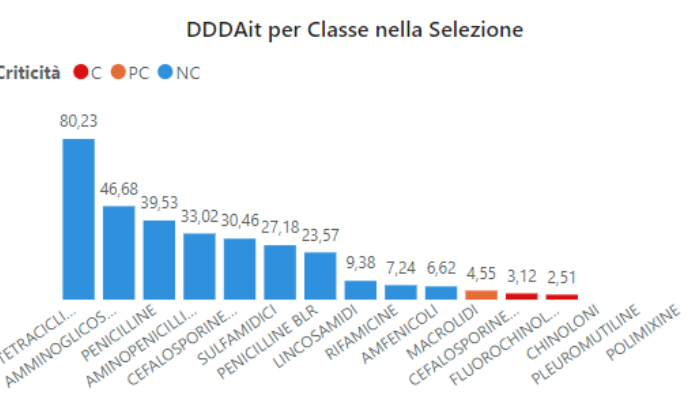


Selezionare il paragone territoriale desiderato

Nazionale Regionale ASL

Q1: 0.46 Q2: 1.71 Q3: 3.22 Q4: 3.22

* Soglie cambio quartile







STEWARDSHIP ED APPROPRIATEZZA DIAGNOSTICA

Codice Allevamento: Tutte RESET FILTRI

Specie: Tutte Anno: Tutte

Regione: Tutte ASL: Tutte

Patogeno: Tutte Patologia: Tutte

Riepilogo Allevamenti selezionati

Istituto	Allevamento	Specie	Regione	ASL
IZSLER	020FG011	0122	Puglia	S115
IZSLER	028FG018	0121	Puglia	S115
IZSLER	001BA056	0121	Puglia	S114
IZSLER	021BA058	0122	Puglia	S114
IZSLER	021BA304	0121	Puglia	S114
IZSLER	021BA369	0121	Puglia	S114
IZSLER	021BA426	0121	Puglia	S114
IZSLER	031BA108	0122	Puglia	S114
IZSLER	031BA150	0121	Puglia	S114

Numero conferimenti: **55**

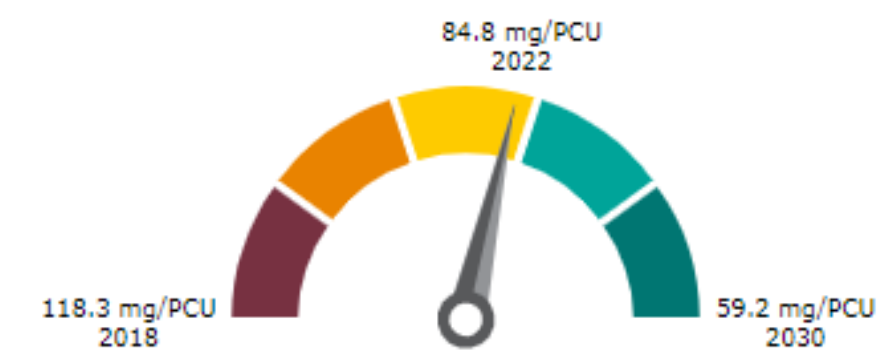
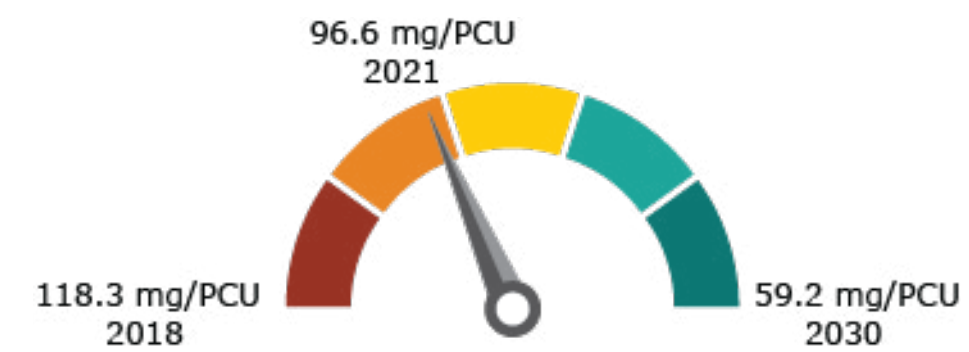
Numero campioni: **185**

Generale	Patogeno	Patologia	Sensibilità PA																																																																
<p>Conferimenti per Patogeno</p>	<p>Patogeno</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Pleuropneumoniae E. Coli Emolitico E. Coli spp. H. Somni M. Bovis Mycoplasma spp P. Multocida P13 PRRS 	<p>Conferimenti per Patologia</p>																																																																	
<p>Sensibilità Principio Attivo</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID Campione</th> <th>Amminosidina</th> <th>Amoxicillina</th> <th>AcidoClavulamico</th> <th>Ampicillina</th> <th>Cefazolina</th> <th>Fiorfenicolo</th> <th>Gentamicina</th> <th>Kanamicina</th> <th>Spectinomina</th> <th>Sulfosozazolo</th> <th>Tetraciclina</th> <th>Tiamulina</th> <th>Trimetoprim + sulfonamidi</th> <th>Gamtramnicina</th> <th>Tid</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2024-04-23_128369_S_1_PASTEURELLA MULTOCIDA</td> <td>Q: 2</td> <td>R</td> <td></td> <td>Q: 4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Q: 1</td> <td>Q: 4</td> <td></td> <td>Q: 8</td> <td>NA</td> <td>Q: 16</td> <td>Q: 2</td> <td>Q: 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2024-02-02_02_37847_2_1_PASTEURELLA MULTOCIDA</td> <td>Q: 4</td> <td>R</td> <td></td> <td>Q: 8</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Q: 1</td> <td>Q: 8</td> <td></td> <td>Q: 4</td> <td>NA</td> <td>Q: 16</td> <td>Q: 2</td> <td>Q: 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023-10-25_336627_1_1_PASTEURELLA MULTOCIDA</td> <td>Q: 1</td> <td>R</td> <td></td> <td>Q: 8</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Q: 1</td> <td>Q: 4</td> <td></td> <td>Q: 4</td> <td>NA</td> <td>Q: 16</td> <td>Q: 2</td> <td>Q: 4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				ID Campione	Amminosidina	Amoxicillina	AcidoClavulamico	Ampicillina	Cefazolina	Fiorfenicolo	Gentamicina	Kanamicina	Spectinomina	Sulfosozazolo	Tetraciclina	Tiamulina	Trimetoprim + sulfonamidi	Gamtramnicina	Tid	2024-04-23_128369_S_1_PASTEURELLA MULTOCIDA	Q: 2	R		Q: 4				Q: 1	Q: 4		Q: 8	NA	Q: 16	Q: 2	Q: 4	2024-02-02_02_37847_2_1_PASTEURELLA MULTOCIDA	Q: 4	R		Q: 8				Q: 1	Q: 8		Q: 4	NA	Q: 16	Q: 2	Q: 4	2023-10-25_336627_1_1_PASTEURELLA MULTOCIDA	Q: 1	R		Q: 8				Q: 1	Q: 4		Q: 4	NA	Q: 16	Q: 2	Q: 4
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<p>Classificazione Conferimenti</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fonte</th> <th>N.Conf</th> <th>Anno</th> <th>Patogeno</th> <th>Tipizzazione</th> <th>Sierotipo</th> <th>Quantificazione</th> <th>Alleviz</th> <th>Specie</th> <th>Materiale</th> <th>ID Fiscale</th> <th>N. Campioni</th> <th>Patologia</th> <th>Data</th> <th>Proprietario</th> <th>Veterinario</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IZSLER</td> <td>58757</td> <td>2022</td> <td>H. Somni</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>001BA056</td> <td>BOVINO - VACCA</td> <td>TAMPONE NASALE</td> <td>07642520725</td> <td>4</td> <td>Respiratoria</td> <td>2022-02-17</td> <td>Agricola Della Corte Di Spinelli Felice & Angelo Societa' Agricola Semplice</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>IZSLER</td> <td>58757</td> <td>2022</td> <td>Mycoplasma spp</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>001BA056</td> <td>BOVINO - VACCA</td> <td>TAMPONE NASALE</td> <td>07642520725</td> <td>4</td> <td>Respiratoria</td> <td>2022-02-17</td> <td>Agricola Della Corte Di Spinelli Felice & Angelo Societa' Agricola Semplice</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Fonte	N.Conf	Anno	Patogeno	Tipizzazione	Sierotipo	Quantificazione	Alleviz	Specie	Materiale	ID Fiscale	N. Campioni	Patologia	Data	Proprietario	Veterinario	IZSLER	58757	2022	H. Somni				001BA056	BOVINO - VACCA	TAMPONE NASALE	07642520725	4	Respiratoria	2022-02-17	Agricola Della Corte Di Spinelli Felice & Angelo Societa' Agricola Semplice		IZSLER	58757	2022	Mycoplasma spp				001BA056	BOVINO - VACCA	TAMPONE NASALE	07642520725	4	Respiratoria	2022-02-17	Agricola Della Corte Di Spinelli Felice & Angelo Societa' Agricola Semplice																	
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Farm to Fork strategy
 for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system





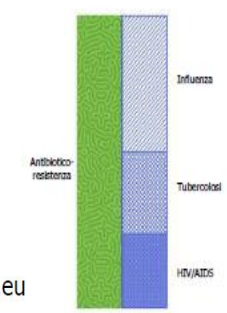
ecdc.europa.eu
antibiotic.ecdc.europa.eu



Antibiotico-resistenza una minaccia crescente per l'uomo

La resistenza agli antibiotici è la capacità dei batteri di contrastare l'azione di uno o più antibiotici. Gli esseri umani e gli animali non diventano resistenti agli antibiotici, sono i batteri trasportati da uomini e animali che possono farlo.

Il carico delle infezioni dovute a batteri resistenti agli antibiotici, sulla popolazione europea, è paragonabile a quello dell'influenza, delle tubercolosi e dell'HIV/AIDS messe insieme.



33.000 morti

Ogni anno, 33.000 persone muoiono a causa di un'infezione dovuta a batteri resistenti agli antibiotici. Questo numero è paragonabile al totale di passeggeri di oltre 100 aerei di linea transatlantici.



Il 75% delle infezioni dovute a batteri resistenti agli antibiotici, in Europa, è rappresentata da infezioni considerate prevenibili. Questo fenomeno potrebbe essere ridotto al minimo attraverso adeguata misura di prevenzione e controllo delle infezioni, così come la corretta gestione degli antibiotici nelle strutture sanitarie.

Aumento dell'impatto

Tra il 2007 e il 2015, il peso di ciascuno dei 16 batteri resistenti agli antibiotici monitorati è aumentato, in particolare *Klebsiella pneumoniae* ed *Escherichia coli*.



Soluzioni

C'è ancora tempo per contrastare la resistenza agli antibiotici e garantire che questi rimangano efficaci in futuro, attraverso:

- Uso prudente degli antibiotici e solo quando necessari
- Implementazione di buone pratiche di prevenzione e controllo delle infezioni, inclusa l'igiene delle mani, lo screening dei portatori (pazienti particolarmente infetti da batteri multiresistenti, ricoverato nei parenti infetti o portatori)
- Promuovere la ricerca e lo sviluppo di nuovi antibiotici con meccanismi di azione innovativi

Tutti siamo responsabili

Tutti possiamo fare la nostra parte per affrontare questa minaccia per la salute umana: pazienti, medici, infermieri, farmacisti, veterinari, agricoltori, cittadini e politici.

Ultima generazione di antibiotici

Le infezioni batteriche resistenti ad antibiotici di ultima generazione, come coliformi e clostridi, in alcuni casi, non hanno opzioni di trattamento disponibili - rappresentano il 30% di tutte le infezioni da germi antibiotico-resistenti.

GLI ANTIMICROBICI SONO ESSENZIALI IN MEDICINA UMANA E VETERINARIA

AIUTACI A PROTEGGERE LA LORO CAPACITÀ DI COMBATTERE LE INFEZIONI

SEI UN ALLEVATORE? SEGUI QUESTE 5 SEMPLICI REGOLE

1. **Somministra gli antimicrobici soltanto se prescritti da un medico veterinario**
2. **Ricordati che gli antimicrobici non curano tutte le infezioni. Pertanto, devono essere usati solo se necessari**
3. **Rispetta la dose e la durata del trattamento terapeutico, così come il tempo di attesa, secondo quanto prescritto dal medico veterinario**
4. **Acquista gli antimicrobici soltanto da fonti autorizzate**
5. **Ricordati che l'uso di antimicrobici deve essere associato a buone pratiche zootecniche e di igiene, programmi vaccinali**

ABBIAMO BISOGNO DI TE

TUTTI ABBIAMO UN RUOLO DA GIOCARE E ANCHE TU PUOI FORNIRE IL TUO AIUTO



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Antibiotic Resistance Spreads Easily Across the Globe

Resistant bacteria and fungi can spread across countries and continents through people, animals, and goods.



> J Law Med Ethics. 2015 Summer;43 Suppl 3:33-7. doi: 10.1111/jlme.12272.

Antibiotic Resistance Is a Tragedy of the Commons That Necessitates Global Cooperation

Aidan Hollis ¹, Peter Maybarduk ²



Detect Resistant Threats

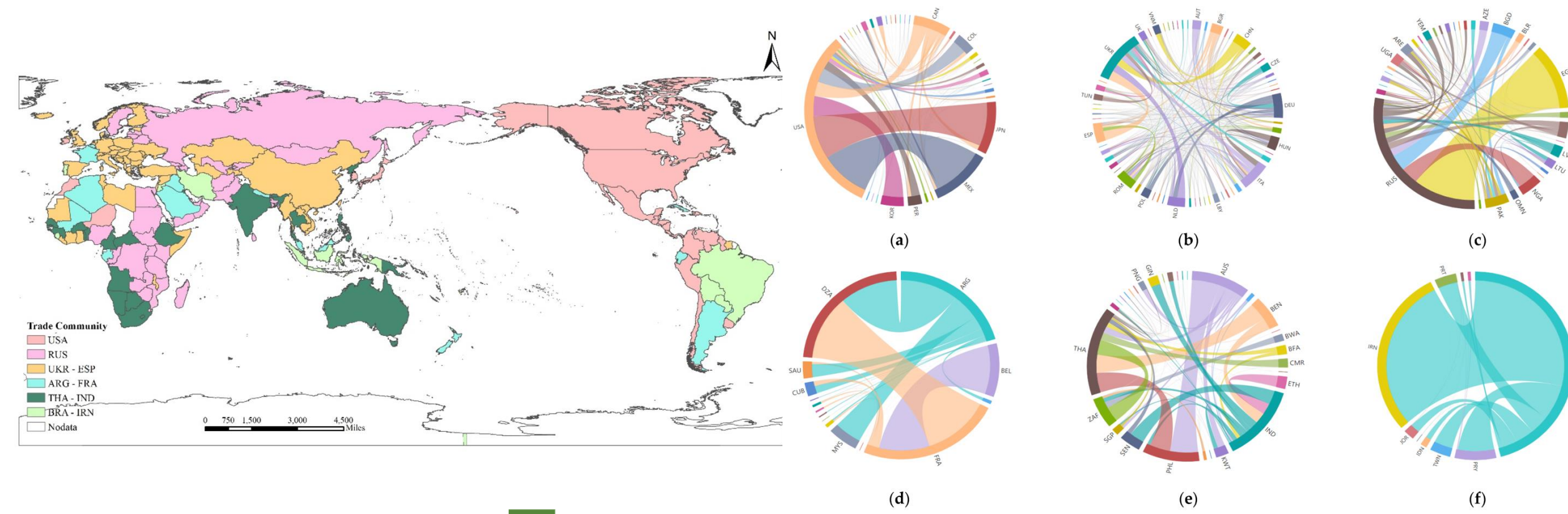


Prevent & Contain Resistant Germs



Improve Antibiotic Use





Article

Evolution of Global Food Trade Patterns and Its Implications for Food Security Based on Complex Network Analysis

Jieyong Wang^{1,2,*} and Chun Dai^{1,2,3}



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Grazie per la cortese attenzione

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Detect Resistant Threats
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