

# Antimicrobial stewardship on-farm



#### **ANTIMICROBIALS**

Prescribed by a vet to kill bacteria, viruses, parasites and treat disease in the flock



## ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Microbes developing immunity to antimicrobials due to overuse, making antimicrobials ineffective for treating disease



## ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP

Using antimicrobials responsibly to reduce the occurrence of antimicrobial resistance



#### ΔΙΜ

As little disease with as few antimicrobials as possible



#### WHO

All farms need to assess their approach to antimicrobial use







#### HOW

Use as **few antimicrobials** as possible and **only** when needed



#### WHY

To **reduce** antimicrobial resistance in layer flocks

#### MAKE SURE YOUR FARM IS USING:

- the right diagnosis
- ✓ at the right dose
- ✓ through the right route

- the right drug
- at the right time
- for the right length of time



## Implementing antimicrobial stewardship on-farm

## REDUCE USE



## MINIMISE THE NEED FOR ANTIMICROBIALS THOUGH OPTIMISING:

- ✓ Hygiene & Sanitation
- ✓ Nutritional Management
- **✓** Biosecurity Practices
- √ Vaccination Program
- ✓ Animal Handling

#### **A FEW THINGS TO ASK**

- ? Can seasonal peaks of poor health be prevented?
- Can disease be prevented through vaccination?
- Could facilities and equipment be repaired or replaced to improve disease control?
- **?** Have biosecurity practices been reviewed for weaknesses?

## REFINE USE

**OF ANTIMICROBIALS** 



- ? Are antimicrobials used only when prescribed by a vet?
- ? Are antimicrobials being used as per the manufacturer's instructions?
- ? Are dosages confirmed with a vet to make sure they are accurate?
- ? Are antimicrobials only given to hens that need it?

Answering 'no' to any of the above indicates area for improvement.

### 2 ASSIGN RESPONSIBILITY

Make someone responsible for monitoring and reviewing on-farm antimicrobials use.

Make all staff aware of the importance of antimicrobial stewardship.

## MONITOR USE OF ANTIMICROBIALS

Record all events of antimicrobial administration and their outcomes. This will enable the farm to assess the success of the current approach taken to disease management:

- ? Has the amount of antimicrobials used increased or decreased since the last flock?
- ? Are there usage patterns, such as hens in one shed receiving more treatment than others year on year?
- ? Is the first treatment enough or are hens being retreated for the same disease?

Use these learnings to improve disease management and antimicrobial usage in future, keeping in mind the aim of as LITTLE DISEASE with as FEW ANTIMICROBIALS AS POSSIBLE.