

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 antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

## KEY AREA 1: Appropriate Antimicrobial Use In Veterinary Medicine

Working together, TATFAR partners:

- Developed a table of risk profile elements, focused on the Codex Guidelines for Risk Analysis of Foodborne AMR to streamline future risk profiles the time and data needed for those elements and considerations for which elements would be required depending on the problem.
- Shared information to promote antibiotic stewardship principles in veterinary communities and efforts to improve surveillance of AMR in foodborne bacteria.

### Canada

- Collects annual reports on the sales volume of veterinary antimicrobials considered to be [important in human medicine](#) to support AMR surveillance programs and stewardship. For example:
  - Mandatory collection of annual antimicrobial sales data from manufacturers, importers and compounders of medically important antimicrobials intended for use in animals, called the [Veterinary Antimicrobial Sales Reporting \(VASR\)](#) system.
  - Published the [2018 Veterinary Antimicrobial Sales Highlights Report](#), which reflects the first year of sales data submitted through the VASR system.
- Develops guidance to address appropriate antimicrobial use. For example:
  - Provided a comprehensive view of efforts to develop their Pan-Canadian Framework for Action to address AMR.

### European Union

- Sets a legal framework with concrete measures to fight AMR and to promote a prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials in animals. For example:
  - Adopted [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/6 on veterinary medical products](#).
  - Adopted a [concept paper setting](#) the scope of the guideline to be developed.
- Develops guidance and materials to address appropriate antimicrobial use in animals. For example:
  - Established the "Better Training for Safer Food" initiative that included the promotion of prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials in animals.



## EU (continued)

- Produced [yearly European Summary Reports for AMR](#) (EFSA-ECDC USR-AMR) on AMR in zoonotic and indicator bacteria from humans, animals, and food according to the European Legislation.
- Published a [guidance on methods for antimicrobial data collection by animal species at a national level, as well as on the denominator to report the data](#).

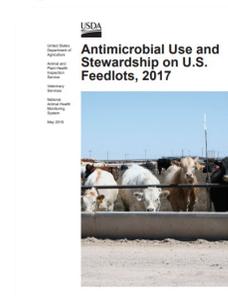
## Norway

- Informs and assists in activities that promote prudent use of antimicrobials in animals. For example:
  - Published an [AMR action plan](#) focused on disease prevention and prudent use of antibiotics, 2017.
  - Restricted the use in animals of [certain human antibiotics](#) because of the potential consequences to public health of AMR to these antibiotics.



## United States

- Develops and shares products for appropriate antimicrobial use in food-producing animals. For example:
  - Released the latest annual antimicrobial sales reports, titled [2019 Annual Summary Report on Antimicrobials Sold or Distributed for Use in Food-Producing Animals](#).
  - Published a [proposed method](#) for adjusting data on antimicrobials sold or distributed for use in food-producing animals, using a biomass denominator.
  - Funded five-year pilot projects to explore methodologies for on-farm antimicrobial use data collection for cattle, swine, and poultry.
  - Published two reports titled [Antimicrobial Use and Stewardship on U.S. Feedlots, 2017](#) and [Antimicrobial Use and Stewardship on U.S. Swine Operations, 2017](#).



## Moving Forward

TATFAR partners will continue to share information on:

- Methodologies for reporting consumption of antimicrobials by animal species, summarizing the various methods used by TATFAR partners.
- Approaches to risk analysis for foodborne AMR, including ideas and expertise on how to effectively conduct risk analysis of foodborne AMR.
- Ways to promote antimicrobial stewardship principles in veterinary communities and efforts to improve surveillance of AMR in foodborne bacteria.

Learn more: [www.cdc.gov/TATFAR](http://www.cdc.gov/TATFAR)



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