ANIMAL HEALTH IRELAND

www.PigHealthCheck.ie

FARMER GUIDE TO VIEWING ANTIMICROBIAL USAGE DATA ON THE PIG HEALTHCHECK DASHBOARD

FARMGUIDEVIEWAMRPHCDASh APRIL 2023

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CONTENTS

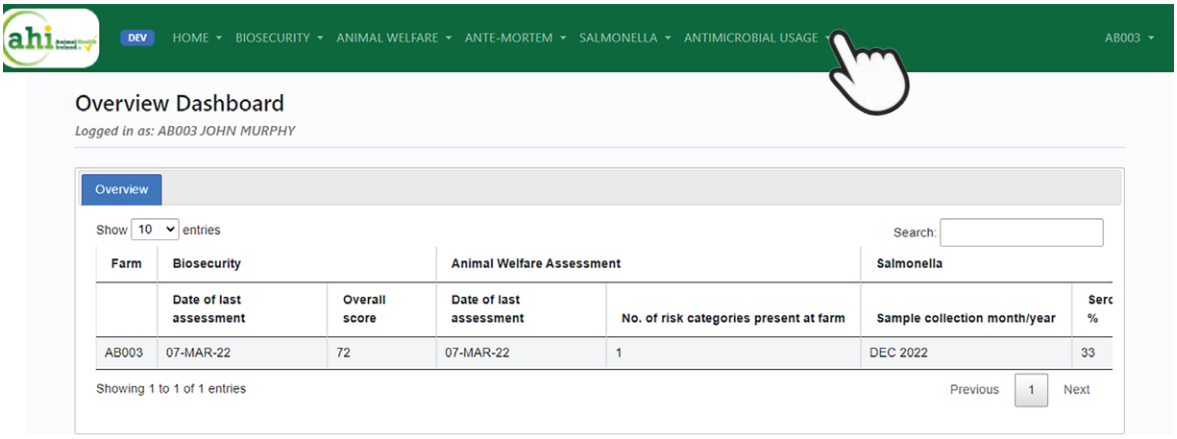
ACCESS AND USER PROFILE

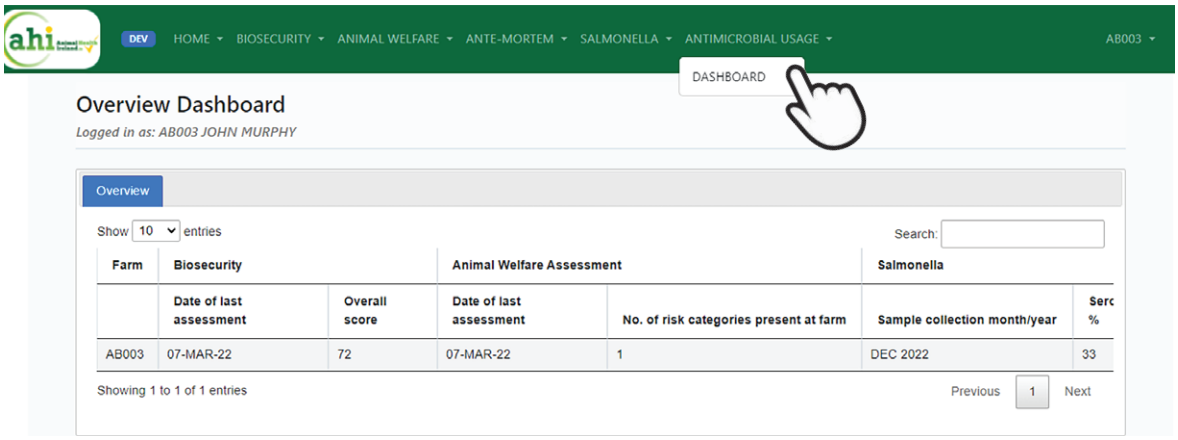
- Login at www.pighealthcheck.ie
- Click on ***Forget Password*** to set up your password.
- The username is your herd number and the email address is the email address you have provided to the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.
- Follow the instructions and you should receive an email with a link to set up your password. Afterwards you can access the database at: www.pighealthcheck.ie.

Access Pig Health Check Database

➤ Click on the ***Antimicrobial Usage*** tab and a sub-menu will appear. Click on ***Dashboard.***

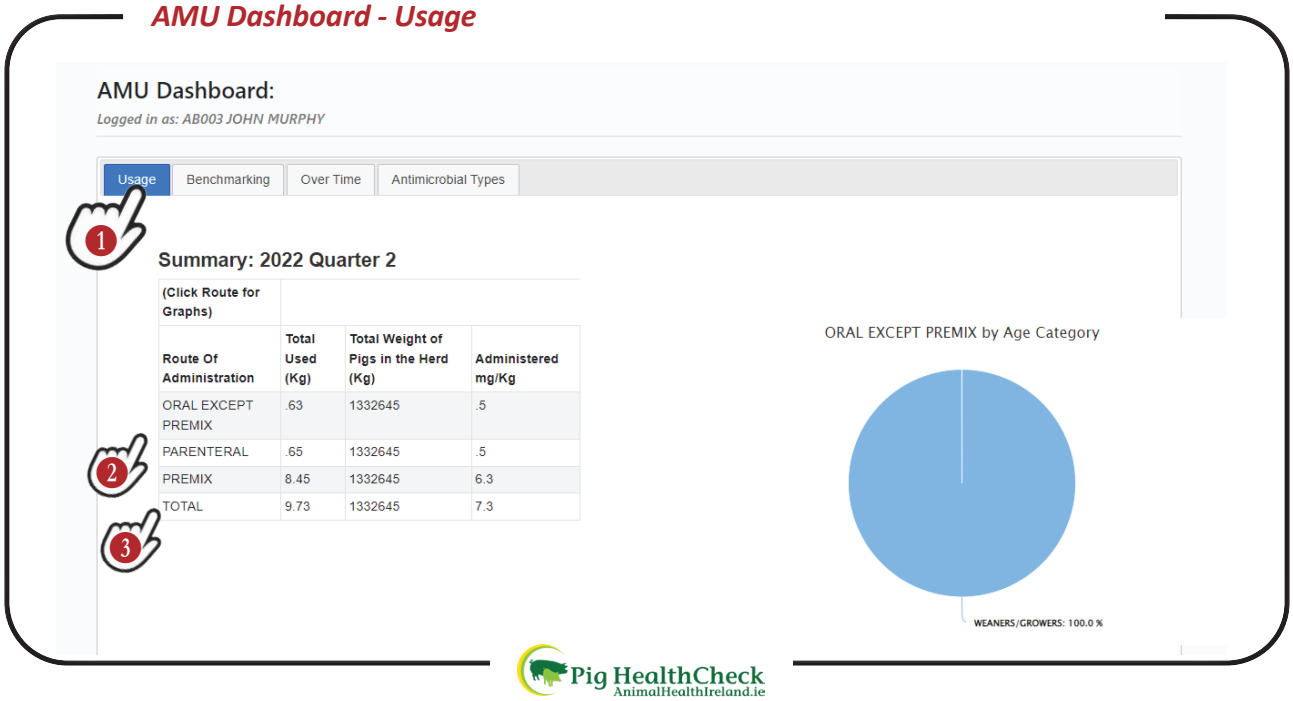
Overview Dashboard





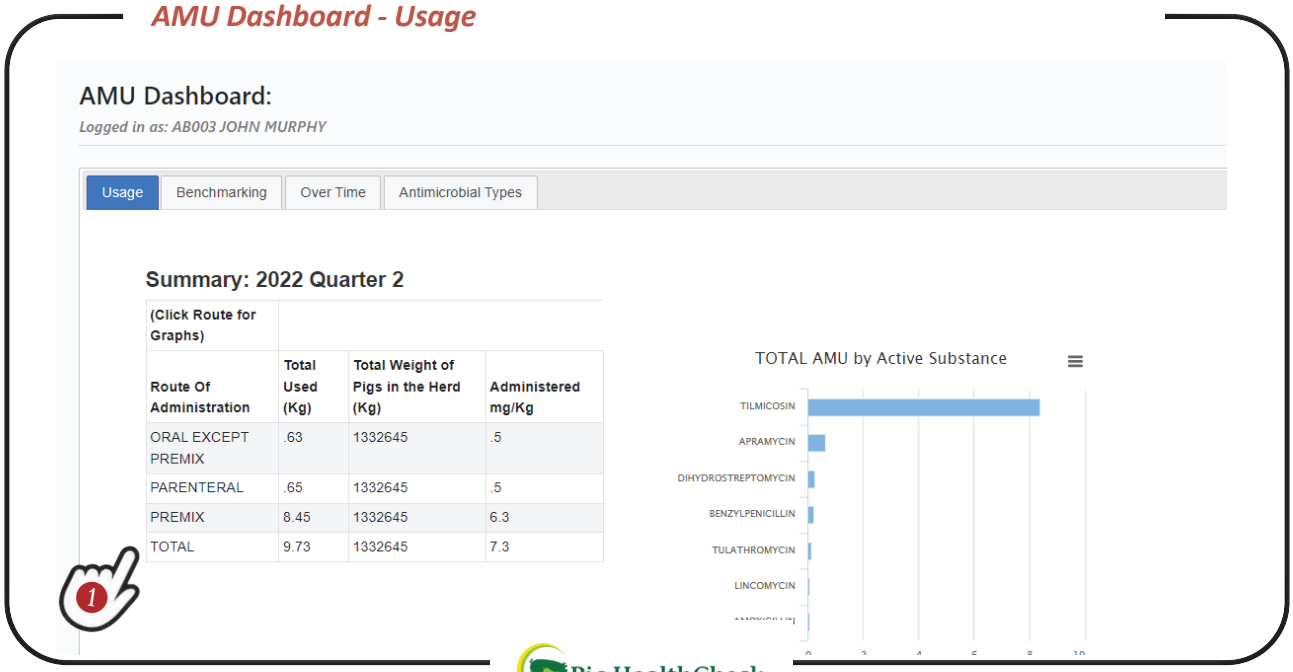
- The ***Antimicrobial Usage Dashboard*** displays several headings with the first ❶***Usage***. This screen shows the most recent quarterly report (as per report issued by the DAFM Pig AMU Database). The table shows usage per route of administration for this quarter.
  - **Total used:** amount of Kg of antimicrobials used in the last reported quarter.
  - **Total weight of pigs in the herd:** amount in Kg of the total weight of all the pigs in the herd in the last reported quarter. This is based on the number of breeding animals and slaughtered pigs reported and using standard weights for those animals.
  - **Administered mg per Kg:** total amount of antimicrobial used in mg divided by the total weight of the pigs in the herd. This measures the usage by herd size and it is the indicator chosen to compare with other farms and monitor usage at national level.
- To know the distribution of usage per animal type and route, click on one type of Route (e.g. ❷***Oral except premix)***. A graph will appear that shows the percentage of usage for that route type per age category (in this case weaners/growers).). The routes of transmission considered are oral (not including premix), ***premix*** and ***parenteral*** (i.e. injections).
- Click on ❸***Total***, a graph will appear with the amount used in Kgs of all active ingredients in the most recent quarterly report.

AMU Dashboard - Usage



➤ Click on ❶ ***Total***, a graph will appear with the amount used in Kgs of all active ingredients in the most recent quarterly report.

AMU Dashboard - Usage



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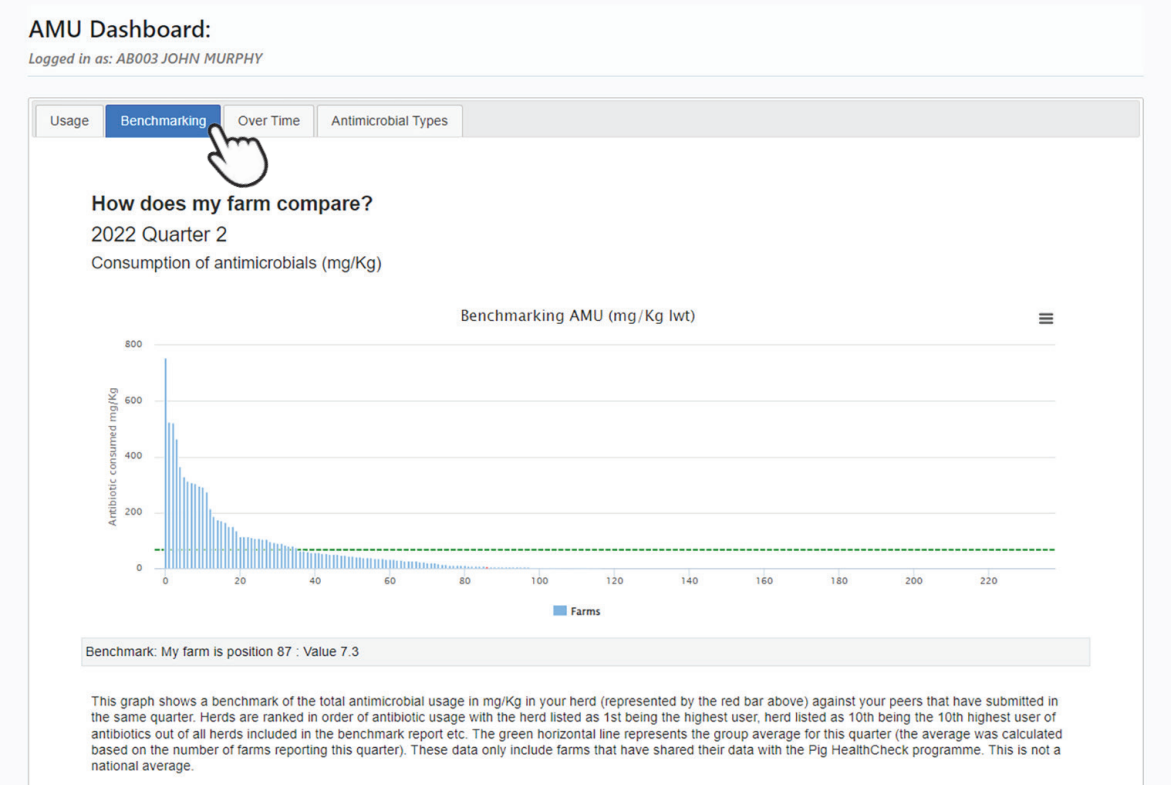
- The second tab is ***Benchmarking***. The first graph on this screen shows the AMU of the last reported quarter compared with other farms that have shared their data with the Pig HealthCheck Programme. Your farm AMU results will be highlighted in red with the other farm results highlighted in blue. Usage is compared based on mg/Kg. Bars are ordered from high usage (left) to low usage (right). The green horizontal line represents the group average for this quarter (the average is calculated based on the number of farms reporting this quarter). This data includes farms that have shared their information with the Pig HealthCheck programme. Therefore, this is **NOT** a national average.

AMU Dashboard - Benchmarking



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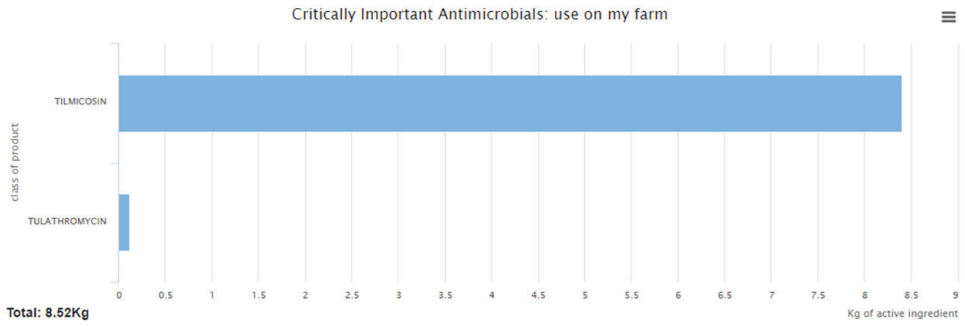
- Scrolling down another graph will appear. This graph shows the usage of critically important antimicrobials (CIAs) in the last reported quarter. CIAs are groups of antimicrobials considered to be critically important in human care as they are the antibiotics of last resort to treat disease when other antibiotics have failed. The Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine have a policy document outlining the conditions under which the Highest Priority Critically Important Antimicrobials (HPCIAs) can be prescribed and used. Given the importance of these HPCIAs in human health these antimicrobials should **NOT** be used prophylactically, i.e. to prevent disease or as first line of treatment in animals. They should only be used following veterinary advice, where there is no effective alternative antimicrobial available for the treatment of a specific animal. Restricting the use of these particular antimicrobials is vital to keep them effective for future use in human health but also to keep them available and effective to protect animal health and welfare. More advice on the use of HPCIAs in animals is contained within the official Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) HPCIA policy document available on the DAFM website - **Click here.**
- See the table below for a breakdown of antimicrobials.

AMU Dashboard - Benchmarking

Critically important Antimicrobials

Certain groups of antibiotics are considered critically important in human care as they are the antibiotics of last resort to treat disease when other antibiotics have failed. The Department of Agriculture, Food and Marine have a policy document outlining the conditions under which the Highest Priority Critically Important Antibiotics (HPCIAs) should be prescribed and used. Given the important of these HPCIAs in human health these antibiotics should NOT be used prophylactically i.e. to prevent disease or as first line of treatment in animals and they should only be used following veterinary advice, when there are no effective alternative antibiotics available for the respective target species and indication. Restricting the use of these particular antibiotics is vital to keep them effective for future use in human health but also to keep them available and effective to protect animal health and welfare. More advice on the use of HPCIAs in animals is contained within the official Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM) HPCIA policy document available on the DAFM website - www.agriculture.gov.ie



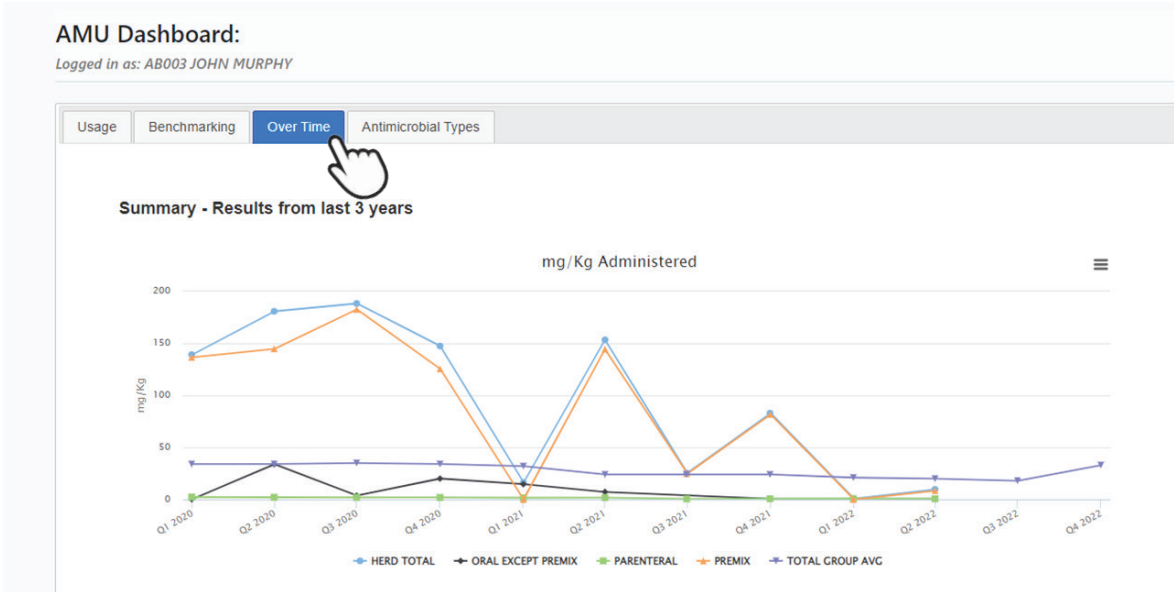
Total: 8.52Kg

HP-CIAs License Products

ANTIBIOTICS LICENCED FOR SALE IN IRELAND CONTAINING HP-CIAs. SOURCE HPRA WEBSITE ACCESSED MAY 2020		
Antimicrobial Family	**Active**	**Examples of Product Trade names**
Fluoroquinolones	Enrofloxacin	Baytril, Enrocare, Enrotril, Colmyl, Doraflox, Enrodexil, Enrotron, Enrox, Enroxil, Fenoflox, Floxibac, Kariflox, Quinoflox, Roxacin,
	Marbofloxacin	Marbocyl, Marbocare, Marbonor, Boflox, Forcyl, Kelacyl, Marbim, Marbosyva, Marfloxin, Marbox, Masterflox
3rd and 4th Generation Cephalosporins	Cefquinome	Cobactan, Ceffect, Cefimam, Cephaguard, Qivitan,
	Ceftiofur	Excenel, Naxcel, Alfacef, Cefavex, Cefenil, Cefokel, Ceftiocyl, Cevaxel, Cemay, Curacef, Eficur
Polymixins	Colistin	Coliscour, Colfive, Hydrocol, Sogecoli,
Macrolides	Tylosin	Bilosin, Bilovet, Pharmasin, Tylan, Tylo, Tylosin, Tylovet, Tylucyl
	Erythromycin	Erythrocin
	Gamithromycin	Zactran
	Tildipirosin	Zuprevo
	Tulathromycin	Draxxin, Tulasa, Tuloxxin
	Tilmicosin	Hymatil, Micotil, Milbotyl, Pulmotil, Pulmovet, Tilmodyl, Tilmovet

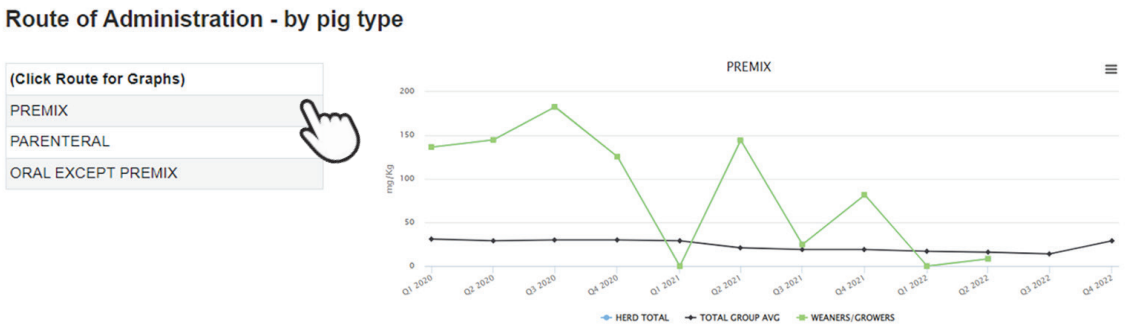
- The third tab is ***Over Time***. This screen shows first a graph with the usage (mg/Kg) on the farm over the last three years split by route of administration (oral except premix, parental, premix), total usage and the group average for total usage. Click on a point on the graph to see the exact values per quarter.

AMU Dashboard - Over Time



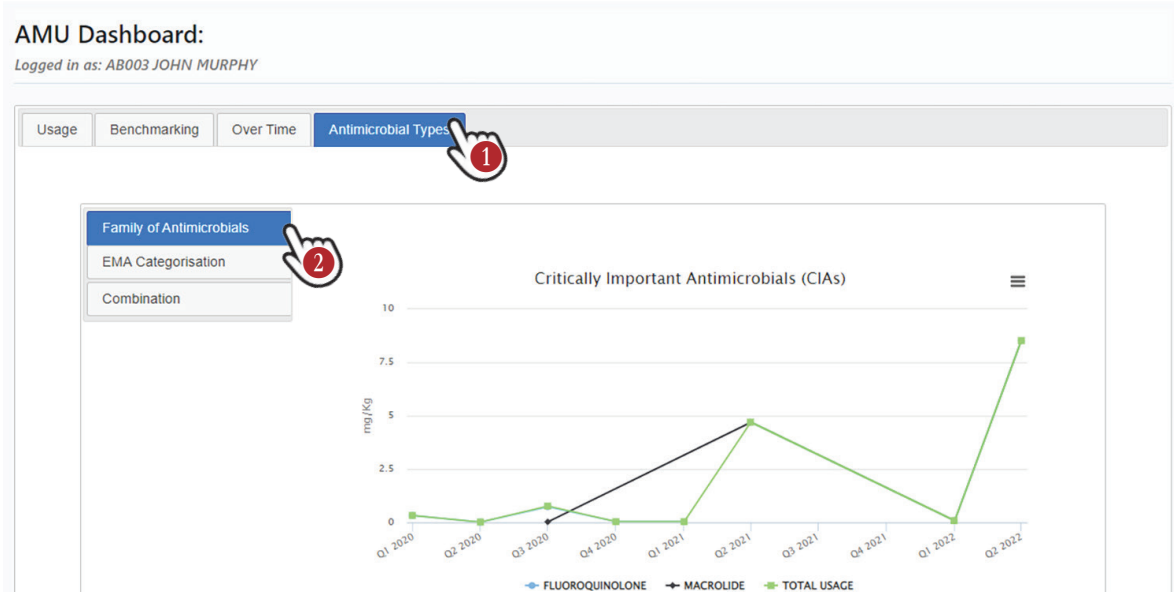
- On the same screen scroll down further to view similar graphs but in more detail for each route of administration. Click on the route you wish to check (e.g. Premix). The farm results for that route will appear split by age category (weaners and growers). Select or deselect a line by clicking on the specific line in the legend of the graph.

AMU Dashboard - Over Time



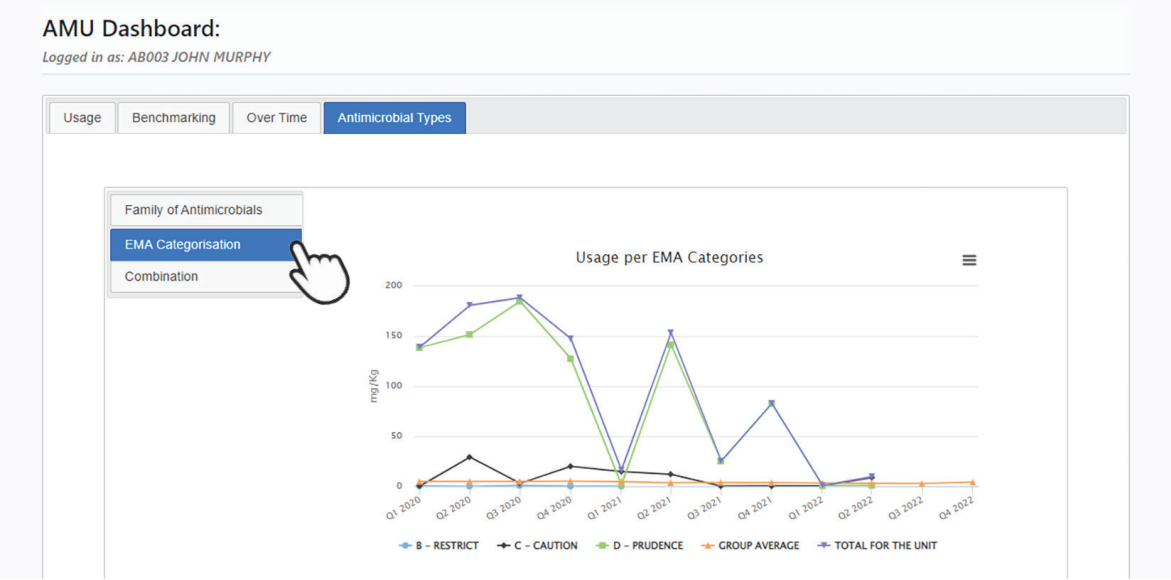
- The last tab is ❶***Antimicrobial Types***. This screen shows usage over time considering the type of antimicrobial used. The following can be viewed; Family of Antimicrobials for CIAs, European Medicine Agency (EMA) categorisation or Combination of non-CIAs and CIAs.
- Click on ❷***Family of Antimicrobials***. The graph will show the results over time split by Family of Antimicrobials for CIAs, i.e. antimicrobials that are critically important. Select or deselect a line by clicking on the specific line in the legend of the graph

AMU Dashboard - Antimicrobial Types.



➤ Click on the tab ***EMA Categorisation***, a graph will appear showing the usage over time as per EMA (European Medicines Agency) categorisation of antimicrobials. Select or deselect a line by clicking on the specific line in the legend of the graph.

AMU Dashboard - Antimicrobial Types.



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➤ EMA categorise antimicrobials in four classes:

- **A – avoid:** antibiotics in this category are not authorised as veterinary medicines in the EU and should not be used in food-producing animals.
- **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 and should only be considered if antibiotics in other categories (C and D) are not effective.
- **C – caution:** antibiotics in this category should only be considered when there are no antibiotics in Category D that could be clinically effective.
- **D – prudence:** antibiotics in this category should be used as first line treatments and they should be used prudently and only when medically needed.

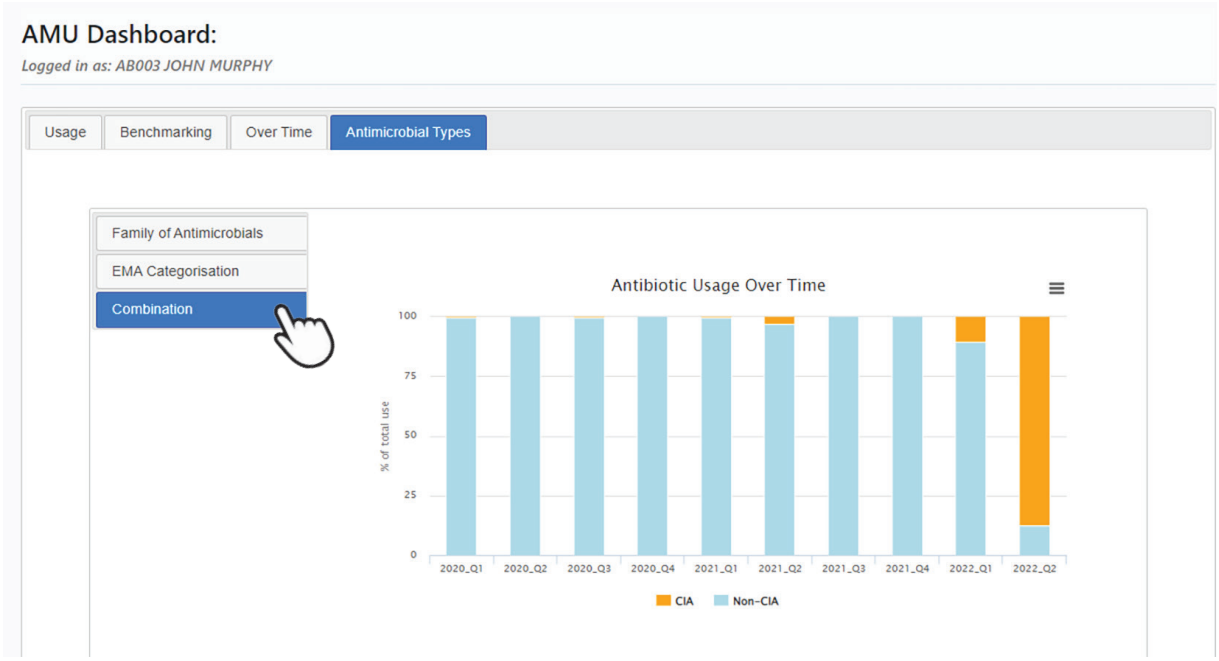
➤ To know more about these antibiotics, scroll down to see a table with examples of active substances and trade names licensed for pigs.

AMU Dashboard - Antimicrobial Types.

EMA Categories	What it means	Examples of antibiotics	Examples of product trade names licensed for pigs
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	vancomycin, tigecycline, fosfomycin	No veterinary product
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	cefoperazone, cefovecin, cefquinome, ceftiofur, colistin, polymyxin B, cinoxacin, danofloxacin, difloxacin, enrofloxacin, flumequine, ibafloxacin, marbofloxacin, norfloxacin, orbifloxacin, oxolinic acid, pradofloxacin	Ceffect, Cefavex, Cevaxel, Alfacef, Cobactan, Qivitan, Alfacef, Cefokel, Ceftiocyl, Cemay, Eficur, Excenel, Colfive, Coliscour, Hidrocol, Baytril, Doraflox, Enrocare, Enrodexil, Enrotron, Enroxil, Fenoflox, Floxibac, Kariflox, Quinoflox, Roxacin, Unisol, Valemas, Boflox, Forcyl, Marbim, Marbocyl, Marbodug, Marbonor, Marbosyva, Marbox, Marfloxin, Masterflox
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	amikacin, apramycin, dihydrostreptomycin, gentamicin, kanamycin, neomycin, paromomycin, streptomycin, tobramycin, amoxicillin + clavulanic acid, ampicillin + sulbactam, cefacetrile, cefadroxil, cefalexin, cefalonium, cefalotin, cefapirin, cefazolin, chloramphenicol, florfenicol, thiamphenicol, clindamycin, lincomycin, pirlimycin, tiamulin, valnemulin, erythromycin, gamithromycin, oleandomycin, spiramycin, tildipirosin, tilmicosin, tulathromycin, tylosin, tylvalosin, rifaximin	Kefamast, Synulox, Apralan, Apravet, Alfapen-Strep, Pentomycin, Pro PenStrep, Amphen, Cadorex, Fenflor, Flordofen, Florfenikel, Florfenis, Florgane, Florinject, Florkem, Florolab, Kefloril, Mycoflor, Nifencol, Norfenicol, Nuflor, Selectan, Lincocin, Ocnil, Linco-Spectin, Linspec, Neomay, Neopen, Gabbrovet, Parofor, Chan Pen Strep, Dipen, Pen & Strep, Pen/Strep, Lismay, TAF Spray, Tialin, Vetmulin, Pulmotil, Pulmovet, Tilmovet, Doraxx, Forespix, Macrosyn, Troxxan, Tulaxa, Tulieve, Tullavis, Tuloxxin, Bilosin, Bilovet, Pharmasin, Tylan, Tyljet, Tylo, Tylosin, Tylucyl
D - Prudence	• should be used as first line treatments, whenever possible • as always, should be used prudently, only when medically needed	amoxicillin, ampicillin, metampicillin, chlortetracycline, doxycycline, oxytetracycline, tetracycline, benzathine benzylpenicillin, benzathine phenoxymethylpenicillin, benzylpenicillin, penethamate hydriodide, pheneticillin, phenoxymethylpenicillin, procaine benzylpenicillin, spectinomycin, cloxacillin, dicloxacillin, nafcillin, oxacillin, formosulfathiazole, phthalylsulfathiazole, sulfacetamide, sulfachlorpyridazine, sulfaclozine, sulfadiazine, sulfadimethoxine, sulfadimidine, sulfadoxine, sulfafurazole, sulfaguanidine, sulfalene,	Amoxy, Stabox, Vetrimoxin, Alfamox, Amatib, Amoxicilin Global, Amoxinsol, Betamox, Bimoxyl, Citramox, Huvacilin, Huvamox, Longociline, Moxapulvis, Octacilin, Promox, Rhemox, Trioxyl, Bimprocil, Primopen, Probencil, Procactive, Procipen, Unicilin, Animedazon, Aurofac, Chloromed, Chlorsol, CTC, Cyclo Spray, Altidox, DFV Doxivet, Doxatib, Doxipulvis, Doxivex, Doxx-Sol, HydroDoxx, Powdox, Pulmodox, Soludox,

➤ Click on ***Combination*** and it a graph will appear that shows the percentage of usage split by non-CIAs (blue) versus CIAs (orange) for the farm over time.

AMU Dashboard - Antimicrobial Types.



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Contributing to a profitable and sustainable farming and agri-food sector through improved animal health

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