Advisraad AMCRA

19 - 19 Jun 2019

Poll results

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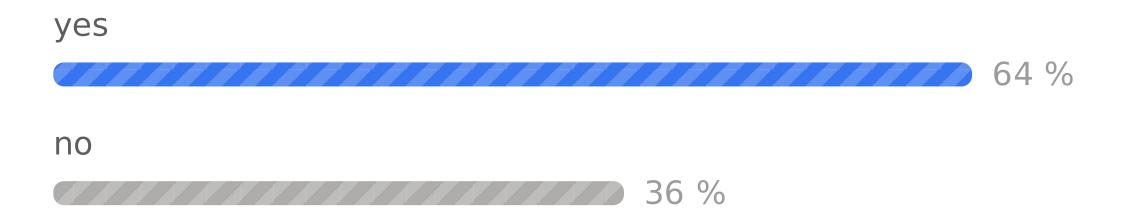
- We achieved 2 out of 3 reduction targets: do you think we will achieve also the third one (cumulative reduction of 50% in total use by 2020)?
- A reduction of 69,8% in medicated feed with antibiotics has been achieved: do we have to further reduce or is this good enough?
- Veterinarians will soon receive a first benchmarking report based on antibiotic prescription/forniture. For a veterinarian in the red zone (high prescription/forniture):
- AMCRA has developed guidelines (formularium) for prudent use of antibiotics in animals. Do you think these guidelines should become compulsory in the future?
- The use of antibiotics for dry cow therapy is no longer decreasing in the last years. Should we invert this tendency and use more selective dry cow therapy?
- The use of antibiotics (expressed in BD100) is the highest in veal calves, like in our neighbouring countries). Do we have to accept that veal calf production goes along with high antibiotic use?
- Mixing young calves having different farms of origin is one of the risk factors explaining the high antibiotic use in veal

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- calves. Should the age of the young calves be modified (now officially 14 days) when leaving the farm of origin?
- The pig sector has highly contributed to the measured cumulative reduction and in 2018 the data is again confirming this trend. Can even more reduction be achieved in this sector?
- The use of antibiotics in companion animals is increasing. Does a datacollection system need to be implemented for companion animals and horses?
- The use of red antibiotics is increased during the past year, mostly because of the increased use of fluoroquinolones in poultry. Is this trend acceptable?
- The herd health plan has been cited in the antibiotic covenant as a key instrument allowing to reduce the use of antibiotics in farm animals. Should the use of such a plan become compulsory in Belgium?







A reduction of 69,8% in medicated feed with antibiotics has been achieved: do we have to further reduce or is this good enough?



Further reduction is necessary

81 %

Achived reduction is sufficient



Veterinarians will soon receive a first benchmarking report based on antibiotic prescription/forniture. For a veterinarian in the red zone (high prescription/forniture):

actions will be taken

82 %

no measures will be taken



AMCRA has developed guidelines (formularium) for prudent use of antibiotics in animals. Do you think these guidelines should become compulsory in the future?

yes, with the possibility to justify a different use if necessary

71 %

17 %





Yes, we should reduce the use of antibiotics during dry cow therapy

90 %

Non, the situation is already good enough



The use of antibiotics (expressed in BD100) is the highest in veal calves, like in our neighbouring countries). Do we have to accept that veal calf production goes along with high antibiotic use?





Mixing young calves having different farms of origin is one of the risk factors explaining the high antibiotic use in veal calves. Should the age of the young calves be modified (now officially 14 days) when leaving the farm of origin?

yes, it should be reduce to 7 days

3 %

non, it should not be modified

21 %

yes, it should be increased to 21 days



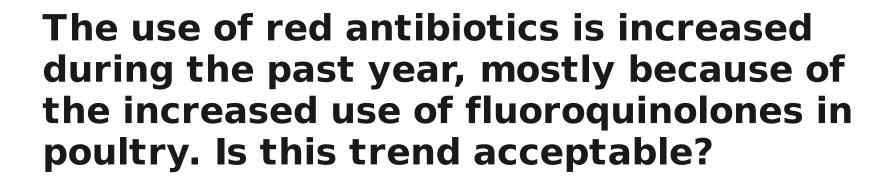




The use of antibiotics in companion animals is increasing. Does a data-collection system need to be implemented for companion animals and horses?

1 1 8

yes
73 %
no







The herd health plan has been cited in the antibiotic covenant as a key instrument allowing to reduce the use of antibiotics in farm animals. Should the use of such a plan become compulsory in Belgium?



