Introduction
Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a global threat to public and animal health. The Canadian Integrated Program for Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance (CIPARS), created in 2002, is a national program dedicated to the collection, integration, analysis, and communication of trends in antimicrobial use (AMU) and resistance (AMR) in selected bacteria from humans, animals, and animal-derived food sources across Canada. This information supports (i) the creation of evidence-based policies for AMU in hospitals, communities, and food-animal production with the aim of prolonging the effectiveness of these drugs and (ii) the identification of appropriate measures to contain the emergence and spread of resistant bacteria among animals, food, and people.

Material and Methods
The CIPARS program is composed of multiple components including Human, Retail, Abattoir, Farm, and Antimicrobial Use. The CIPARS Farm Swine component actively collects surveillance data from approximately 90 sentinel grower-finisher (GF) farms in the five major pork producing provinces of Canada: Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and Québec. In 2013, 89 GF herds participated in the program. In order to protect producer confidentiality and optimize data quality, herd veterinarians recruit producers to the program and facilitate the collection of both samples and data. During an annual herd visit, pooled pen fecal samples are collected from pigs that are close to market (>80 kg) and data on farm demographics, biosecurity measures, animal health and AMU are collected through a questionnaire. Fecal samples are processed and resulting Salmonella and generic Escherichia coli (E.coli) isolates are tested for resistance to 15 antimicrobials of human and veterinary health importance, in accordance with CIPARS protocols (1). Information on the status of the GF herds as well as their associated nurseries and sow herds is collected for 11 major swine diseases. This status is defined as confirmed positive, likely positive, confirmed negative, or likely negative. Data on these diseases is also collected with respect to vaccination and the use of antimicrobials for treatment / control. As feed is the primary route for AMU administration in GF pigs, quantitative AMU data is collected for use in feed and qualitative data is collected for use in injection or water.

Results
In 2013, 99 Salmonella and 1573 E.coli isolates were susceptibility tested. The proportion of Salmonella and E.coli isolates resistant to classes of antimicrobials commonly used in swine production was: azithromycin 1%, 1%; ceftiofur 6%, 11%; ampicillin 38%, 31%; and tetracycline 64%, 75% respectively. None of the Salmonella or E. coli isolates were resistant to ciprofloxacin.

Overall (feed, water, and/or injection) the most commonly used antimicrobials in 2013, in the 89 enrolled herds included penicillin G (61%), lincomycin (40%), tylosin (33%) and chlortetracycline (30%). Parenteral cefetiofur use was reported by 18% of farms. In 13% of grower-finisher herds there was no reported use of AMU by any route of administrations and in 27% of herds there was no AMU reported in feed.
Broad categories for use in feed included treatment (8%), prevention (51%) or growth promotion (41%). For disease prevention, the most commonly used antimicrobial classes in feed were tetracyclines (24%), macrolides (18%), and lincosamides (20%). Tetracyclines were most commonly used in the prevention of respiratory disease (20%). Macrolides (14%) and lincosamides (11%) were the most commonly used in the prevention of enteric disease. The antimicrobial classes most commonly used for growth promotion in feed were macrolides (16%) and ionophores (18%). The greatest median grams per 1000 pig-days at risk (g/TPDAR) in feed were chlortetracycline (800 g/TPDAR), tilmicosin (253 g/TPDAR), and lincomycin (228 g/TPDAR). The most common antimicrobials given to GF pigs by injection in 2013 were penicillin (53%) and cefotaxime (18%). The most common reasons for use of antimicrobials by injection were penicillin for the treatment of lameness (44%) and respiratory disease (18%), as well as cefotaxime for respiratory disease (8%) and lameness (10%). When antimicrobials were used by injection, 95% of the time they were administered in less than 5% of the pigs.

The most commonly reported as confirmed or likely positive in GF herds were Streptococcus suis (St. suis) (82%, 69/83), Porcine coronavirus associated disease (PCVAD) (82%, 67/82), and Lawsonia (77%, 64/83). The most commonly reported as confirmed or likely positive in nursery herds associated with these GF herds were St. suis (73/76, 96%), PCVAD (95%, 72/76), and E. coli (86%, 60/70). Over 75% of the sow herds associated with these GF herds reported as confirmed or likely positive to E. coli, Erysipelat, Lawsonia, PCVAD, and St. suis. Antibiotics were most commonly used for the treatment or control of St. suis, Mycoplasma, and Lawsonia in GF herds and St. suis, E. coli, and Mycoplasma in nurseries.

The vaccinations given most commonly in GF herds and associated nurseries were for PCVAD, Mycoplasma and Lawsonia in 20%, 16% and 6% of GF herds and 95%, 60%, and 26% of nurseries respectively. It should be noted that the percentage of herds vaccinating for these diseases was substantially higher in the associated nurseries than in the GF herds.

In 2013, 60% of farms reported owning their own breeding sows; 45% kept sows on-site and 15% had sows off-site. Thirty-one percent of farms reported that they purchased pigs from a single source while 9% purchased pigs from multiple sources. Fifty-two percent of farms reported being all-in-all-out operations and 48% of farms indicated operating as a continuous flow system. The number of pig farms located within 2 km of the CIPARS GF herds were; no herds (49%), 1 to 3 herds (31%), 4 to 6 herds (17%), and 7 to 10 herds (2%). Providing boots (92%), providing coveralls (83%) and having a biosecurity sign (87%) were the most commonly reported biosecurity measures. Biosecurity in the majority of GF herds (72%) included a shower entrance or a combination of providing boots and coveralls with a minimum of 12 hours downtime.

Modelling of data from 2009 to 2014 will be conducted in order to evaluate the impact of herd status for specific diseases on AMU in feed, water and by injection for prevention or treatment while accounting for factors such as region and year. The impact of additional factors including; the number of pig sources, biosecurity level, and farm density on AMU will also be explored.

Discussion

Descriptive data from CIPARS Farm Swine Surveillance indicated macrolides, lincosamides, penicillins and tetracyclines were the most commonly used antimicrobial classes in GF feed. The Veterinary Drugs Directorate of Health Canada categorizes antimicrobials with respect to their importance to human health (2). Cefotaxime was the only antimicrobial categorized as very important to human health (Category I) that was

used in CIPARS herds. These results were consistent with previous North American research and support the representativeness of CIPARS sentinel herds with respect to AMU (3,4). Data from sources other than CIPARS on biosecurity and vaccination measures in Canadian GF herds were not available.

AMR is an issue of increasing concern to human and animal health and therefore the use of antimicrobials is also of concern. Antimicrobials are used in swine production systems to prevent or treat disease, as well as for growth promotion purposes. As a result, improvements in health status, increased vaccination and a focus on biosecurity have been discussed in the context of decreasing AMU at the farm level. However, in order to assess the usefulness of potential initiatives it is important to better understand the relationships between these factors. Data gathered through the CIPARS Farm Swine Surveillance program provide an opportunity to explore these relationships through modelling approaches.

Conclusion

In order to promote prudent AMU and better understand AMR in swine herds, it is essential to have a better understanding of the impact of disease pressure and biosecurity measures on AMU and AMR. The use of CIPARS Farm Swine surveillance data to investigate these relationships will provide valuable information to swine industry groups as well as individual veterinarians and producers.

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References


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References


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Quantification of antimicrobial use in Swiss pigs: comparison with other Swiss livestock species and with Danish pigs

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Few countries have introduced monitoring of antimicrobial usage (AMU) per animal species. Such an achievement is an objective of the ESVAC project (European Surveillance of Veterinary Antimicrobial Consumption). Implementing these monitoring systems would allow detailed AMU comparisons between countries enabling an evaluation of interventions to reduce antimicrobial consumption effectively.

In line with the abovementioned, a Monte-Carlo simulation model (MCSM) was developed to estimate AMU per species in Switzerland in the period 2006-2012. PERT distributions were generated by combining sales data, information collected from the Swiss Veterinary Drug Compendium and data derived from a field study on Swiss prescription patterns. Obtained outputs allowed extrapolating from sales data to the proportion of AMU by each species, at antimicrobial class level.

AMU in Danish pigs was calculated as mg/Population Correction Unit (PCU) using the Danish Integrated Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring and Research Programme (DANMAP) and ESVAC as data sources. Pig AMU was compared between the two countries.

In general, MCSM results indicated a decreasing trend in Swiss AMU for all species. Pigs dominated AMU in Switzerland (varying between 111 mg/PCU in 2008 and 78 mg/PCU in 2012), over cattle (from 89 mg/PCU in 2008 to 73 mg/PCU in 2012) and poultry (from 21 mg/PCU in 2006 to 9 mg/PCU in 2012). Danish pig AMU was lower than Swiss pig AMU with values ranging between 44 and 57 mg/PCU. Additionally, the use of different antimicrobial classes in pigs varied between the countries.

Comparisons should be assessed with caution as different data collection strategies and methodologies were used to quantify AMU. Moreover, antimicrobial potency was not considered in these AMU estimates. Nevertheless, results suggest that there is still room for an AMU reduction in the Swiss pig sector. Further efforts should be made to understand what drives AMU and consumption patterns in Switzerland and other countries.

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**Figure 1:** Number of pig herds with reported use of specific active antimicrobial ingredients by route of administration; CIPARS Farm-Swine Surveillance 2013 (n = 89).

**Figure 2:** Reported antimicrobial use for treatment or control of specific diseases in CIPARS grower-finisher herds, by disease status; CIPARS Farm Swine Surveillance 2013

- **Positive** = “confirmed positive” or “likely positive”
- **Negative** = “confirmed negative” or “likely negative”.
- **Positive & Antibiotics** = Positive for a disease and used an antibiotic to control that disease
- **Positive & No Antibiotics** = Positive for a disease and did not use antibiotics to control that disease
- **Negative & Antibiotics** = Negative for a disease and used antibiotics to control that disease
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