Monitoring antimicrobial use in the French pig production: the INAPORC Panel

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Abstract
The INAPORC Panel consisted of 169 pig farms representative of the French pig herd population. In 2010, most treatments were administered to piglets in post-weaning units. Medicated feed premixes were the most commonly used pharmaceutical form. Polypeptides, penicillins and tetracyclines represented two thirds of total number of ACD. This study provides the French pig industry with reliable baseline data which complement available results already published by the French Agency for Veterinary Medicinal Products (ANMV).

Introduction
Monitoring antimicrobial use is an essential part of a policy to contain antimicrobial resistance. INAPORC requested IFIP to reliably measure the quantities and assess the usage of antimicrobials in the French pig production, with the scientific support of Anses. This poster presents the methodological approach applied and some preliminary results obtained.

Results
In 2010, most treatments were administered to piglets in post-weaning units (54 % of ACD and 71 % of ADD). Half of these treatments in post-weaning units were attributable to 25 % of farms. Medicated feed premixes were the most commonly used pharmaceutical form (40 % of ACD and 70 % of ADD). Three antimicrobial classes represented two thirds of total number of ACD: polypeptides (30 %), penicillins (25 %) and tetracyclines (12 %). Third- and fourth-generation cephalosporins and fluoroquinolones represented only 4 % and 3 % respectively of total number of ACD.

Conclusions
The INAPORC Panel, specifying the use patterns of antibiotics, is a highly complementary tool of the estimated annual sales made by the French Agency for Veterinary Medicinal Products (ANMV). This tool, which is intended to be renewed, should help professionals to strengthen their strategy for an efficient reduction of antimicrobial usage.

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