The spread of antibiotic or antimicrobial resistance (AMR) threatens to deprive humanity of a powerful means of treating deadly bacterial infections. The use of antimicrobials, including antibiotics, in food-animal production is one of the key drivers of AMR and needs to be curbed to save these life-saving medicines. 100 Ban on Antimicrobials for Growth Promotion Several countries have already banned the use of antimicrobials as growth promoters to reduce possibility of AMR. There is increasing data showing these measures usually have no or negligible

influence on productivity of food-animal farms.

Trained veterinarians and animal health workers

can help prevent infection, prescribe the correct

antimicrobial if necessary and ensure that

antimicrobial products are not used indiscriminately

Bacterial infections in food-animals can be reduced through improvement in hygiene and

lowering stress through changes to the production

style, stocking density, and built environment. Measures can include altering the weaning period,

lengthening the feeding time, or cleaning facilities

Consumer campaigns can play a significant role in helping reduce or eliminate antimicrobials in meat

products. In the U.S., a successful campaign forced large global food chains like McDonald's, KFC and

Subway to source food animal products raised

Vaccines can reduce the prevalence of antimicrobial resistance among animal pathogens by lowering the total number of cases needing treatment and thus reducing the need for

without the routine use of antimicrobials.

Vaccination for Disease Prevention

antimicrobial use.

Training Animal Health Professionals

in food-animal production.

and improving ventilation.

Increasing Consumer Awareness

Efficient and Hygienic Farming

N@ Antibiotics in Our Food!

Play this game of Slides and Ladders to learn how Antimicrobial Resistance in food-animal production can be reduced through various measures!



Antimicrobials are used in food-animal production for: therapeutic use, i.e., treatment of disease; nontherapeutic use including for prevention of disease; and 'growth promotion' i.e. to increase size and weight of animals. Regular antimicrobial use can give rise to antimicrobial resistance, which can narm animals and also spread to humans.



Factory-style farming involves raising thousands of animals of one breed and for one purpose in confined housing, given medicated feeds, and denied access to forage. One third of the global increase in the antimicrobial consumption is attributed to the shift towards such intensive

Adding Antimicrobials to Animal Feed

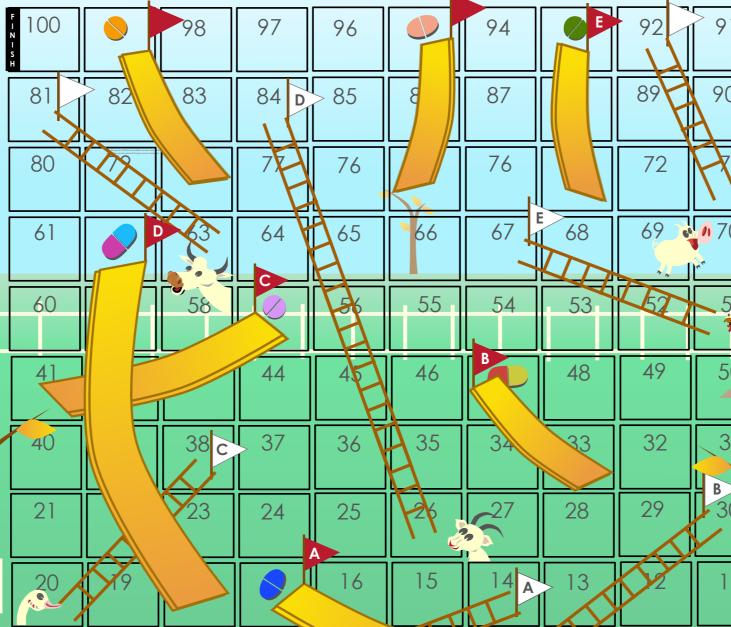
Producers see the supplementing of animal feed with antimicrobials as a cheaper alternative to prevention of disease through more efficient farming practices. Many classes of antimicrobials that are used for humans are also being used in

Resistant Bacteria in Food

Fransmission of antimicrobial resistance from animals to humans can take place while handling contaminated meat and meat-based food products. Most infections involving bacterial pathogens that affect the human gut spread through the food-borne route.

Resistant bacteria as well as antimicrobial residues from food-animal production are spread in the environment, mainly through manure, where they affect other bacteria in the environment as well as

















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