Anti-microbial use data collection and aggregation

The Cattle Sector’s Approach?

Brian Lindsay
Cattle Health and Welfare Group
Terms of Reference

1. Be an industry group responsible for **prioritising, planning and coordination** of a programme of economically focussed improvements to cattle health and welfare in England. A watching brief will be maintained on wider GB health and welfare activities.

2. To be the **first point of call** for all cattle health and welfare research, new disease challenges and knowledge interaction initiatives to ensure efficiency, knowledge gap identification, co-ordination and minimal duplication.

3. To **liaise** closely with all stakeholders such as Levy Boards and educational institutions to promote consistent regional dissemination of national work and encourage the uptake of technological advances and best practice.

4. To provide **direction** and be a **resource** for the Chief Veterinary Officer and other relevant Government bodies on cattle health and welfare matters, including the early stages of policy development and other areas, where appropriate.
Group Make Up

- Levy Boards
- BCVA
- APHA
- CVO UK
- CVO Scotland
- CVO Wales
- NFU
- NBA
- LAA

- Red Tractor
- RSPCA
- HUK
- RABDF
- NOAH
- Academia
- Dairy UK
- NFUS
- AHDA
What do we do?

Cattle Health and Welfare Group

Unit 31, Abbey Park, Stareton, Kenilworth, Warwickshire CV8 2LY
Telephone: 07824 664 526
e-mail: ruminantHandW@gmail.com

Schmallenberg and Bluetongue Information note

Background

Northern Europe experienced incursions of two vector-borne diseases within the space of four years. One was a strain of Bluetongue virus (BTV-8) never before recorded outside the continent of Africa; the other was a completely new virus not identified anywhere previously, and both were transmitted by Culicoides midges. This information note is intended as a simple review of current understanding, and of the disease situation.

Bluetongue

Bluetongue (BTV) is a notifiable disease. It is caused by an orbivirus, and is better described as a cluster of some 26 diseases caused by 26 strains of viruses of the same species.

BTV was previously regarded as a tropical or subtropical disease, but for decades has caused disease around the southern Mediterranean, affecting principally unsheltered ruminants. It is spread by a number of species of Culicoides midges, and does not spread from animal to animal. Some strains (BTV 8 and 16) can spread from dam to offspring via the placenta. Midges are extremely efficient at causing infection, but much less efficient at getting infected. Historically, the areas where BTV was found (mainly subtropical areas) was determined by the range and behaviour of the transmitting midges, and in higher latitudes was transmitted during the period of midge activity, dying away over the winter (‘vector-free’) period. More recently with climate change/warm winters and involvement of other midge species with a wider distribution, the area at risk of BTV infection has extended to cover most of Europe, and the virus has been able to overwinter by surviving in a combination of midges and host ruminants. The main means of spread is via midge movements, which may be considerable (by wind up to 250km over water and up to 16km a day), and translocation by movement of unrecognised viraemic animals.

Clinical signs vary between the serotypes of BTV but are associated
Mapping of Antimicrobial Data Availability and Associated Database Resources in the UK Cattle Sector

A Report prepared by
The Cattle Health and Welfare Group (CHAWG) for the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD)

June 2015
Background

• CHAWG - Commissioned by the VMD to undertake the investigation – Beef and Dairy
  – EU future requirements by MS’s

  – **Scope** – What data is being collected and is there a need for the establishment of data collection systems – if so, how?

• An **opportunity** to devise and implement a system as opposed to having one enforced

• **Interview approach**
  – A wide range of industry wide interviews undertaken
  – BCVA undertook a survey to appreciate data availability at the dispensing level
Findings

• Collection of medicine book records. – non existent
• Paper based records...the norm at farm level
• Majority of vet systems – ‘Chit system’
• Practice software – a number of ‘systems’ (15+)
• Electronic recording systems are wide ranging and MRO systems though available.... not used or promoted.
Findings

• Assurance Schemes – not collecting
• Mixed farms – identified as a challenge.
• Need to design a more electronic model
• All interviewed – Expressed willingness to develop a robust and effective system that meets both industry and VMD needs
• Not to cause unnecessary burden at farm level – more add value!
Route Forward

• Sector needs to start the journey
• There are sectoral benefits to the outputs of this activity

• Brought a group of key Industry leaders together...to share the proposal
  – Focus on farm level data only
  – Data storage....Independence
  – Communications focus is fundamental
  – Include the sheep sector in our activities...
Next Steps

• January 2016 workshop for industry (60-70) – Buy in for the route forward

• Initiate industry working and Consultative Group
  – Facilitated by CHAWG
  – VMD secretariat

• Meet with Working Group and establish TOR’s, work plan with associated deliverables and milestones within...

  The agreed 2 year timescale

• Great platform to start from...
Pig Industry Medicine Hub and Antibiotic Data Collection Service (to be procured)

1. Pig Industry Medicine Hub (to be procured):
   - Service to include processing engine and APIs for data submission
   - Management tools for a business service to enable submission of data on behalf of non-EU pig producers
   - Benchmarking and industry reporting services (details TBC)
   - Industry schemes for medicine record data exchange and aggregated antibiotic usage data return submission
   - XML/CSV gateway for product level returns
   - Paper records (kept to a new standard format) which are submitted to a Bureau for data entry and product level aggregation.

2. Paper Records Bureau (PDB):
   - Bureau service (potentially commercial terms) for the manual entry and product level aggregation of paper records from non-EU producers.
   - Could be based on the aML2 model operated by AHDB or a separate third party provider.
   - The hub should be expected to have data entry and management tools to allow a Bureau to operate.

3. Data aggregation processing engine
   - XML/CSV gateway for product level returns
   - Website for submission of product level returns

4. Industry Data Collection Options

5. Pig Industry Medicine Hub and VMD central data hub – multi-species

6. AHDB Pig Hub

7. VMD central data hub – multi-species

8. At request of EU, provide product level aggregated data on UK medicine product usage. This needs to be split by farm type and the standardized age/weight categories of the animals that are treated.

9. Interface between AHDB Pig Hub and the proposed UK Pig Industry Medicine Hub to provide:
   - Unique unit identifiers (linked to aML2)
   - Contact details and producer/corporate relationships for units
   - Associated vets
   - Facility to register assured and non-assured pig farms covering the whole of the UK

10. AHDB Pig Hub

11. EU Data Requirement

QMS Regional Submission e.g Scotland with QMS managing the data collection / Northern Ireland