





- Quantify the amount and class of antimicrobials used to raise pigs from breeding to slaughter on a subset of Ontario farm
- On-farm antimicrobial use and understanding the key drivers impacting choice and usage.
- Documenting a significant amount of data to allow comparison between 2014 vs 2016 vs 2018 to demonstrate changes in use over time



METHODS:

-A benchmarking meeting was held at end of OPIC AMU 2014 where results were shared and discussed.

-Numerous conversations with vets and/or feed suppliers were left to individual participants, with no further organized benchmarking activity -Original participants were recruited to contribute information again for 2016

-Same calculations and calculation tool (COMPASS) were used in both of the studies

-Newly registered antimicrobial products were added





AMU 2016 Results

33 of the original 36 farms participated in the 2016 project

-1 farm declined to participate, 1 farm undertook a "de-pop & re-pop" and had incomplete data, a 3rd farm transitioned to 100% antibiotic-free

Table 1. Number of pigs from each stage of production included in this studyStage of ProductionNumber of Animals Included

	2014	2016
Sows	34 647	49 797
Piglets	867 329	1 238 672
Nursery Pigs	839 913	832 030
Finishers	688 831	765 235



AMU 2016

Table 5. Antimicrobial use change from 2014 to 2016 on Ontario pig farms

	2014	2016	% change
Total antimicrobial use (kg)	26 449.75	23 994.24	-9.3
Total live pigs produced (kg)	87 980 326.72	97 372 919.22	+10.7
Antimicrobial use per pig (mg/100kg)	30.06	24.64	-18.0

Overall reduction of 18%

23/33 participating farms successfully reduced antibiotic use from 2014 to 2016 8/10 farms with same or higher antimicrobial use reported a change in health status (e.g. PRRS virus infection) during 2016

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- Class 1 antimicrobial use remains very low
- In 2016 less than 0.1% of AMU by weight is from highly important 'human' antimicrobials registered for swine

Key message - AMU 2016





Conclusions of 2016 Study

- A voluntary antimicrobial use benchmarking project is feasible and accepted by pork producers
- Benchmarking presents an tool for ongoing AMU monitoring, and reduction on farms where health status allows
- Infectious disease exposure continue to be the greatest risk to AMU reduction targets and pig welfare for pork producers in Ontario
- Class 1 antimicrobial use represents a minimal proportion of total antimicrobial use



- Farmers willingness to voluntarily provide information
- Full industry support of gathering data
- Partnership with BI to assist with technical software programming
- Increasing awareness of on farm antimicrobial usage



OPIC Benchmarking Challenges

- Data collection
 - Multiple feed companies involved in some farms
 - Multiple measurements of reporting what AMU was used on farm (specific to feed ingredients)
 - Inventory data for hog inventory and managing changes year over year
 - Tracking health status changes throughout the projects
 - Niche marketing farms, and how to measure AMU





COMPASS – Antimicrobial Benchmarking Tool

- Web based platform
- Compile complex data into useful graphs and charts to help visualize on farm antimicrobial use
- Can create reports based on sites and full farm operations, or full group of farms



COMPASS

- Creation of data intake templates to identify each category
 - Production stage
 - Days in each stage
 - Weight in each stage
 - Number of animals by barn through each stage

- Managing the data
 - Pre-loaded AMU by product name
 - Input quantity of AMU
 - Identify the use of AMU by stage of production



COMPASS Reports

- Farm and Group reports were created for following topics:
 - Total amount of AMU and the treatment exposure
 - % of AMU used by type, stage, and production area
 - % of AMU used by drug class
 - ADD (Animal Daily Dose) per 100 animal days





Thank you!!

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