Mis(use) of antimicrobials in food animals is potentially causing the emergence of AMR

Irrational use is common among livestock keepers

AMUSE: tool to measure antimicrobial use: knowledge, attitude and practice of livestock keepers in Ethiopia

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Context

- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a global concern and considered one of the greatest global threats
- AMR and AMU data is scarce in low and middle-income countries and surveillance is challenging in these regions
- Often, distinct surveys are used to understand AMU, but fail to provide comparable data
- which can serve as a case study for other comparable production systems in different countries

Our innovative approach

- We developed a tool that can be used to understand KAP regarding AMU and AMR
- The tool can be used for different production systems and species in different countries to be able to collate and compare data of different sources.
- To characterize KAP, we developed measurement scales using Item Response Theory models

Outcomes

- Wrong use of AM seen among at least 80% of livestock keepers
- Most pastoralists regularly use AMs, incl. human preparation antibiotics
- Livestock keepers in the highlands use less antibiotics, but have higher use of antihelminthics
- Characterized AMU knowledge, attitude, and practice in three different agro-ecology and production system and findings help to target future interventions to reduce AMU and resistance in the smallholder livestock systems of Ethiopia

Future steps

- Applying and harmonizing the survey tool in other countries with similar production system
- Design specific interventions emanated from the study to reduce AMU and AMR, and inform decision making process

Partners

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