ANTIMICROBIAL USE AND RESISTANCE IN POULTRY PRODUCTION CHAINS IN UGANDA AND THE ASSOCIATED OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH RISKS

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Objectives

- Describe AMR patterns under the two systems
- Characterize AMR at different points of value chain
- Develop a risk pathway for poultry associated AMR in the study area
- Quantify antibiotic residues in chicken meat

Selected antibiotics

E.coli: Ciprofloxacin, Ampicillin, Tetracycline, Sulphadiazine

Salmonella: Neomycin,enrofloxacin, Tetracycline, Gentamycin, Nalidixic acid

Enterococcus spp: Vancomycin, Gentamycin, Ampicillin

Methods

A cross sectional study (400) farms AMUSE

Longitudinal study, 40farms,40 markets 40 retail centers

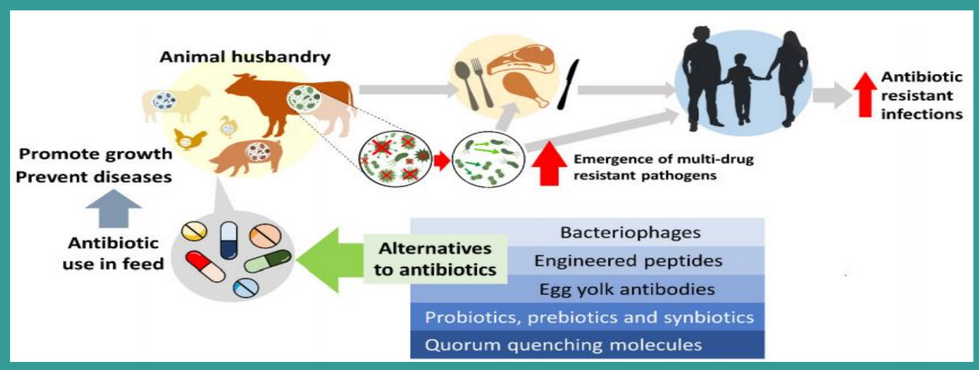
Residue analysis 200 samples by LCTMS

Introduction

Uganda's 45million poultry is kept under two main production systems; commercial and free range with varying levels of Antimicrobial use

Antimicrobials are used for different reasons. Minimal restrictions on access, proper use and withdraw periods

Development of AMR



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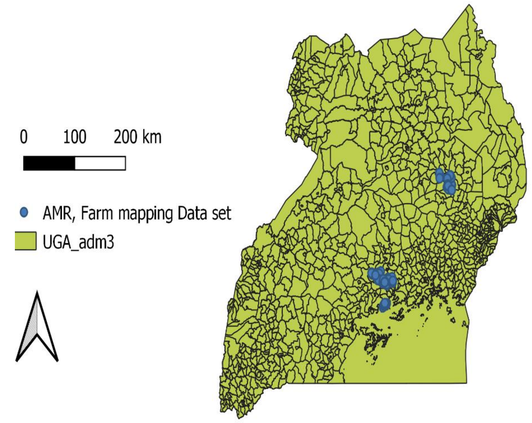
Progress

- Admission and registration at Freie University Berlin
- Developed full study proposal
- Obtained ethical clearance for the study
- Undertaken farm mapping in study site
- Materials ready for sample collection

AMR farm mapping Wakiso and Soroti



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