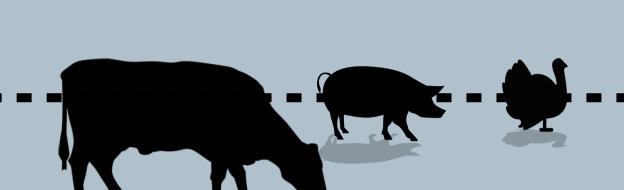
Select findings on Antimicrobial Use and Resistance



CIPARS identifies trends in antimicrobial use (AMU) and in antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in the Canadian food chain.

CIPARS





The complex battle against antimicrobial resistance Highlights of one important story that CIPARS is following

The Canadian poultry industry is fighting back against antimicrobial resistance

Since then, CIPARS has found less resistance to cephalosporins in bacteria found in chicken in 3 places:

- on the farm
- at the slaughterhouse
- at the grocery store

resistance

Less resistance to cephalosporins in bacteria from humans has also been observed.

CIPARS is now seeing more resistance to gentamicin among bacteria isolated from chicken along the food chain and in people.

In 2014, the Canadian poultry industry stopped using third-generation cephalosporins for disease prevention.

DUI..

While no longer using cephalosporins, the chicken industry is using other types of antimicrobials, such as gentamicin and lincomycin-spectinomycin.

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018 ...

The poultry industry has committed to removing the preventive use of other types of antimicrobials like gentamicin that are important to human medicine by the end of 2018.

CIPARS expects to see less resistance to gentamicin among monitored bacteria with changing AMU practices in the poultry industry.

Q

What are third-generation cephalosporins?

Third-generation cephalosporins, such as ceftiofur and ceftriaxone, are a group of antimicrobials that are important for treating infections in people and animals. Ceftriaxone is used in people and ceftiofur is used in animals. To know more about it please consult the 2016 CIPARS Annual Report.

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