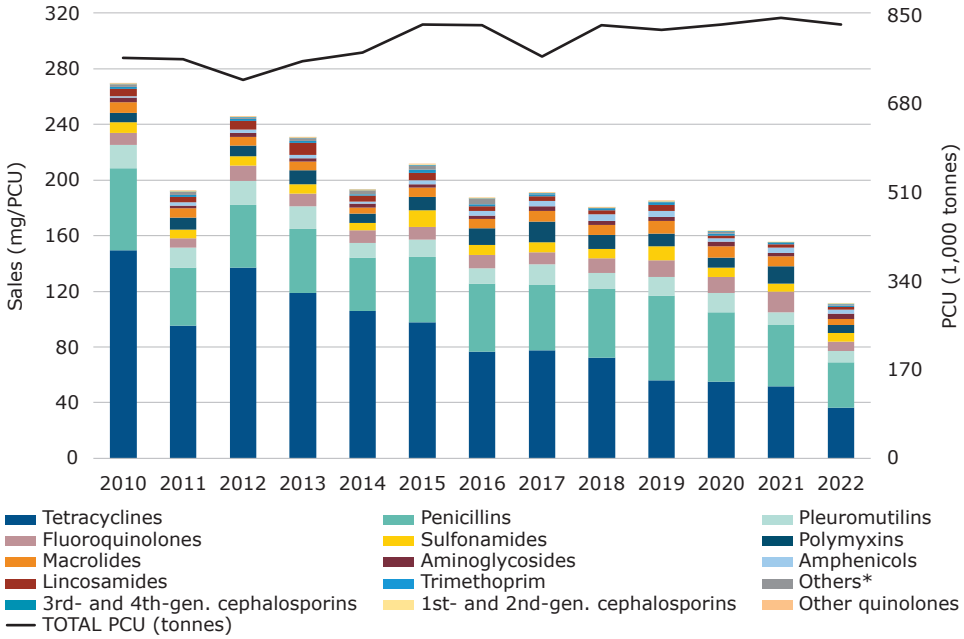
HUNGARY

Sales trends (mg/PCU) of antibiotic VMPs for food-producing animals

Sales trends by antibiotic class (mg/PCU) from 2010 to 2022[1,2]

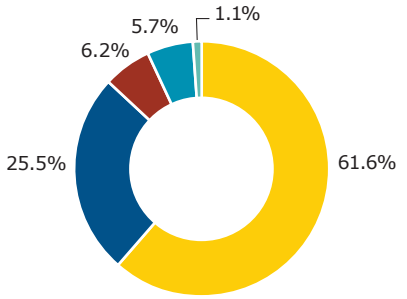


[1] Sales data sorted from highest to lowest in 2022.
[2] No sales of other quinolones reported in 2020, 2021 or 2022.
* The class 'Others' includes sales of imidazole derivatives (metronidazole) and other antibacterials (bacitracin, novobiocin and spectinomycin). Of note is that some of the sales could be for non-food-producing animals.

Since 2011:

- 42.2% overall annual sales (from 192.5 mg/PCU to 111.2 mg/PCU in 2022)
- 115% 3rd- and 4th-generation cephalosporin sales (from 0.14 mg/PCU to 0.31 mg/PCU in 2022)
- 1.8% fluoroquinolone sales (from 6.7 mg/PCU to 6.6 mg/PCU in 2022)
- 100% other quinolone sales (from 0.20 mg/PCU to 0 mg/PCU since 2020)
- 35.3% polymyxin sales (from 8.9 mg/PCU to 5.8 mg/PCU in 2022)
- PCU increased by 8.7% between 2011 and 2022

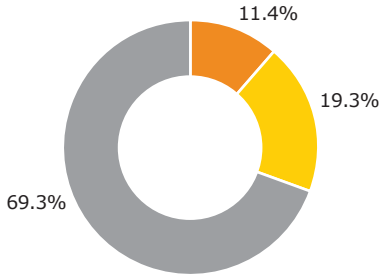
Proportion of sales (mg/PCU) by product form in 2022[1]



Sales of oral powders, oral solutions and premixes accounted for 88.1% of total sales in 2022.

[1] No sales of bolus products in 2022.
* Other forms include intramammary, intrauterine and oral paste products.

Proportion of sales (mg/PCU) by AMEG categories in 2022[1]



The majority of antibiotic VMP sales in 2022 belonged to the AMEG category D (Prudence), accounting for 69.3% of total sales.

[1] Novobiocin is not included in the AMEG categorisation and accounts for <0.01% of overall sales.

2022 sales data

In 2022, overall sales decreased by 28.5% in comparison to 2021 (from 155.6 mg/PCU to 111.2 mg/PCU). The three highest selling antibiotic classes were tetracyclines, penicillins and pleuromutilins, which accounted for 32.9%, 29.3% and 7.0% of total sales, respectively.

Country information

A national action plan to reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistance was developed in 2018. In line with this action plan, amendments to national legislation on VMPs were made in 2021. The most important measures are the following:

- Antimicrobial VMPs can only be prescribed for food-producing animals for a maximum of 7 days if the product is administered by the animals' owner / keeper;
- The efficacy of any antibiotic treatment administered to food-producing animals should be checked by the responsible veterinarian during an on-site clinical examination;
- The prophylactic use of VMPs containing 3rd- and 4th-generation cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones and colistin is prohibited for food-producing animals;
- Antimicrobial VMPs for food-producing animals may only be prescribed by veterinarians officially authorised to do so.