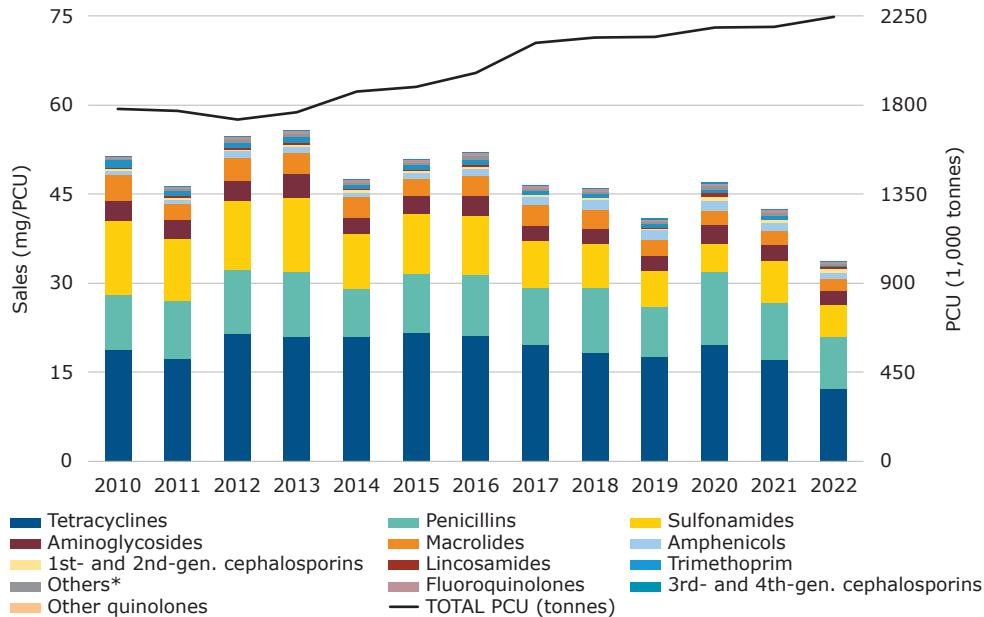


Sales trends (mg/PCU) of antibiotic VMPs for food-producing animals

Sales trends by antibiotic class (mg/PCU) from 2010 to 2022^{1,2,3}

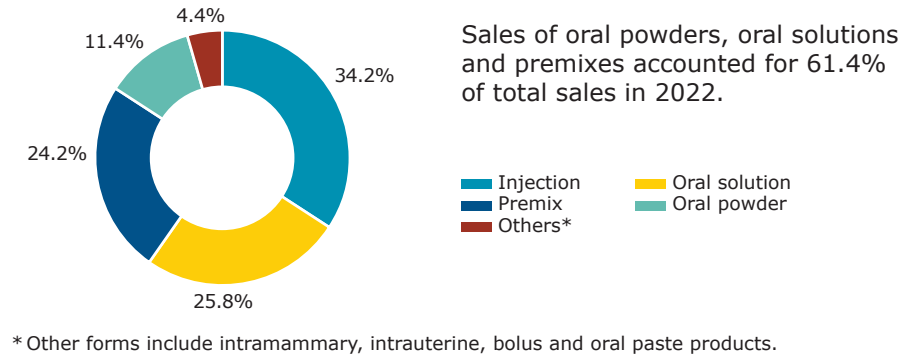


¹ Sales data sorted from highest to lowest in 2022.
² For reasons of commercial confidentiality, polymyxins and pleuromutilins are aggregated with 'Others'.
³ No sales of other quinolones in any of the years and no sales of polymyxins since 2021.
 * The class 'Others' includes sales of the following sub-classes: imidazole derivatives (metronidazole), and other antibacterials (novobiocin, spectinomycin). Of note is that some of the sales could be for non-food-producing animals.

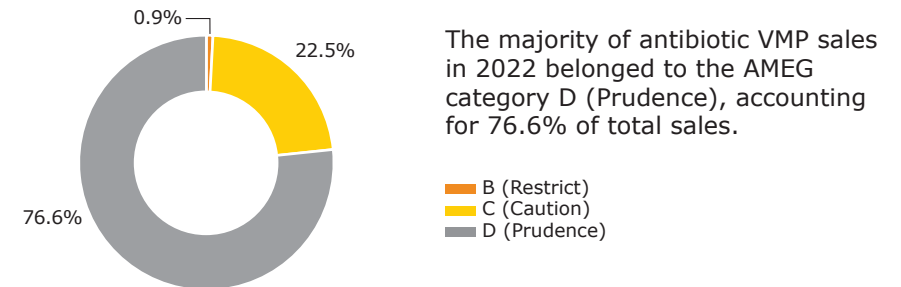
Since 2011:

- ⬇️ 27.4% overall annual sales (from 46.4 mg/PCU to 33.6 mg/PCU in 2022)
- 3rd- and 4th-generation cephalosporin sales <0.16 mg/PCU in all years)
- ⬇️ 41.7% quinolone sales (from 0.40 mg/PCU to 0.23 mg/PCU in 2022)
- 100% of all quinolone sales for this period were of fluoroquinolones
- ⬇️ 100% polymyxin sales (no sales since 2021)
- ⬆️ PCU increased by 26.9% between 2011 and 2022

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



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



2022 sales data

In 2022, overall sales decreased by 20.7% in comparison to 2021 (from 42.4 mg/PCU to 33.6 mg/PCU). The three highest selling antibiotic classes were tetracyclines, penicillins and sulfonamides, which accounted for 36.2%, 26% and 15.8% of total sales, respectively.



Country information

Ireland's second 'One health' national action plan on antimicrobial resistance (AMR), which covers the period 2021–2025 (iNAP2), builds on the achievements of the first national action plan on antimicrobial resistance (2017–2020). Activities such as education and awareness training on antimicrobial resistance, biosecurity practices and promoting better animal health continue to be carried out on an ongoing basis. The expansion of AMR surveillance allows for additional monitoring of resistance in animal populations. The introduction of the electronic National Veterinary Prescription System (NVPS) in the coming months will further support the ongoing efforts, providing valuable information on the use of veterinary medicines. The implementation of policies and actions that prevent, monitor and combat antimicrobial resistance across the various sectors will help achieve the best outcomes for people and animals.

Following the increase in sales of antimicrobials reported in 2020, a reduction of 9.7% in overall sales was observed in 2021. Antibiotic VMP sales continue to decrease, reaching Ireland's lowest values ever recorded in 2022. When compared to 2021, the decrease observed in 2022 was mainly driven by lower sales of premix products (from 14.7 mg/PCU to 8.1 mg/PCU). Smaller declines in sales were also observed with other product forms, in particular injectables (from 12.7 mg/PCU to 11.5 mg/PCU), oral powders (from 4.8 mg/PCU to 3.9 mg/PCU) and intramammary dry cow treatments (from 1.4 mg/PCU to 1.0 mg/PCU).

In relation to classes of antibiotics included in category B of the AMEG categorisation, sales of 3rd- and 4th-generation cephalosporins have fluctuated between 0.07 and 0.16 mg/PCU between 2011 and 2022. In the case of fluoroquinolones, sales have remained relatively stable since 2011, with the biggest decrease observed in 2022 (42%) to 0.23 mg/PCU.

Sales of colistin prior to 2021 have been low (<0.12 mg/PCU). In 2021, the Animal Health industry voluntarily ceased using colistin to treat disease in the animal sector and there have been no sales of colistin since.

Information on Ireland's national action plans and other relevant information relating to antimicrobial resistance can be found on the following website:
<https://www.gov.ie/en/collection/45f45-antimicrobial-resistance-amr/>

The national report on sales of veterinary antibiotics in Ireland can be found at the following link:
<https://www.hpra.ie/homepage/veterinary/special-topics/antibiotic-resistance>