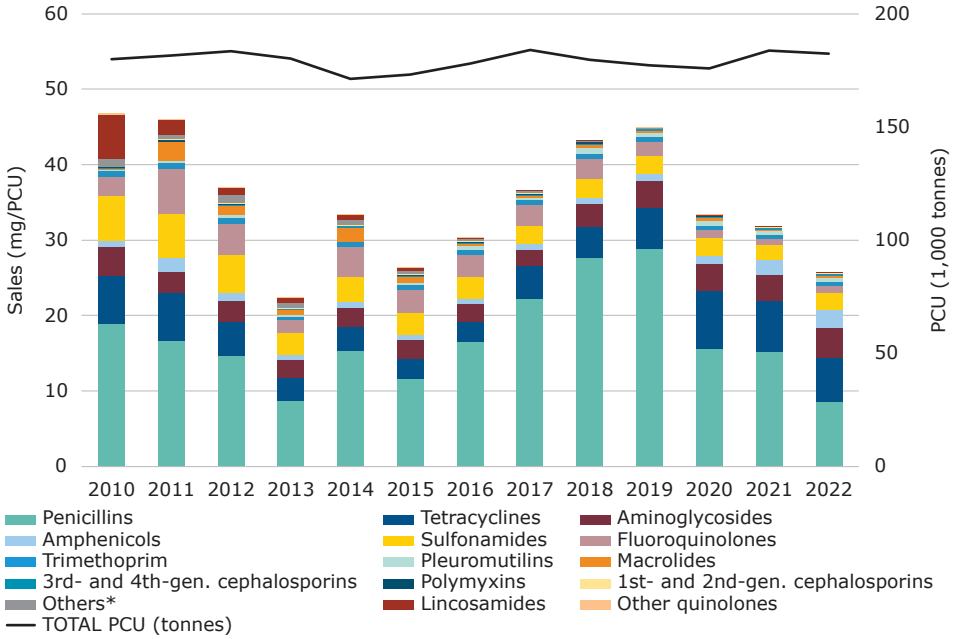
SLOVENIA

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

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

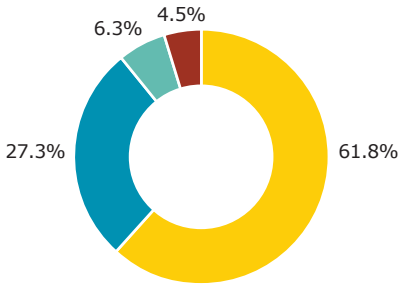


[1] Sales data sorted from highest to lowest in 2022.
[2] No sales of other quinolones reported in 2017, 2018, 2021 or 2022.
* The class 'Others' includes sales of bacitracin, novobiocin, rifaximin and spectinomycin (classified as other antibacterials in the ATCvet system).

Since 2011:

- 44.2% overall annual sales (from 46.0 mg/PCU to 25.7 mg/PCU in 2022)
- 177.8% 3rd- and 4th-generation cephalosporin sales (from 0.09 mg/PCU to 0.24 mg/PCU in 2022)
- 85.0% fluoroquinolone sales (from 5.9 mg/PCU to 0.89 mg/PCU in 2022)
- 100% other quinolone sales (from 0.08 mg/PCU to 0 mg/PCU since 2021)
- 38.4% polymyxin sales (from 0.12 mg/PCU to 0.08 mg/PCU in 2022)
- PCU increased by 0.5% between 2011 and 2022

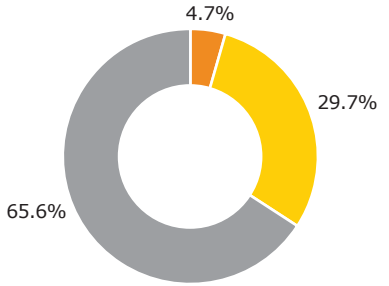
Proportion of sales (mg/PCU) by product form in 2022[1,2]



Sales of oral powders, oral solutions and premixes accounted for 68.2% of total sales in 2022.

[1] Sales of premixes are not included in the figure and represent 0.1% of total sales.
[2] No sales of bolus or oral paste products in 2022.
* Other forms include intramammary and intrauterine products.

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



The majority of antibiotic VMP sales in 2021 belonged to the AMEG category D (Prudence), accounting for 65.6% of total sales.

2022 sales data

In 2022, overall sales decreased by 19.2% in comparison to 2021 (from 31.8 mg/PCU to 25.7 mg/PCU). The three highest selling antibiotic classes were penicillins, tetracyclines and aminoglycosides, which accounted for 33.2%, 22.9% and 15.5% of total sales, respectively.

Country information

The decrease in sales of antimicrobial VMPs by 19.2% between 2021 and 2022, used for animal treatment, is undoubtedly a result of awareness-raising efforts that have been targeted since 2008. It is also an integral part of the national action plan for antimicrobial resistance management, and the result of the endeavours of breeders and veterinarians towards more careful animal husbandry, and responsible and judicious use of antimicrobial drugs, contributing to the management of antimicrobial resistance. Between 2011 and 2022, there was an estimated 44.2% decrease in the sales of antimicrobial drugs (in mg/PCU). The estimated sales value of antimicrobial drugs at 25.7 mg/PCU in Slovenia is significantly below the European average. In 2022, there was a notable increase in certified rearing of broiler chickens raised 'without the use of antibiotics'. The rise in sales of 3rd- and 4th-generation cephalosporins was a consequence of the shortage of other antimicrobial drugs in the market of the Republic of Slovenia, particularly penicillins for parenteral and intramammary use.

National 'One Health' Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy (2019–2024)[1]

[1] https://www.gov.si/assets/ministrstva/MZ/DOKUMENTI/Novice/Strategija-obvladovanje-odpornosti-mikrobov-26092019.doc