

Research results and strategies on AMU reduction in Canadian poultry and their impact

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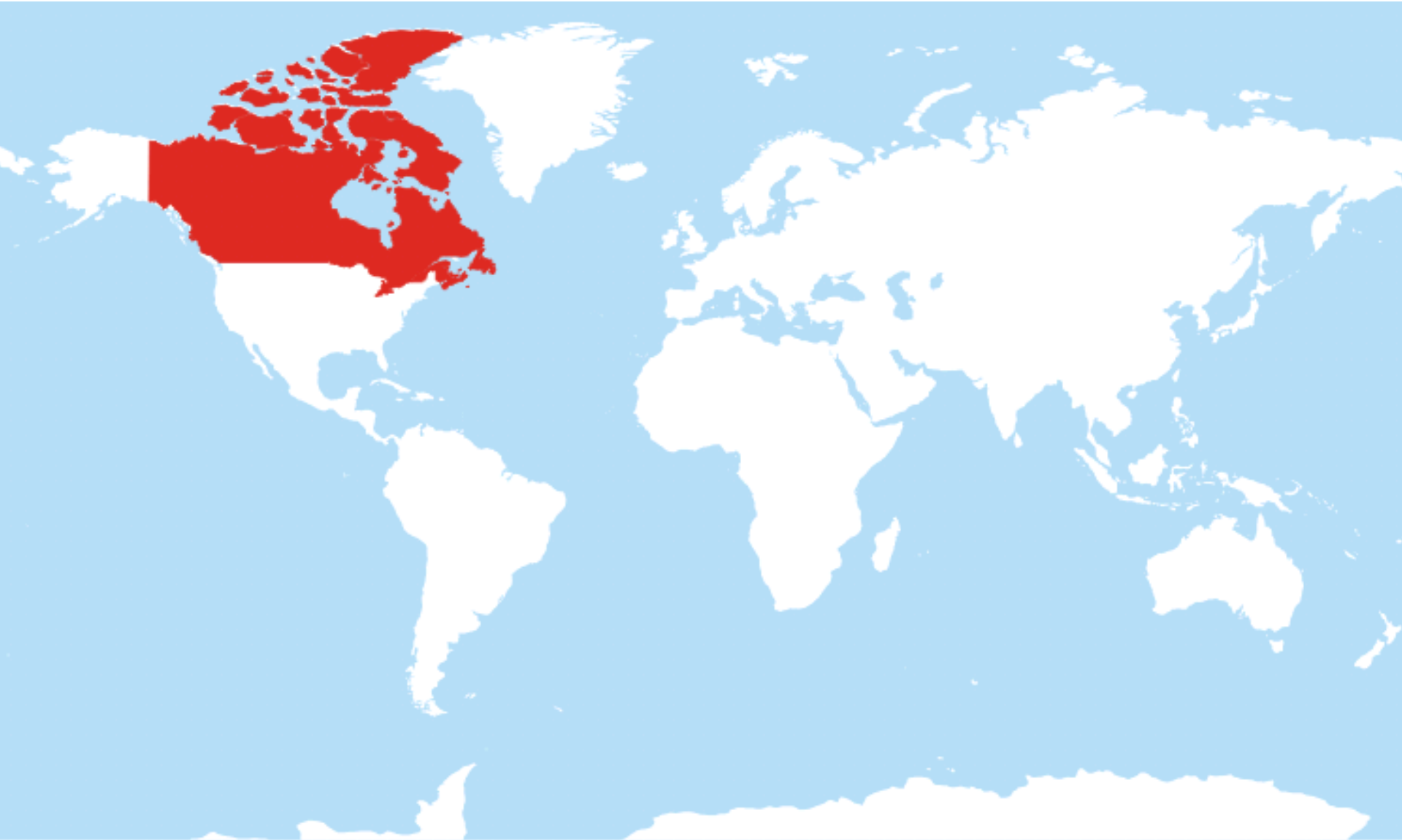
Chair in Poultry Research, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Montreal

Outline of the presentation

- A quick Canadian portrait
 - Political structure and legislation
 - Structure of the Canadian broiler chicken industry
 - Some statistics
- Brief description of the Chair in Poultry Research
- A short history on AMR and AMU surveillance programs
 - CIPARS surveillance program
 - 2003 annual report on Salmonella Heidelberg data and Quebec voluntary ban
 - Chicken Farmers of Canada
 - CIPARS results and Media influence on public perception
 - Publication by Dutil et al.,
 - CFC internal study on AMU and producers' perception
 - Meetings with the poultry industry stakeholders
 - Chair in Poultry Research
 - Various research projects to support the poultry producers in adopting changes



Where is Canada located?



Canada: provinces and territories



Antimicrobial use

- Federal: drug licensing
- Provincial: Drug use regulations
 - Differences between provinces in terms of
 - Veterinary prescription
 - Access to medications



Structure of the poultry industry

- No vertical integration
- At the basis: the producer
- Different segments:
 - ChickenTurkey
 - Commercial eggs
 - Incubation eggs

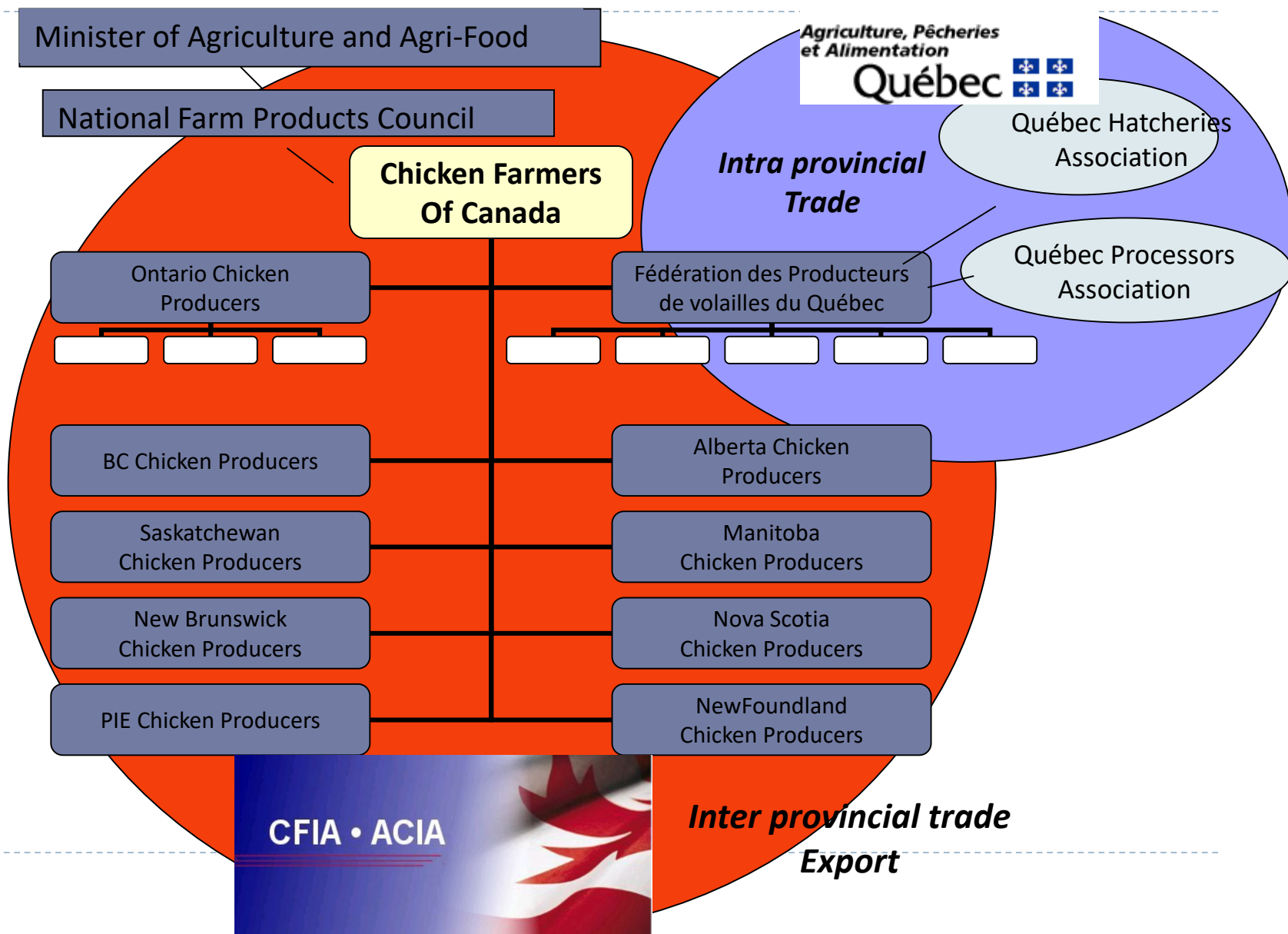


Structure of the poultry industry

- Poultry production in Canada is managed by a supply management system which was created in the 70s
- Producers must acquire quotas to produce
- Price paid to the producer is based on production costs
- Production is predicted according to consumption



Structure of the Canadian chicken industry



Some Canadian statistics...

- Per capita consumption: 35,8 kg of chicken (2021)
- 2877 chicken producers
- Sustains 101,900 jobs
- 1,3 Billions kg (eviscerated weight) in 2021
- 185 processors and further processors
- Contributes \$8 billion to Canada's GDP

<https://www.chickenfarmers.ca/good-for-canada/>

<https://agriculture.canada.ca/en/international-trade/market-intelligence/reports/customized-report-service-canadian-poultry-meat-trends>

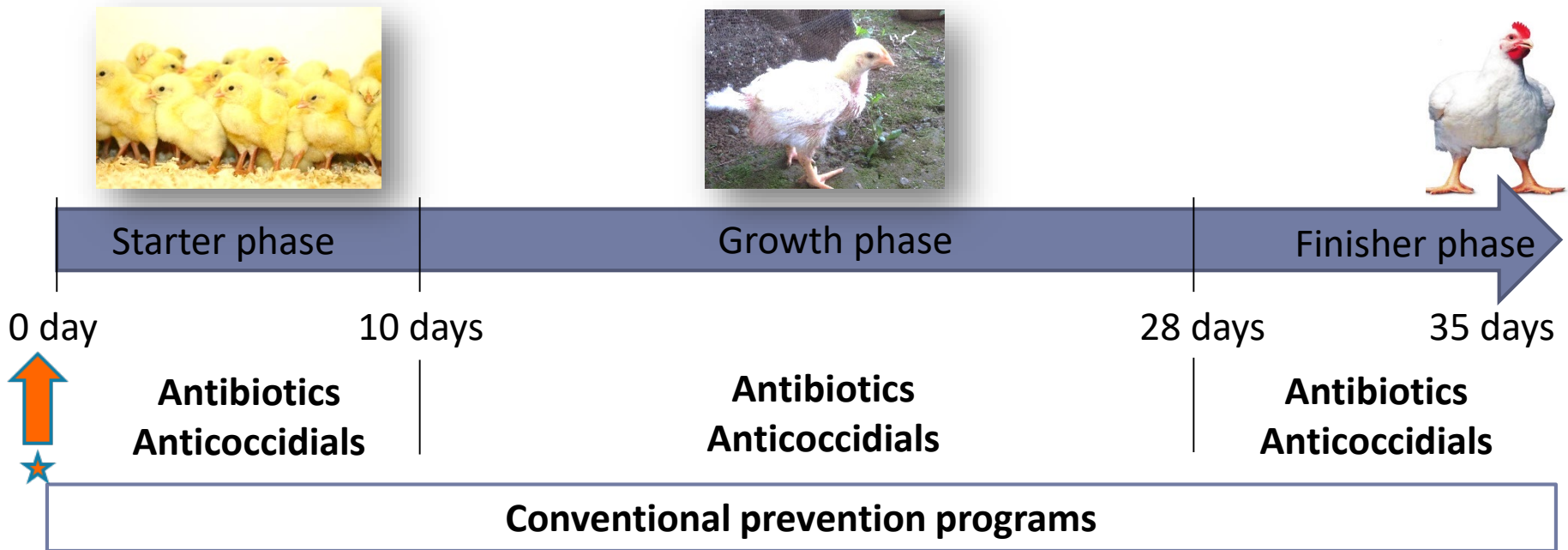


Canadian broiler chicken production

CHAIRE EN RECHERCHE AVICOLE
Faculté de médecine vétérinaire



Université
de Montréal



★ Previous use of ATM at the hatchery

Chair in Poultry Research

- Established in May 1999
- First industry Chair at the Faculté de médecine vétérinaire

► Founding members

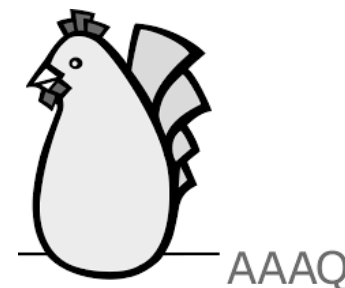
Quebec Poultry Producers

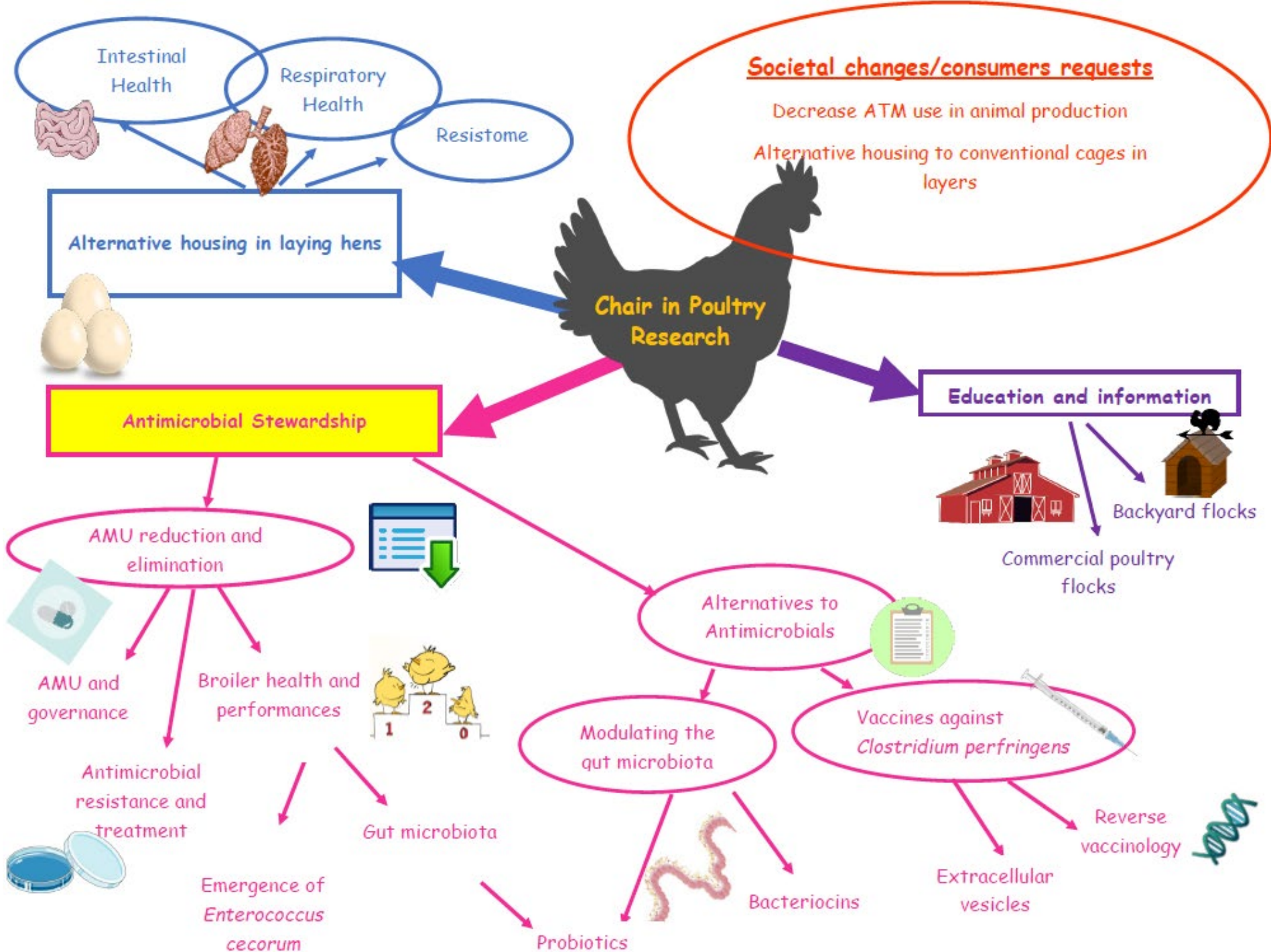
Quebec Egg Board

Quebec Hatchery association

Quebec Poultry Abattoir Association

Quebec Incubation Egg Producers





A short history on AMR and AMU surveillance programs in Canada

► Initial steps...

WHO Strategy to curb AMR



2001 2002 2003 2004 2006 2007 2011 2013 2014 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022



Report of the Advisory committee
Uses of ATM in food animals in Canada:
impact on Resistance and Human Health



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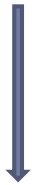
A series of recommendations

- Integrated approaches through Health Canada
- Develop a coordinated, ongoing, national surveillance system for AMR in major pathogens affecting food animals
- ATM regulations, Compulsory Vet Prescription, implementation of the CVMA prudent use principles...

A short history on AMR and AMU surveillance programs in Canada

► Initial steps...

WHO Strategy



2001 2002 2003 2004 2006 2007 2011 2013 2014 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

2002 Report to
Health Canada



CIPARS

First integrated AMU and AMR surveillance system
With multiple food animal and human components

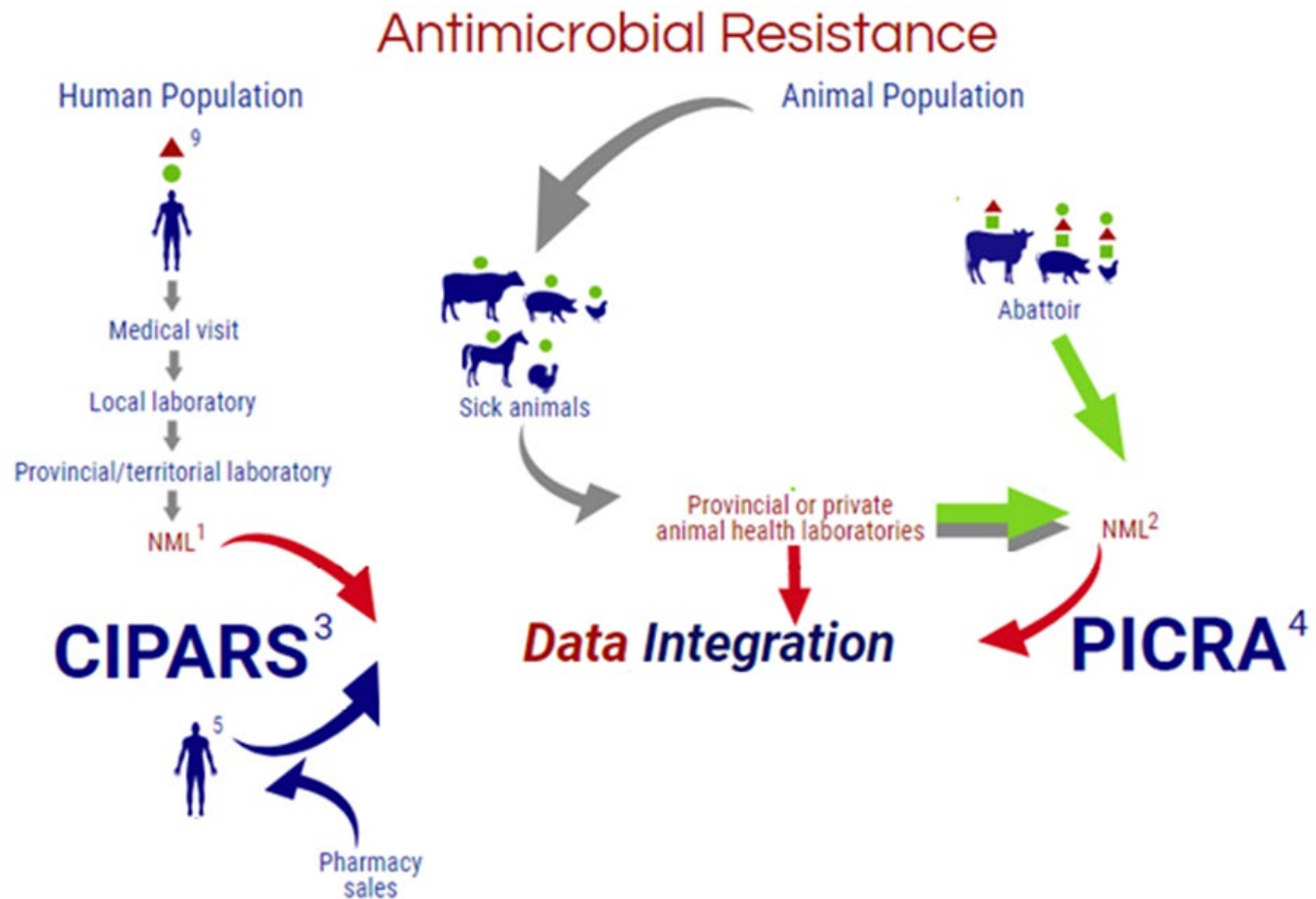
A short history on AMR and AMU surveillance programs in Canada

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WHO Strategy

2001 2002

2002 Report to
Health Canada



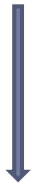
Antimicrobial Use

⁴ CIPARS

A short history on AMR and AMU surveillance programs in Canada

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WHO Strategy



2001 2002 2003 2004 2006 2007 2011 2013 2014 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

2002 Report to
Health Canada



**First
annual
report in
2002**

CIPARS

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WHO Strategy



2001 2002 2003 2004 2006 2007 2011 2013 2014 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

2002 Report to
Health Canada



CIPARS
beginnings

Classification system for
ATM by Health Canada



Antibiotics categorization in Canada

Categories	Preferred option for treatment of serious human infections	No or limited alternatives available	Important for human medicine
I- Very high importance	Yes	Yes	
II- High importance	Yes	No	
III- Medium importance	No	No/yes	
IV- Low importance	Not applicable	Not applicable	

*Serious infections are considered those which if left untreated would lead to significant morbidity requiring emergency care including hospitalization and/or mortality.

Antibiotics used in poultry, based on their categorization

Categories	Antibiotic class
I- Very high importance	Cephalosporins 3 rd generation (Ceftiofur) Fluoroquinolones (Enrofloxacin)
II- High importance	Aminoglycosides (<u>Spectinomycin</u> ¹ , gentamycin, neomycin, streptomycin) Lincosamides (<u>Lincomycin</u> ¹) Macrolides (<u>Tylosin</u> ¹ , erythromycin) Penicillin (Penicillin G, amoxicillin) Streptogramins (<u>Virginiamycin</u> ¹) Trimethoprim – sulfamethoxazole (combination)
III- Medium importance	<u>Bacitracin</u> ¹ Sulphonamides (Sulfamethazine, sulfaquinoxaline) Tetracyclines
IV- Low importance	<u>Ionophors</u> ¹ Flavophospholipol (Bambermycine)

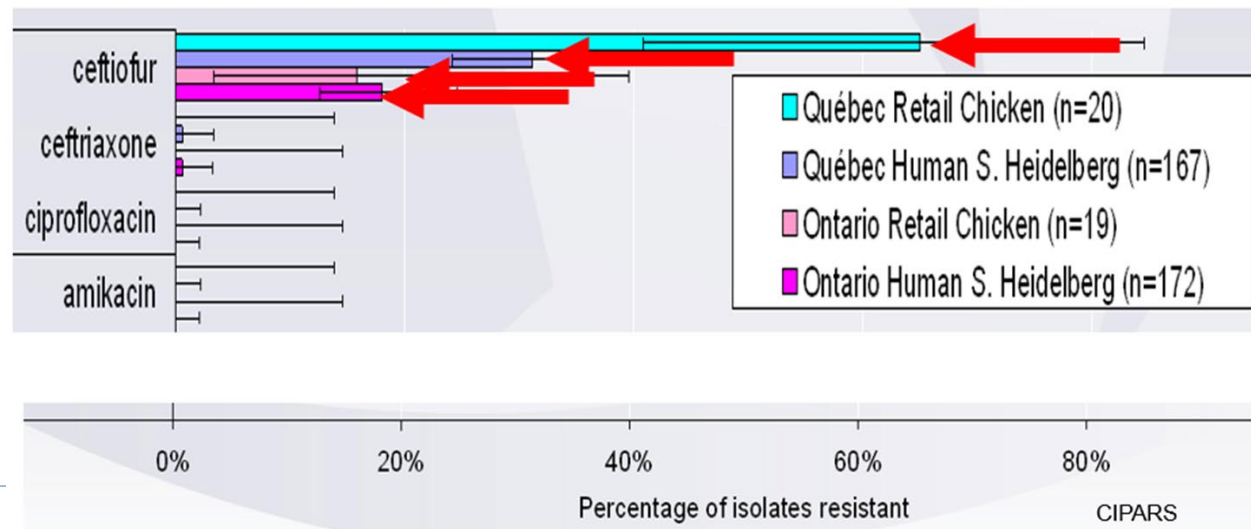
Not categorized: **Chemical coccidiostats**¹ and Orthomycin (**Avilamycin**¹)

¹ Frequently used in prevention programs

In 2003 and 2004

- ▶ CIPARS reports the emergence of ceftiofur-resistant *Salmonella* Heidelberg in both retail chicken and humans
- ▶ Observed mostly in the province of Quebec
- ▶ Quebec hatcheries decide on a voluntary withdrawal in February 2005

Ceftiofur resistance in *Salmonella* Heidelberg in 2003



In 2003 and 2004

- ▶ CIPARS reports the emergence of ceftiofur-resistant *Salmonella* Heidelberg in both retail chicken and humans
- ▶ Observed mostly in the province of Quebec
- ▶ Quebec hatcheries decide on a voluntary withdrawal in February 2005
- ▶ ... with partial reinstitution of ceftiofur use in 2007 (in rotation)

In 2003 and 2004

Dutil et al., 2010.

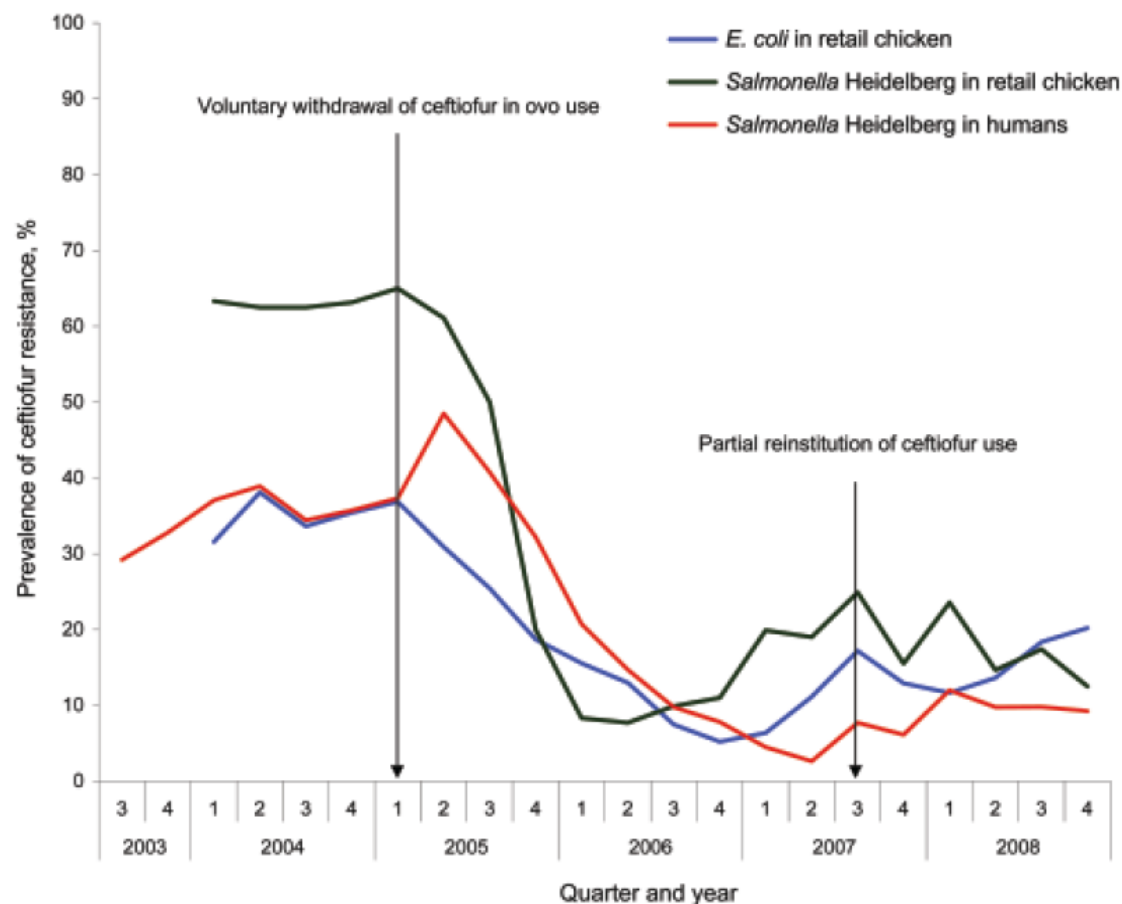


Figure 2. Prevalence of ceftiofur resistance (moving average of the current quarter and the previous 2 quarters) among retail chicken *Escherichia coli*, and retail chicken and human clinical *Salmonella enterica* serovar Heidelberg isolates during 2003–2008 in Québec, Canada.

A short history on AMR and AMU surveillance programs in Canada

► Initial steps...

WHO Strategy

Voluntary withdrawal and
partial reintroduction of
ceftiofur use in Qc hatcheries

Dutil et al., 2010

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2007 2010 2011 2013 2014 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

2002 Report to
Health Canada

One-yr observational study 2003-2004
AMR and AMU in chickens and turkeys

Health Canada ATM
Classification system

CIPARS
beginnings

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Health Canada ATM
Classification system

CIPARS
beginnings

- High-level resistance toward II ATM (chickens)
- Significant associations between AMU and AMR
 - bacitracin in *Enterococcus* spp.
 - gentamicin (turkey) in *Enterococcus* spp.
 - tylosin (chicken) in *Enterococcus* spp.
 - Tetracycline (turkey) in *E. coli*
 - Ceftiofur (chicken) in *E. coli*

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2002 Report to Health Canada

CFC internal study on AMU

CIPARS On-Farm AMU surveillance system



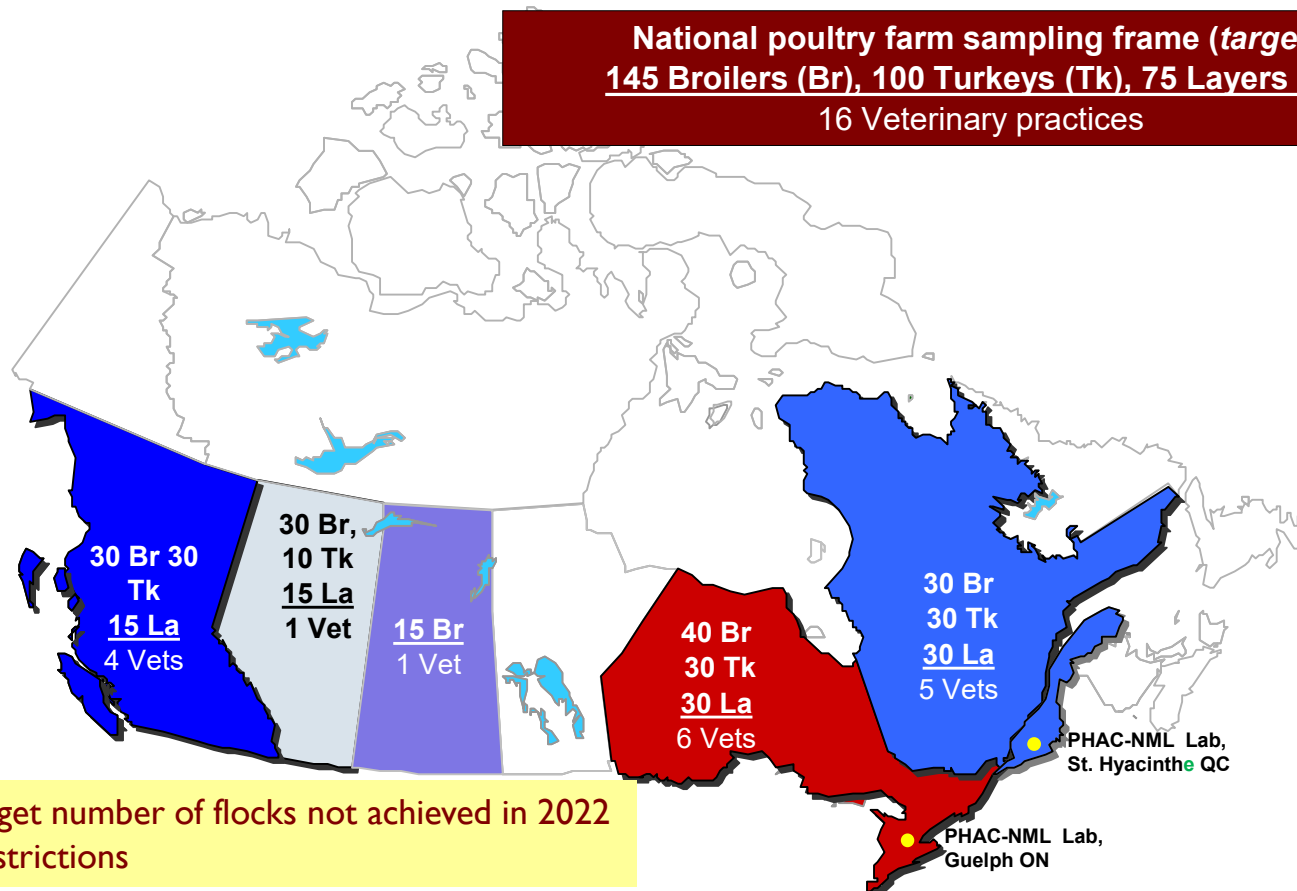
One-yr observational study 2003-2004 AMR and AMU in chickens and turkeys

Health Canada ATM Classification system

CIPARS beginnings

CIPARS Design and Methods

National poultry farm sampling frame (*target*):
145 Broilers (Br), 100 Turkeys (Tk), 75 Layers (La)
16 Veterinary practices



CAUTION! Target number of flocks not achieved in 2022 due to HPAI restrictions

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Health Canada ATM
Classification system

CIPARS
beginnings

One-year field trial on ABF chickens



Field trial on ABF chicken flocks

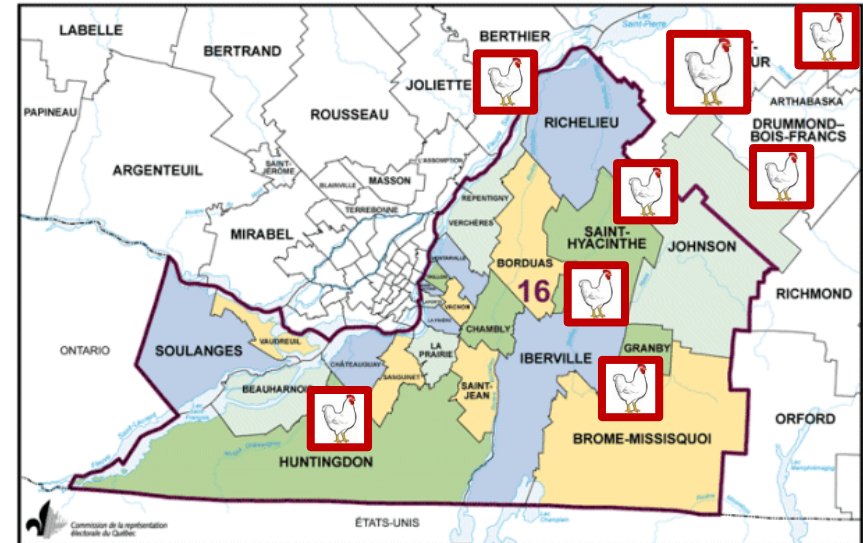
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de Montréal

Results (one year prospective study in 8 farms)

- Even with similar management and feed, necrotic enteritis affected 25% of the flocks
- *Clostridium perfringens* can persist in consecutive flocks



Parent et al, 2016

Gaucher et al., 2015

Field trial on ABF chicken flocks

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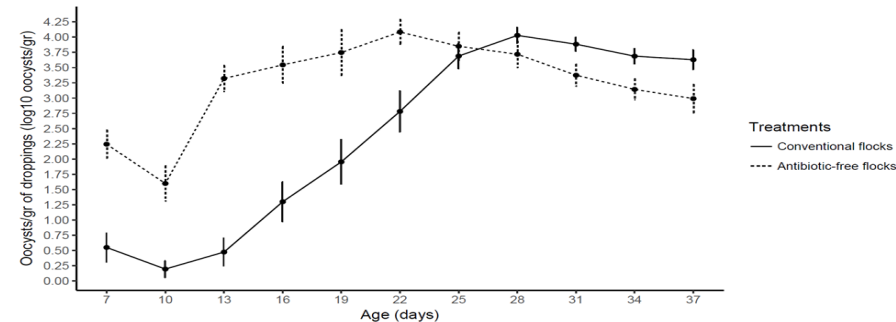
Faculté de médecine vétérinaire



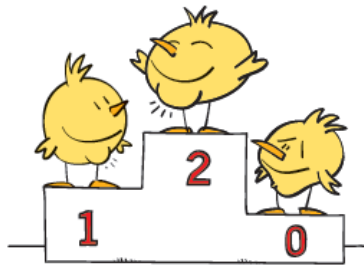
Université
de Montréal

Results (one year prospective study in 8 paired barns)

- Even with similar management and feed, necrotic enteritis affected 25% of the flocks (*Clostridium perfringens* a resident of the barn microflora?)
- Importance of coccidia prevention
- Importance of optimal brooding



Parent et al., 2018



In 2011 chickens became a problem to the public

Marketplace

Canada's Consumer Watchdog

We've Got Your Back

Main

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Episodes

WATCH ONLINE

About

THE SHOW

Hosts

BIOGRAPHIES



Superbugs in the Supermarket 296

BROADCAST DATE: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 2011



Superbugs in the Supermarket

We test 100 samples of chicken from across the country for superbugs, and Eri...

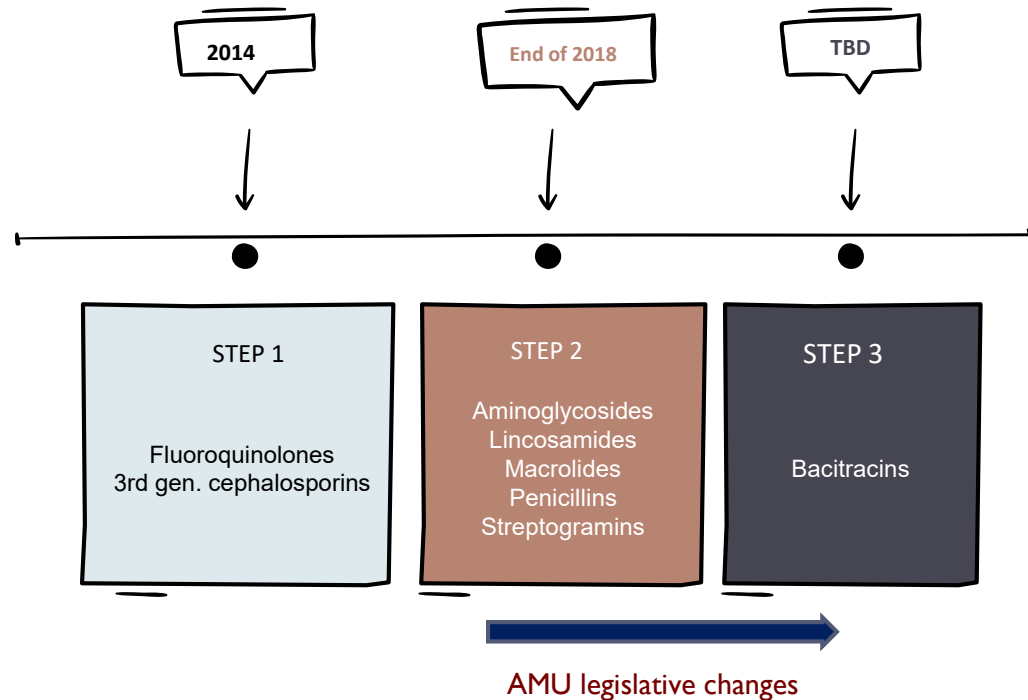


Reportage du mercredi 9 février 2011



Le poulet et la résistance aux antibiotiques

Chicken Farmers of Canada launched a voluntary strategy in 2012



*The strategy involved preventive uses only

** To be determined, ongoing review of the impact

***Enhanced veterinary oversight/veterinary prescription only use, removal of growth promotion claims in some antibiotics, and mandatory reporting of sales and distribution data.

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CFC Ban on preventive use of

Cat I ATM

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2002 Report to
Health Canada



- One-year field trial on ABF chickens
- 2015 study on ceftiofur withdrawal
- One-yr field trial on reduced ATM

Health Canada ATM
Classification system

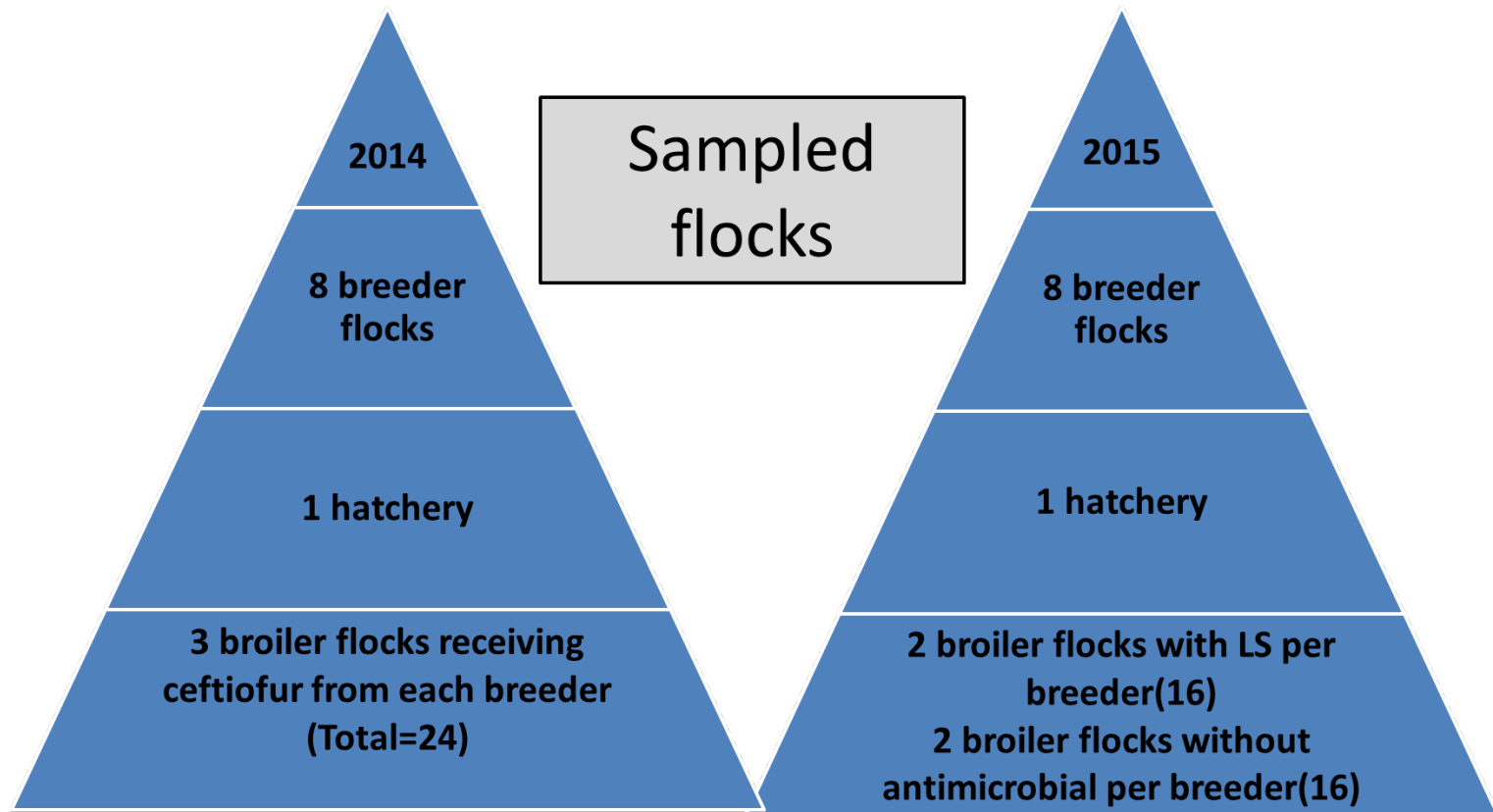
CIPARS
beginnings

AMU at the hatchery

Vertical transmission of ceftiofur resistance genes, virulence genes of ExPECs and antimicrobial resistance profiles in breeders and their progeny after ceftiofur ban in broiler hatcheries

- ▶ Verify if the removal of ceftiofur from the hatchery decreased resistance to this antibiotic in *E. coli* strains, 12 months after withdrawal

Vertical transmission of ceftiofur resistance genes, virulence genes of ExPECs and antimicrobial resistance profiles in breeders and their progeny after ceftiofur ban in broiler hatcheries

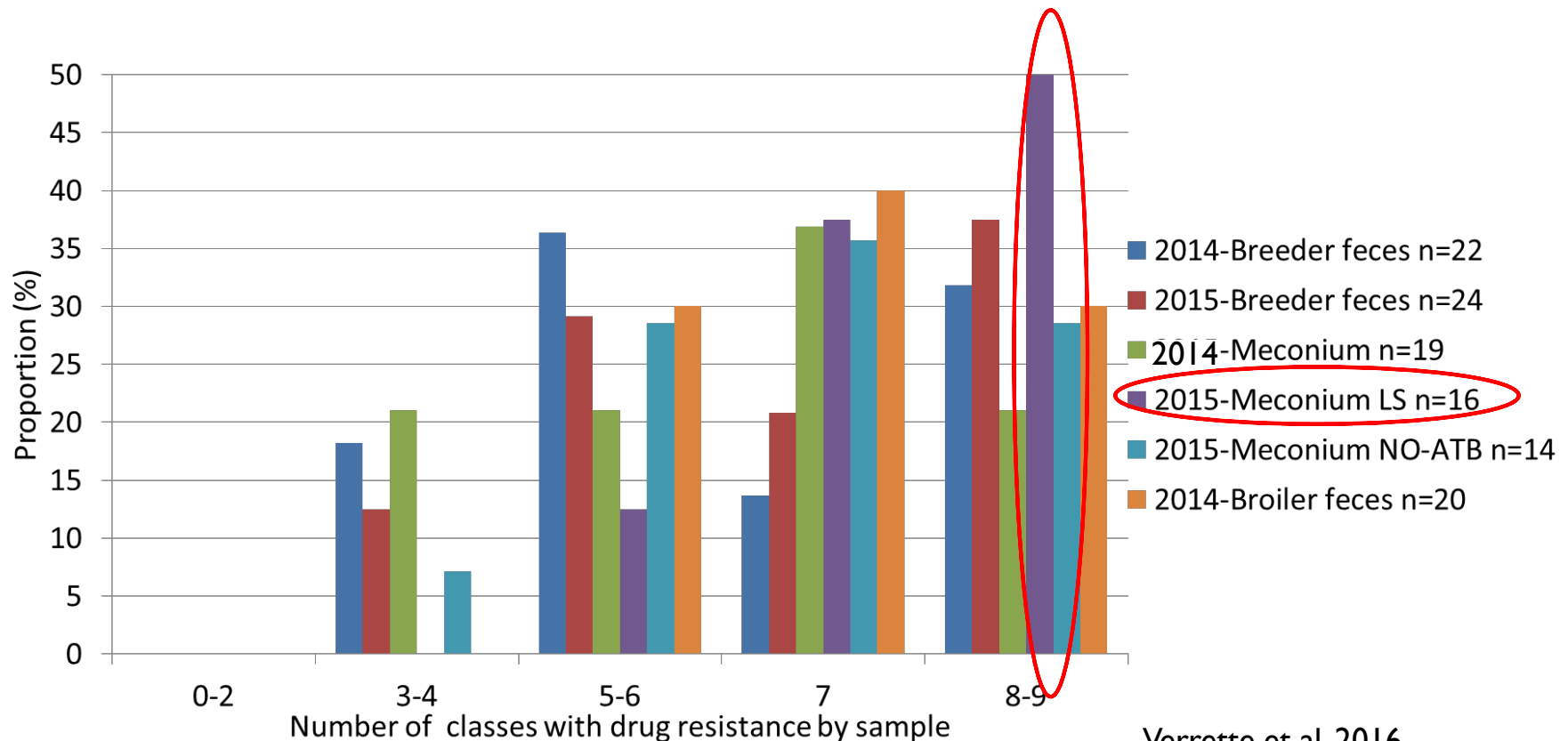


Withdrawal of *in ovo* ceftiofur administration can lead to reduced prevalence of resistant genes in meconium

Sample		Sampling year	No of samples (isolates)	% samples with one or more isolates positive for:		
				<i>bla</i> _{TEM}	<i>bla</i> _{CMY-2}	<i>bla</i> _{CTX-M}
Pooled feces Breeder		2014	22 (110)	68	0	0
		2015	1 (4)	0	100	0
Meconium	Ceftiofur	2014	20 (100)	45	90 ^a	20 ^a
	LS	2015	16 (80)	56	50 ^b	0 ^b
	Without AM	2015	14 (70)	71	36 ^b	0 ^b
Pooled feces Broiler	Ceftiofur	2014	20 (100)	50	60 ^a	5
	LS	2015	16 (80)	69	44 ^b	6
	Without antimicrobial	2015	14 (70)	43	50	0

Replacing ceftiofur with another molecule is not the answer...

Multidrug resistance in putative ESBL/AmpC *E. coli*



Antimicrobial use (AMU) reduction of preventive antibiotics in broiler chickens

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- ▶ Commercial field trial in collaboration with the industry
 - ▶ One-yr prospective study in paired barns on 7 farms

- ▶ Strategies to reduce ATB use in broiler chickens
 - Impact on performances and intestinal health
 - Impact of antibiotic on caecal microbiota composition



Antimicrobial use (AMU) reduction of preventive antibiotics in broiler chickens



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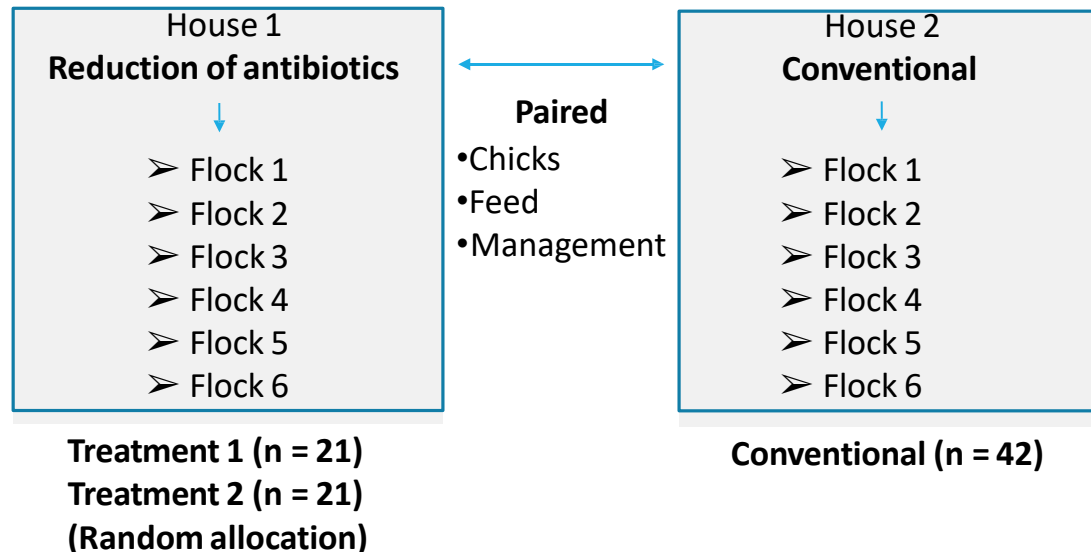
x84 flocks



Slaughter

7 commercial farms in Quebec

2 houses per farm



Treatments 1 and 2

Ionophores (Category 4)

- Monensin
- Narasin
- Salinomycin

Organic acid

- Calcium butyrate

Conventional

Anticoccidials and antibiotics

- Ongoing program at the mill
- Anticoccidials: Combination chemical/ionophore
- Antibiotics: Category II to IV

Immunology, Health and Disease

Impacts of antibiotic reduction strategies on zootechnical performances, health control, and *Eimeria* spp. excretion compared with conventional antibiotic programs in commercial broiler chicken flocks

Eric Parent ^{*,†}, Marie Archambault [†], Robert J. Moore [‡], Martine Boulianne ^{*,†,✉}

Zootechnical parameter	Ionophores (n = 21)		Ionophores and butyric acids (n = 21)		Conventional (n = 42)		P-value
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	
Slaughter weight (kg)	2.44	0.07	2.41	0.04	2.43	0.03	0.40
Feed conversion ratio	1.62	0.04	1.64	0.02	1.64	0.02	0.23
Average daily gain (g/D)	66.7	1.1	65.7	1.1	66.1	0.9	0.34
Age at slaughter (days)	36.7	1.0	36.7	0.3	36.6	0.3	0.66
Mortality (%)	2.92	0.58	3.03	0.38	3.18	0.33	0.43
Total condemnations (%)	1.74	1.17	1.62	1.17	1.70	1.15	0.64

Factors explaining the microbiota variation

Effect size and significance of farm-level factors with the microbiota composition evaluated by the ANOSIM (n = 1002).

Factor	ANOSIM (analysis of similarities)	
	R-value	p-value
Paired flocks	0.37	0.001
Farm	0.24	0.001
Feed mill	0.12	0.001
ATB program	0.04	0.002
Hatchery	0.04	0.017

0 = R-value → 1

Even distribution
within and
between groups

Higher dissimilarity
between groups
than within groups

A short history on AMR and AMU surveillance programs in Canada

WHO Strategy

Voluntary withdrawal and
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CFC Ban on preventive use of

Cat I ATM

Cat II ATM

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2007 2010 2011 2013 2014 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

2002 Report to
Health Canada



- One-year field trial on ABF chickens
- 2015 study on ceftiofur withdrawal
- One-yr field trial on reduced ATM

Health Canada ATM
Classification system

CIPARS
beginnings

All Medically Important
Antimicrobials for veterinary use
sold by prescription only

Removal of Growth Promotion
Claims for Medically Important
Antibiotics

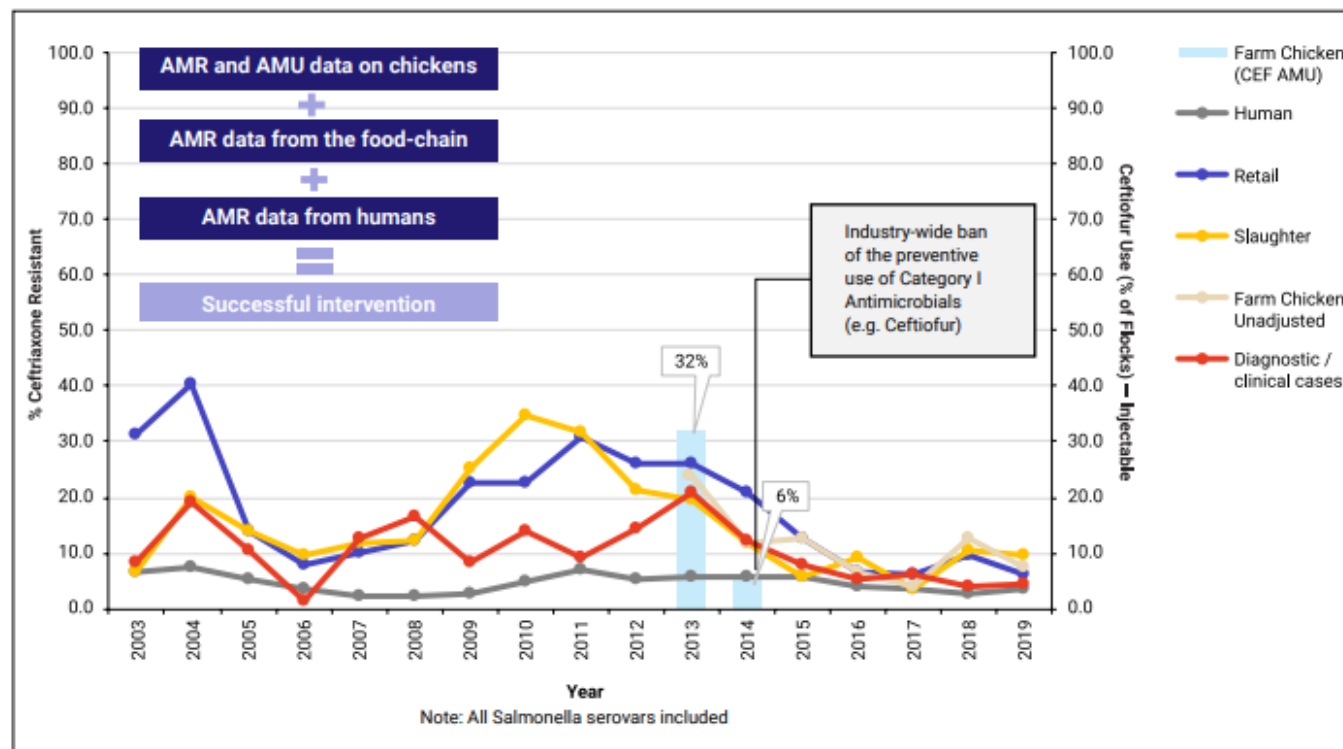
Consequence of the bans?

- ▶ Increased early mortality (variable)
- ▶ Emergence of Enterococcal spondylitis and osteomyelitis
 - ▶ Mostly *Enterococcus cecorum*
 - ▶ Multi-resistant bacteria
- ▶ Increased use of Category II antibiotics in some provinces



CIPARS captured human and animal data before and after the voluntary intervention by the industry – public health impact

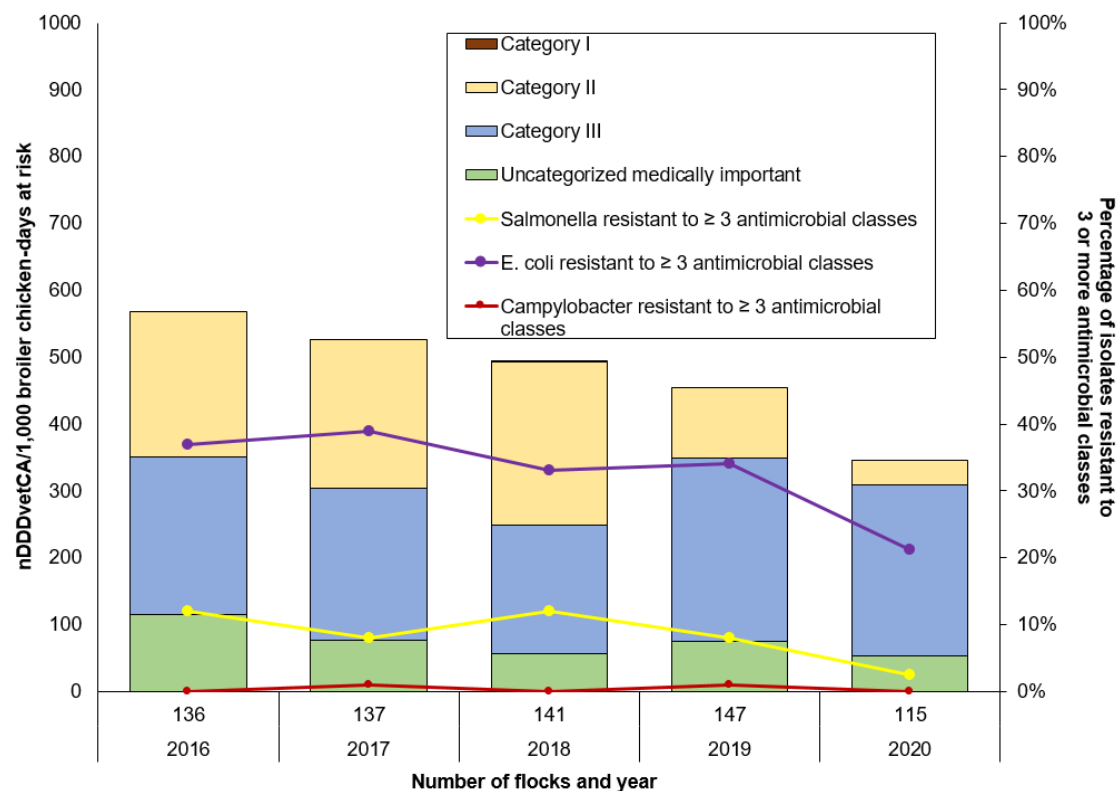
Figure 47. Temporal variation in frequency of ceftriaxone resistance (%) among all *Salmonella* serovars as well as ceftiofur use (% of flocks) by host species (chicken and human) and CIPARS surveillance component, 2003-2019



Source: **CARSS Report, 2022.** <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/publications/drugs-health-products/canadian-antimicrobial-resistance-surveillance-system-report-2022.html#a4.5.1>

CIPARS AMU and AMR surveillance in broiler chickens

- AMU has **decreased** since 2016, as well as resistance to ≥ 3 antimicrobial classes in *Salmonella*, *E. coli*, and *Campylobacter*
- The diversity of antimicrobial classes reported to be used has **decreased**, consistent with the timing of the elimination of preventive uses of Category II antimicrobials.



CIPARS Farm - Integrated AMU and AMR

Acknowledgements

- ▶ To the first Canadian veterinary epidemiologists who developed CIPARS
 - ▶ To Drs Rebecca Irwin and Lucie Dutil for their leadership
 - ▶ To Dr. Agnes Agunos for her contagious smile and generous support
- ▶ To Canadian poultry producers for accepting such a challenge
- ▶ Staff and students from the Chair in Poultry Research

