

AMR National Action Plan 2024-2029

- call for evidence

The Threat of AMR

1. **From your experience, how has the scale of the threat of AMR changed since the national action plan was published in 2019?**

the threat of AMR has increased since 2019

the threat of AMR has stayed the same since 2019

the threat of AMR has reduced since 2019

The UK veterinary sector has made good progress to reduce use of veterinary antibiotics in production animals. The most recent reports from [VARSS](#) and [RUMA](#) show a reduction of 55% in

International efforts to tackle AMR

10.

AMR? Please be specific about which countries you are referring to in your answer. Please give up to 3 examples using a maximum of 250 words in total.

In some instances, a more rigid approach such as that applied in some European countries (e.g. Germany) is counterproductive and may compromise animal welfare. The focus needs to be on appropriate and effective medication. Ineffective dosages in data sheets may be a stronger driver for AMR than appropriate dosing based on pharmacokinetics.

Opportunities from Covid-19

11. **In your opinion, which of these tools should be prioritised for adapting to use in tackling AMR?**

diagnostics

surveillance

therapeutics

vaccines

Rapid affordable diagnostics to rule infections in or out while on the farm or in clinic, would be prescribing pending test results. More rapid processes in diagnostic laboratories are also important.

Developing vaccines to prevent diseases, rather than relying on antimicrobials to cure them.

12. **In your opinion, are there any other tools that should be adapted from use during the COVID-19 pandemic for tackling AMR?**

yes (please specify)

no

14.

yes
no