Member's update on

One Health activities (Zoonotic diseases, AMR and wildlife health)

and

Veterinary Workforce/PVS Pathway

Japan

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World Organisation for Animal Health

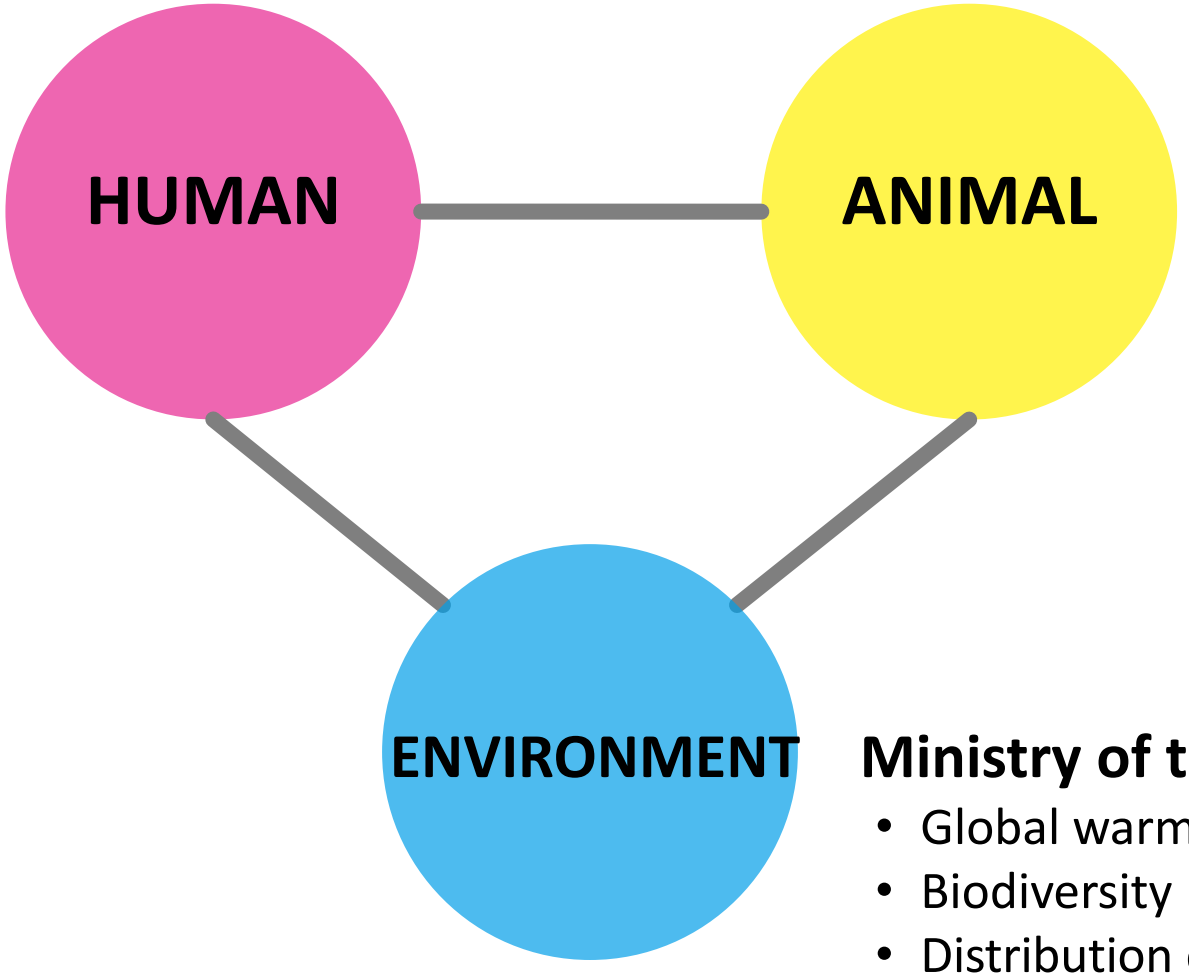
中华人民共和国农业农村部
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

One Health Governance and Coordination Mechanisms

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

- Zoonoses
- Food safety
- AMR (human)



Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

- Animal diseases
- Animal health
- AMR (animal)

Ministry of the Environment

- Global warming
- Biodiversity
- Distribution of drug-resistant substance

Antimicrobial Use (AMU) and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

Japan's 2nd National Action Plan on AMR:

- sets **goals in the six areas** and, in each area, establishes strategies to achieve the goals and specific actions to implement the strategies.

  Goal 1 Public awareness & education

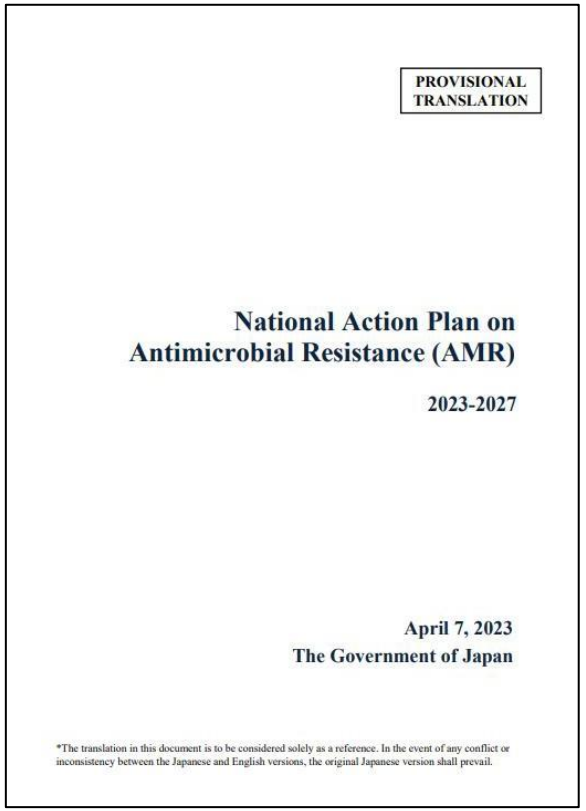
  Goal 2 Surveillance & monitoring

  Goal 3 Infection prevention & control

  Goal 4 Antimicrobial stewardship

  Goal 5 Research & development

  Goal 6 International cooperation


PROVISIONAL TRANSLATION

National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

2023-2027

April 7, 2023
The Government of Japan

*The translation in this document is to be considered solely as a reference. In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between the Japanese and English versions, the original Japanese version shall prevail.

Antimicrobial Use (AMU) and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

National Action Plan sets numerical targets as outcome indices.

- **Resistance rates**

		2020		2027 (target year)
Tetracycline resistance of *E. coli*	Cow	19.8%	→	≦ 20%
	Pig	62.4%	→	≦ 50%
	Chicken	52.9%	→	≦ 45%
third-generation cephalosporin resistance of *E. coli*	Cow	0.0%	→	≦ 1%
	Pig	0.0%	→	≦ 1%
	Chicken	4.1%	→	≦ 5%
fluoroquinolone resistance of *E. coli*	Cow	0.4%	→	≦ 1%
	Pig	2.2%	→	≦ 2%
	Chicken	18.2%	→	≦ 15%

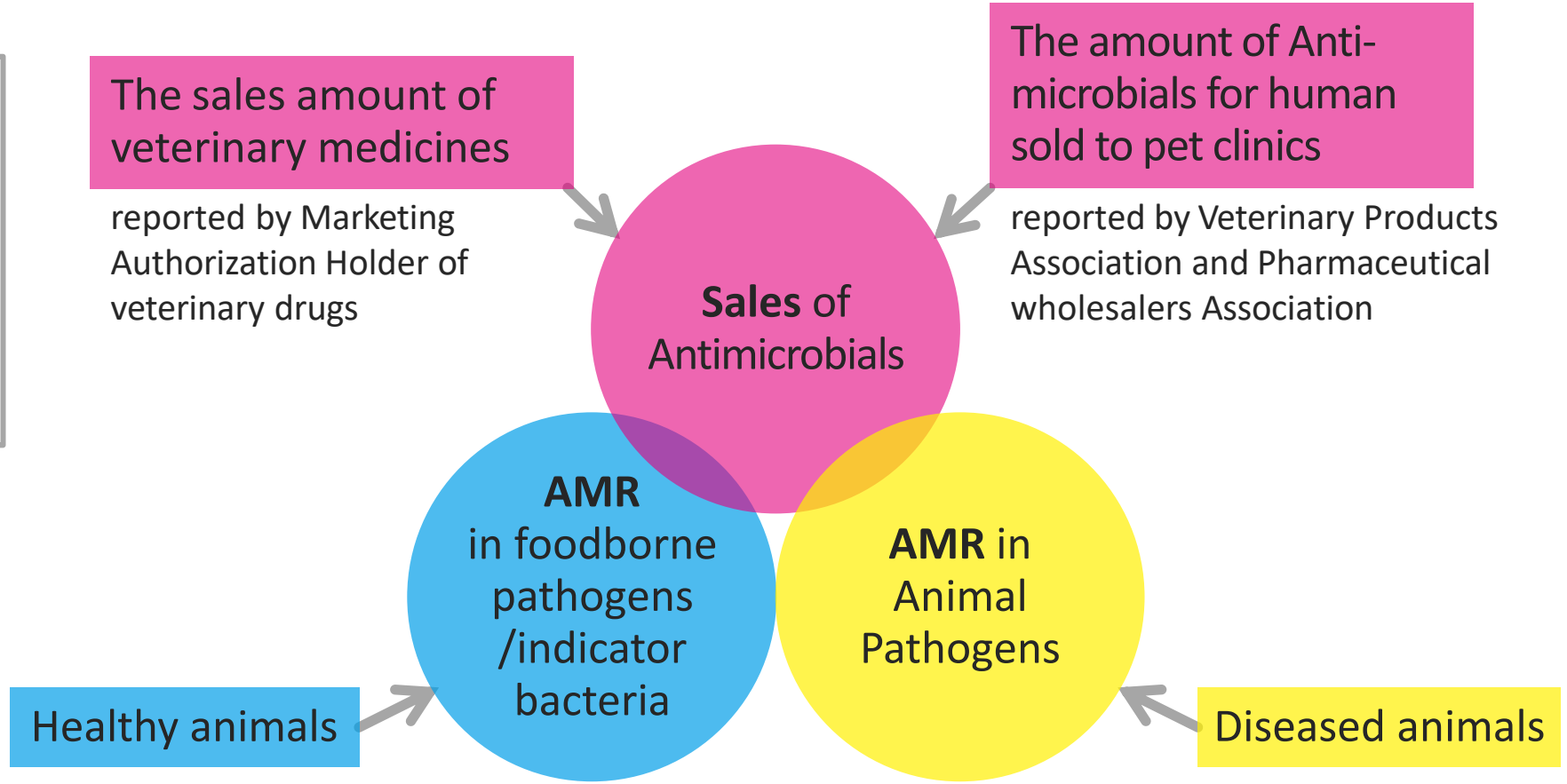
- **Antimicrobial use**

	2020		2027 (target year)
use of veterinary antibiotics in the livestock field	626.8 tonnes	→	15% reduction
use of second-line drugs in the livestock field	26.7 tonnes	→	≦ 27 tonnes

Antimicrobial Use (AMU) and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

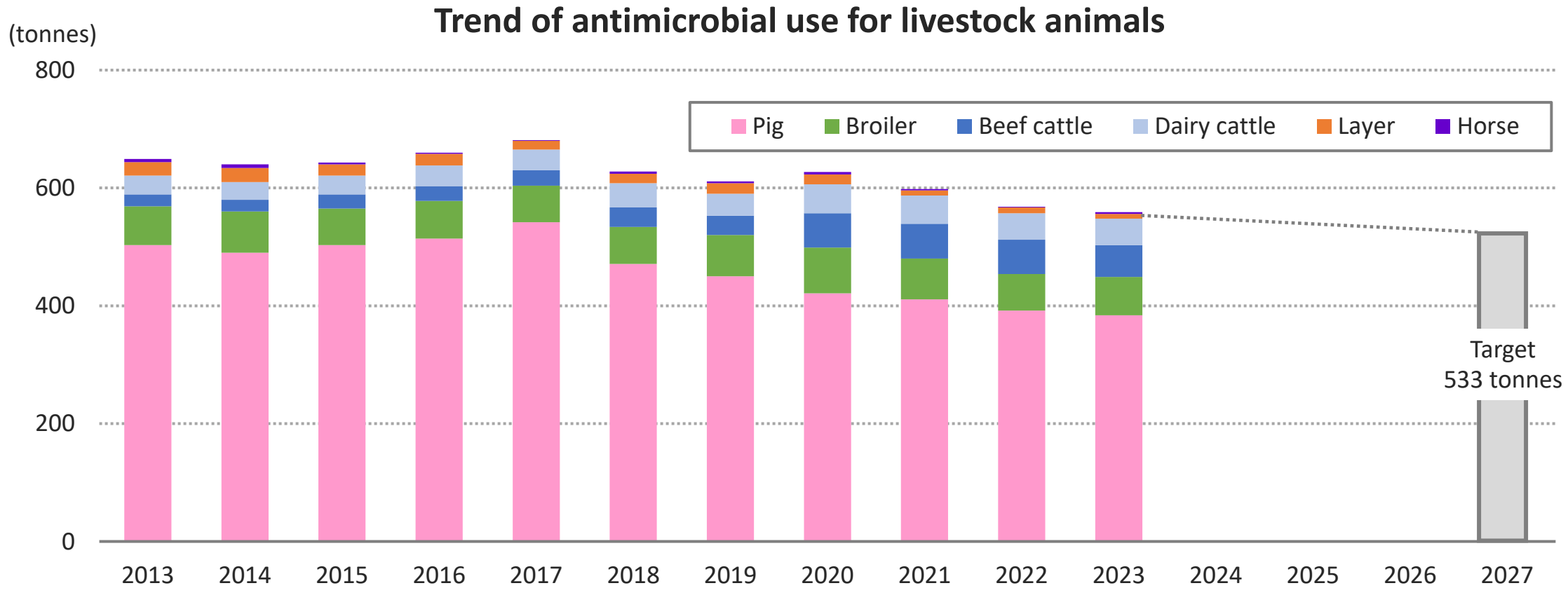
- JVARM was established in 1999.
- JVARM was developed to monitor the trend of antimicrobial-resistant bacteria against major antimicrobials and to obtain basic data of assessment/management of risk for human health and veterinary care caused by antimicrobials.

Animals are:
- Pigs
- Cattle
- Chickens
- Dogs
- Cats
- Fish



Antimicrobial Use (AMU) and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

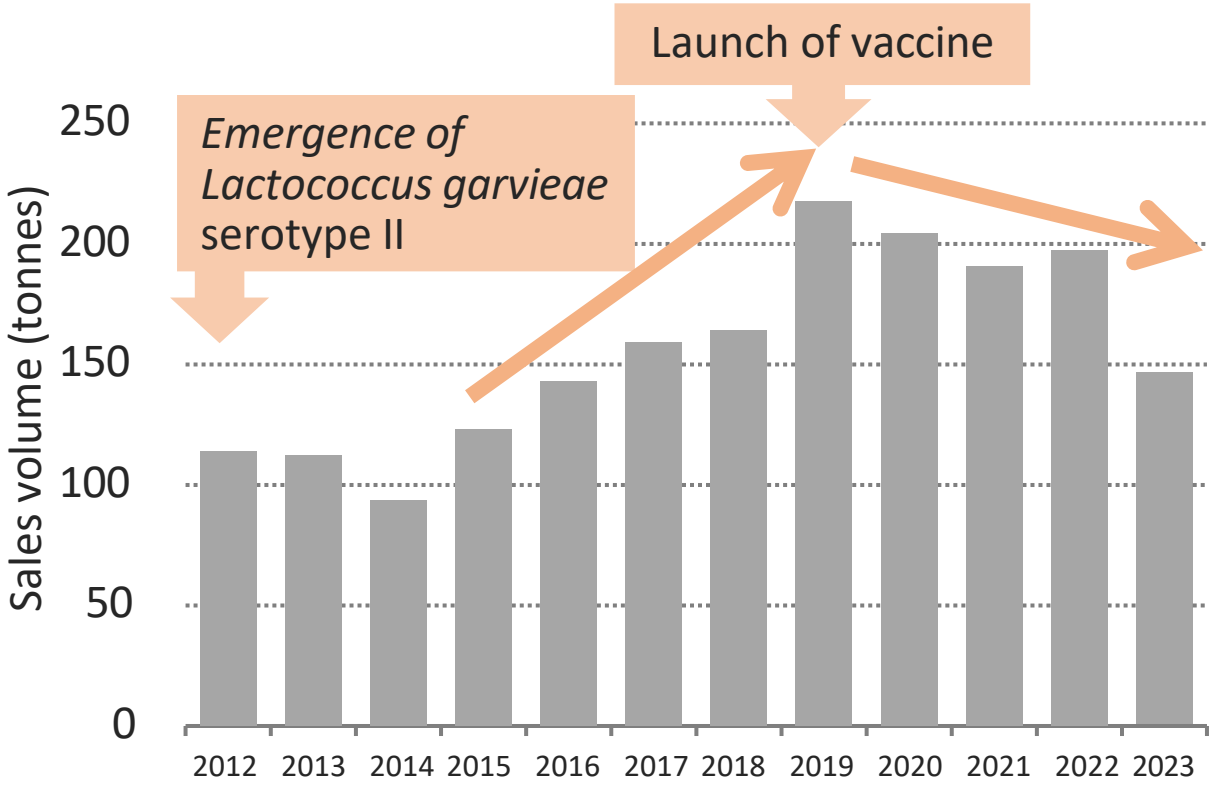
- The sales amount of antimicrobials for livestock animals has been decreasing since 2018.
- Out of the total amount of antimicrobials used for livestock animals, the amount of antimicrobials critically important for human account for only about 5% as of 2022.



Antimicrobial Use (AMU) and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

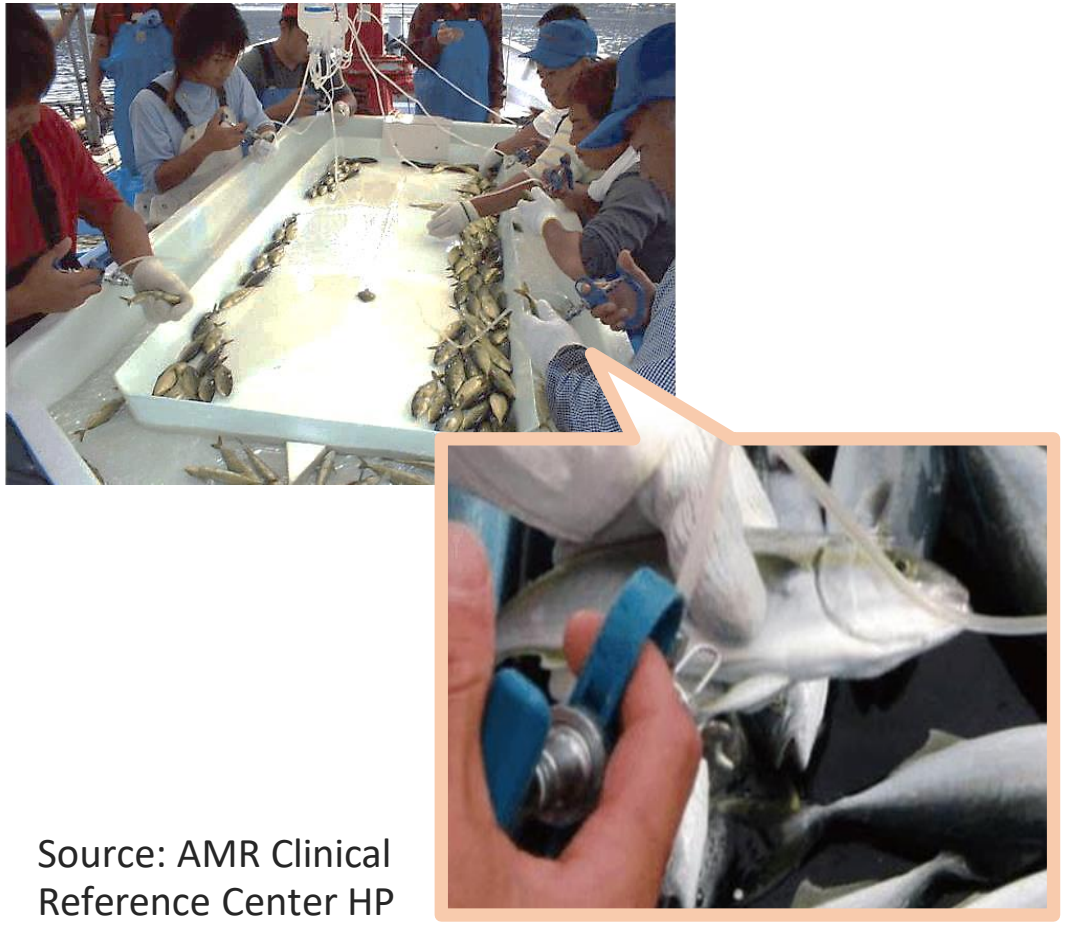
- Vaccines play a critical role in disease prevention and control
- Japan actively promotes development and commercialization of vaccines

Trends in antimicrobial sales for seawater aquaculture



Source: Annual report of sales of veterinary drugs.
"Sales and sales volume of various antibiotics, synthetic antimicrobials, anthelmintics and antiprotozoals"

Vaccination of yellowtail using a continuous injector



Source: AMR Clinical Reference Center HP

Antimicrobial Use (AMU) and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

Risk management measures have been implemented based on risk assessments conducted by the Food Safety Commission of Japan.

<table>
<tr><th>Risk Assessment Result</th><th>Veterinary drugs</th><th>Feed additives</th></tr>
<tr><td>High</td><td>• Prohibition of use etc.</td><td rowspan="3">• Prohibition of use</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Medium</td><td>• Restriction of usage
(e.g. application period, target disease)</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Strict use as a second choice drug
• Enhanced monitoring</td></tr>
<tr><td>Low</td><td rowspan="2">• Continued monitoring</td><td rowspan="2">• Continued monitoring</td></tr>
<tr><td>Negligible</td></tr>
</table>

- The use of **feed additives** is limited. The specification (cf. ban to use for milking cows and laying hens) is set out in the Feed Safety Act.
- The use of **veterinary drugs** is also limited, and specific requirements—such as the withdrawal period before the shipment of livestock—are set out in Act on Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices.

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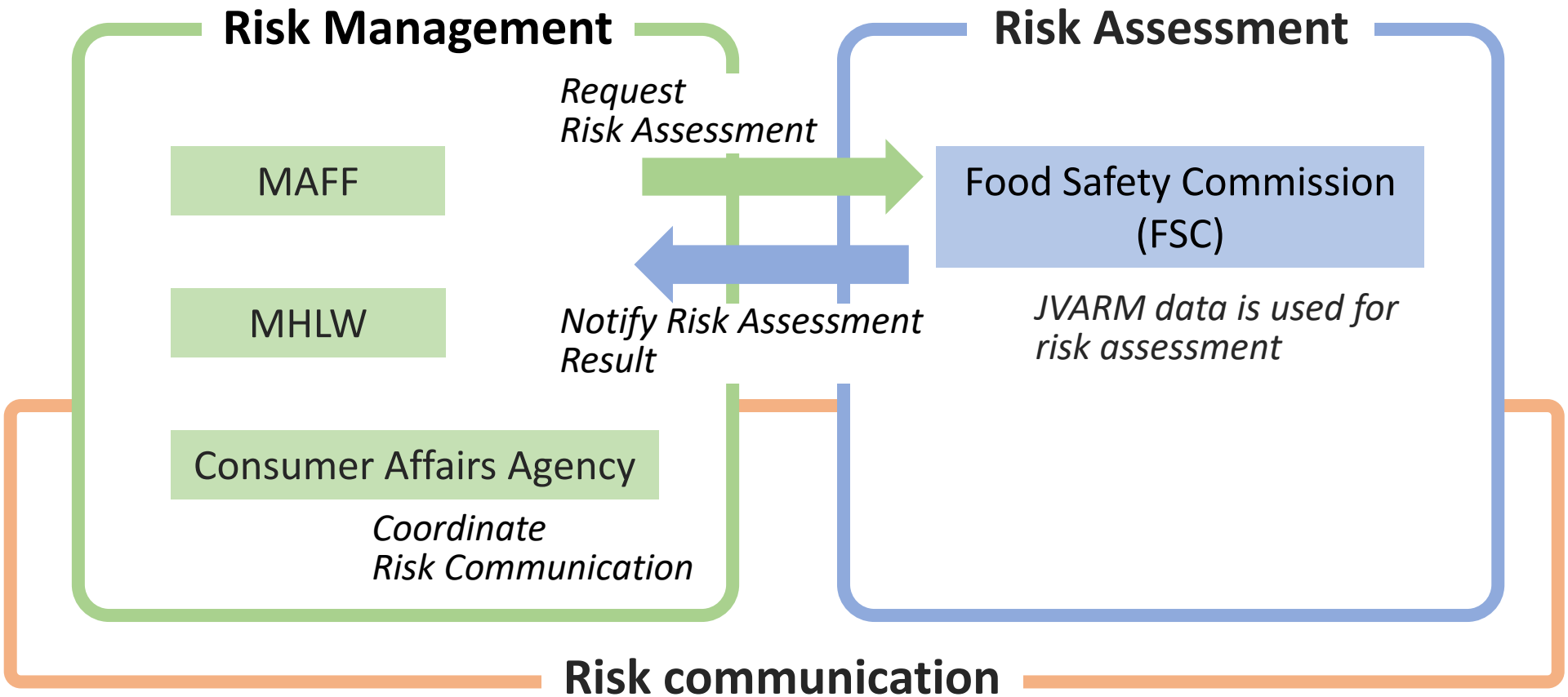
Antimicrobial Use (AMU) and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

Risk analysis framework

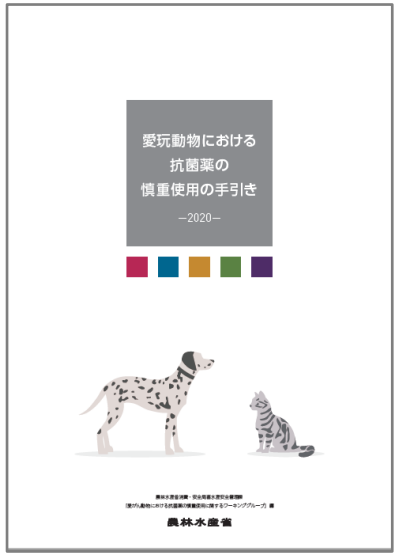
Based on the international standards (the Codex guidelines and the WOAH code)

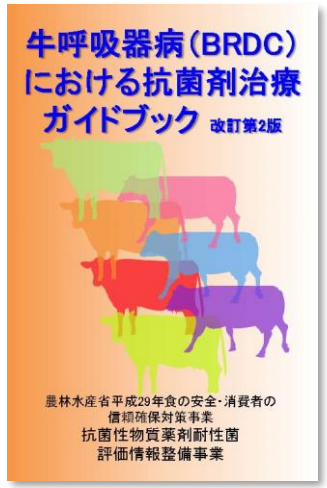


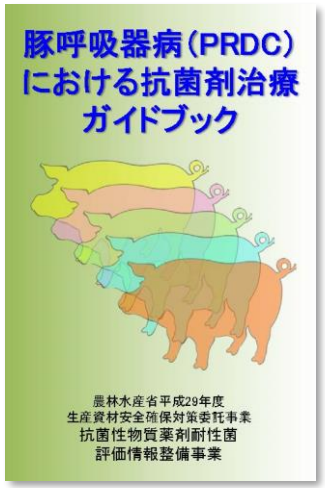
Antimicrobial Use (AMU) and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

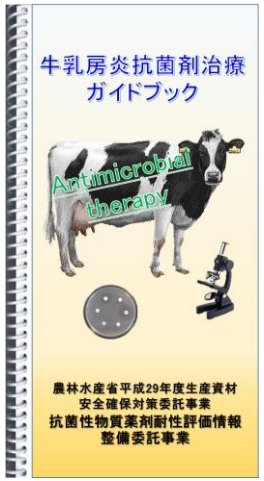
Public awareness & education for prudent use

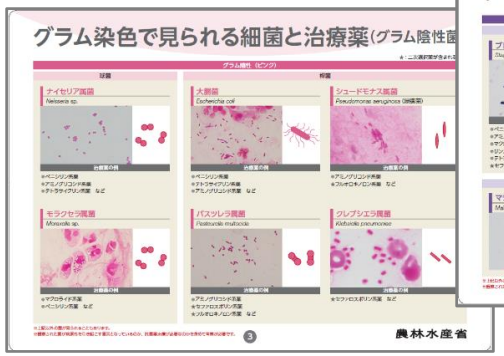
- Promote public awareness-raising activities to improve public knowledge and understanding of AMR
- Promote education and training on AMR of professionals involved in related fields

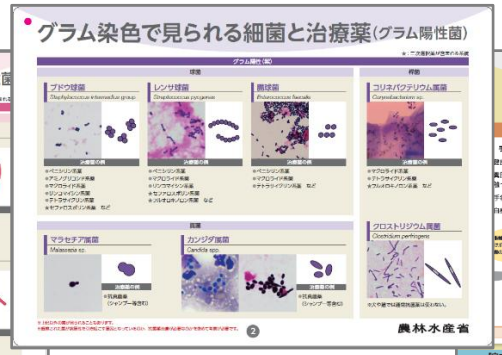












Antimicrobial Use (AMU) and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

NVAL (National Veterinary Assay Laboratory) has been active as the WOAH – Collaborating Centre since 2010. Trainings are held for AMR inspectors from Asia and the pacific countries and regions.

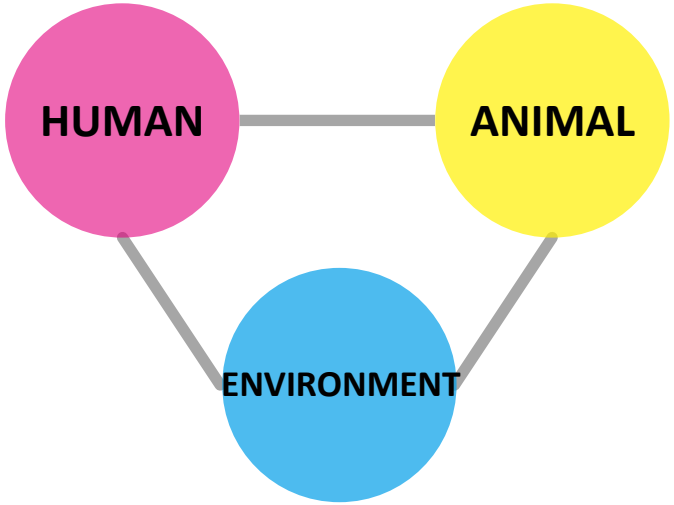
- 2016 – 2018 : Short-term Training
  Bhutan, Cambodia, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong SAR, China, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam
- 2019 – 2020 : long-term Training (China)
- 2021 : web training (Nepal)
- 2022 : Regional short-term training (15 countries and regions)
- 2023 : Regional short-term training (15 countries)
- 2024 : Regional short-term advanced training (5 countries)
- 2025: Regional short-term training (4 countries)

Wildlife Policy

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

Responsible for:

- prevention and control of domestic animal health
- animal quarantine including specific wildlife species
- prevention of damage for agriculture caused by wildlife



Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Responsible for:

- ecosystem conservation
- wildlife protection
- biodiversity

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW)

- Responsible for prevention of human infectious diseases including Zoonotic diseases

Activities performed by Veterinary Service relating to wildlife

Surveillance and control measures

For animal disease prevention in domestic animals

- Hunting, surveillance and bait vaccine in wild boar for CSF
- Deer surveillance for paratuberculosis and Chuzan disease
- Wild boar surveillance for ASF, Aujeszky's disease and toxoplasmosis
- Water fowl surveillance for Newcastle disease

For prevention of animal diseases and zoonotic diseases

- Wild bird and mammal surveillance for HPAI

For public health

- Monitoring of rabies and SFTS in wildlife (Severe Fever with Thrombocytopenia Syndrome)

Animal quarantine for wildlife

For prevention of animal diseases and zoonotic diseases

- Cloven hoofed animals for FMD
- Foxes, skunks and racoons for rabies
- Other mammals and birds are covered by notification system for importation.

Import prohibition

For zoonotic disease prevention

- Ferret badgers, bats, monkeys (other than research and exhibition purpose), racoon dogs, masked palm civet, prairie dogs, and *Mastomys natalensis*

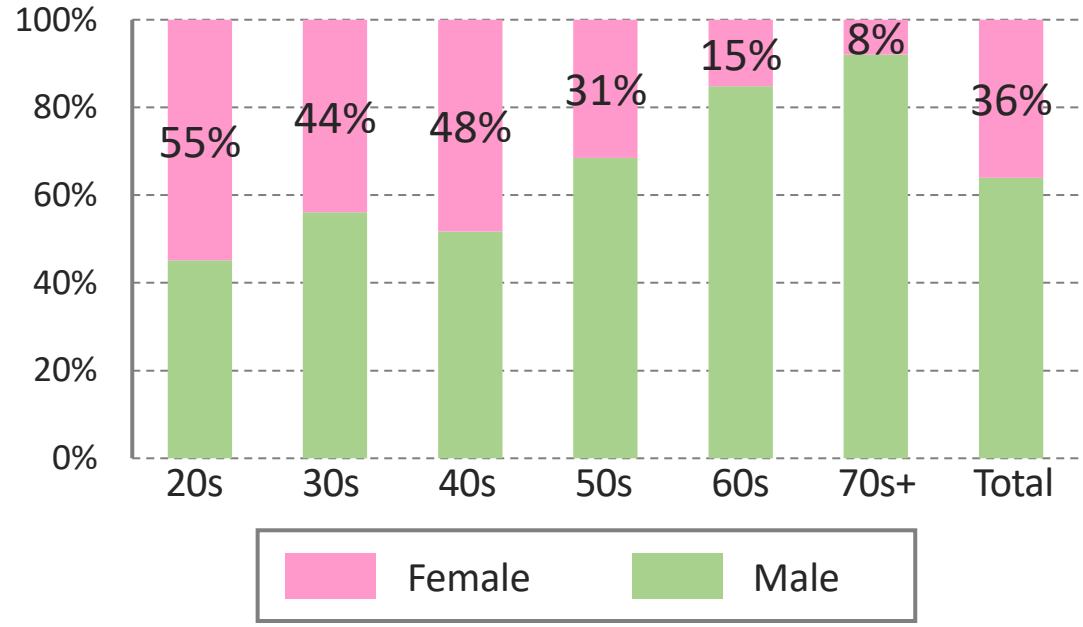
Veterinary workforce

Veterinarians work in various fields including farm animal health and production, small animal health and public health.

Numbers of veterinarians in each field in 2022

		Number	%
Farm animal practice		4,460	11
Small animal practice		16,541	41
Official public	Agriculture	3,311	8
	Public health	5,378	13
	Others	456	1
Others		5,955	15
Others (working outside the veterinary profession)		4,354	11
Total of registered veterinarians		**40,455**	**100**

Veterinarians working within the veterinary profession (in 2022)



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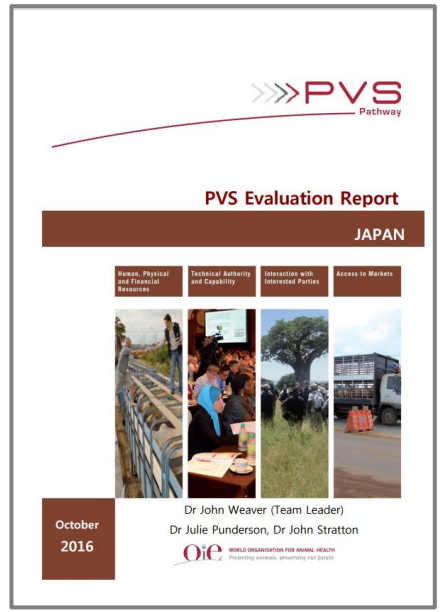
PVS Pathway

- The PVS Evaluation mission was conducted in October 2016 and the evaluation report was made available in July 2018.
- It was observed that:
  - the Veterinary Services managed effective programmes with excellent levels of commitment and resources.
  - overall the Veterinary Services operated at the highest level internationally with no major weaknesses.
- Notwithstanding the excellence achieved, some weaknesses and therefore opportunities for further strengthening were identified.



Example:

Weakness identified in the report	Improvement
The limited number of laboratories with quality assurance accreditation or of quality management programmes.	Since 2019, it has been mandatory for the LHSC laboratories to annually participate in external proficiency testing programme.

Thank you

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