

Introduction and Update on ANIMUSE

**Interpretation of AMU/AMR data to improve evidence-based decision-making
in Asia and the Pacific**

Delfy Góchez

Senior Data Management Officer – AMU

Bangkok, Thailand, 18-19 November 2025



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization



World Organisation
for Animal Health



Co-funded by
the European Union



The
Fleming
Fund



Funded by
UK Government



CONTEXT

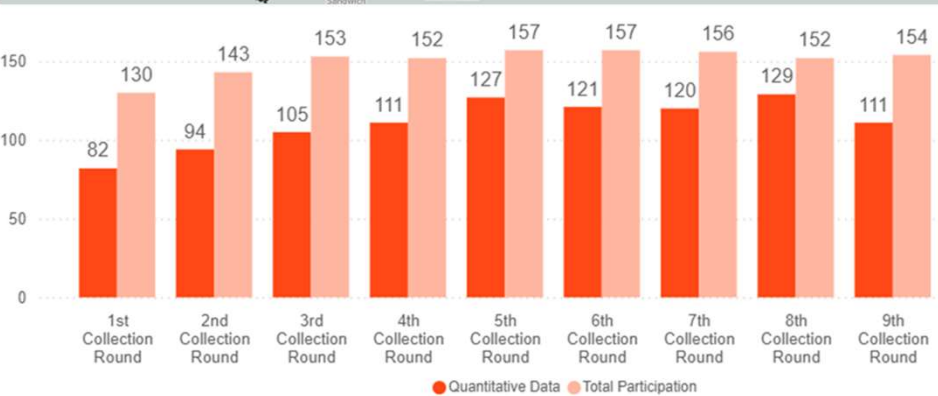
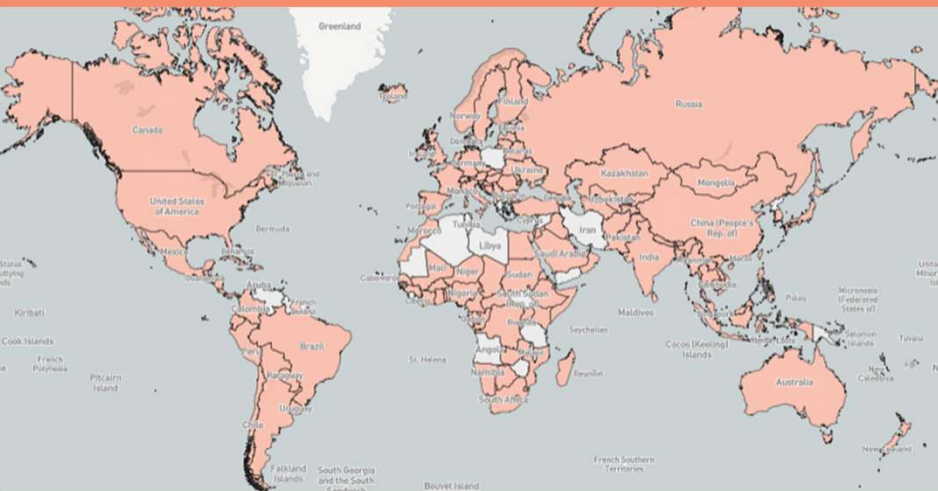


What is ANIMUSE Global Database? <https://amu.woah.org>

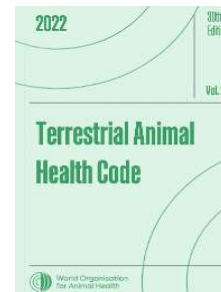
Stands for ANImal antiMicrobial USE (ANIMUSE) Global Database.

In **2015** WOAHA launched the data call to all its Members to provide AMU data in annual basis (every September with a deadline for December on the same year).

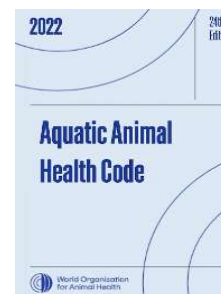
Based on WOAHA Standards



AMU Questionnaire based on **WOAH International Standards for AMR**



Ch.6.9. **Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns** of antimicrobial agents used in food-producing animals



Ch.6.3. **Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns** of antimicrobial agents used in aquatic animals

WOAH AMU 9th AMU Annual Report: Two versions

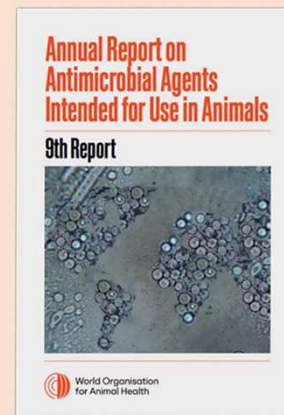
<https://amu.woah.org>

4

Interactive Report: Only selected charts – Based on most updated data in ANIMUSE (automatic refresh every hour).



PDF Version: All analysis based on a data extraction from November 2024



Results of the Ninth Round (157 Participants)



2022 Analysis of Antimicrobial Quantities (107 Participants)



Trends from 2020 to 2022 (85 Participants)



Published in May 2025



Questionnaire (Excel)



Guidance to complete the Questionnaire (PDF)



Annex to assist in calculations (PDF)

These documents are sent every year to:

- All WOAH Delegates
- All WOAH Focal Points for Veterinary Products

All this information is also available in ANIMUSE >> Resources

<https://amu.woah.org/amu-system-portal/cms/view/44dac06f-51b6-44b0-a873-2920826ccf08/97ae98d8-31cb-4972-aa19-a3f5110b7e0f/public>

Additional support in calculations (does not replace the WOAH Questionnaire).

PUBLIC PORTAL - Launched in May 2023

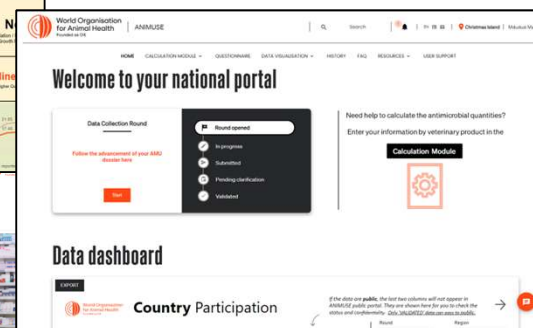
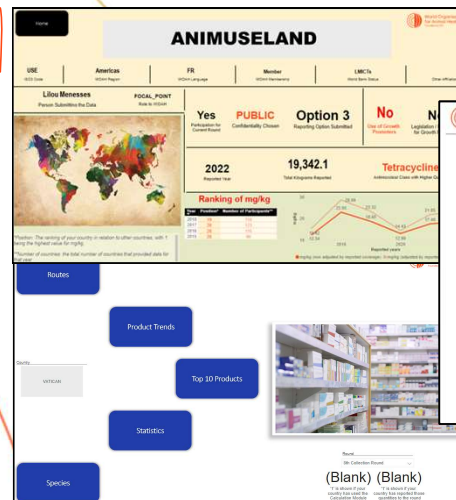
- Visuals at global level
- Visuals at regional level
- Visuals at country level (only those that decided to be public)

55 Members



NATIONAL PORTAL - Launched in Sept. 2022

- Visuals at national level (only for national users)
- Data aggregated by classes
- Data at molecule level (only for those using the Calculation Module)



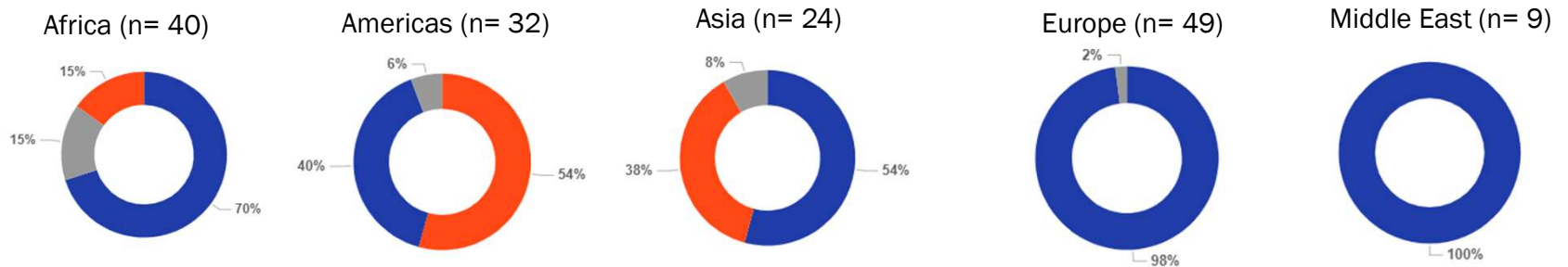


KEY FIGURES

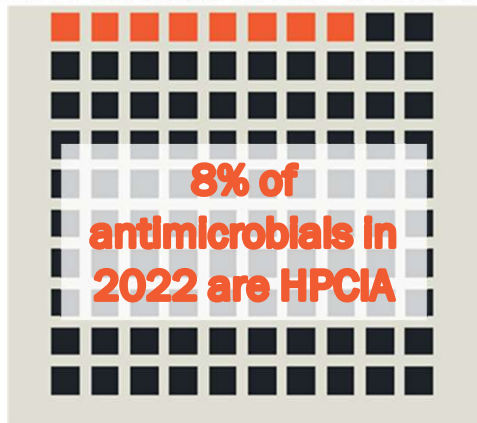
Use of antimicrobial growth promoters (AGPs)- overview

7

34
Members still using AGPs



Use of antimicrobials critical to human health



Importance of antimicrobials to human health

- HPCIA
- Others



In the WOAHL List, some antimicrobial classes, subclasses and specific antimicrobial agents are considered to be **Highest Priority Critically Important (HPCIA)** by WHO; this is currently the case for **Fluoroquinolones, third and fourth generation Cephalosporins, Colistin (Polymyxin E) and Phosphonic acid derivatives (e.g., Fosfomycin)**. Therefore, HPCIA should be used according to the following recommendations:

- Not to be used for prevention in an individual or group of animals at risk of acquiring a specific infection or in a specific situation where infectious disease is likely to occur if the drug is not administered.
- Not to be used as a first line treatment unless justified, when used as a second line treatment, it should ideally be based on the results of bacteriological tests; and
- Extra-label/off-label use should be limited and reserved for instances where no alternatives are available and in agreement with the national legislation in force; and
- Urgently prohibit their use as growth promoters.

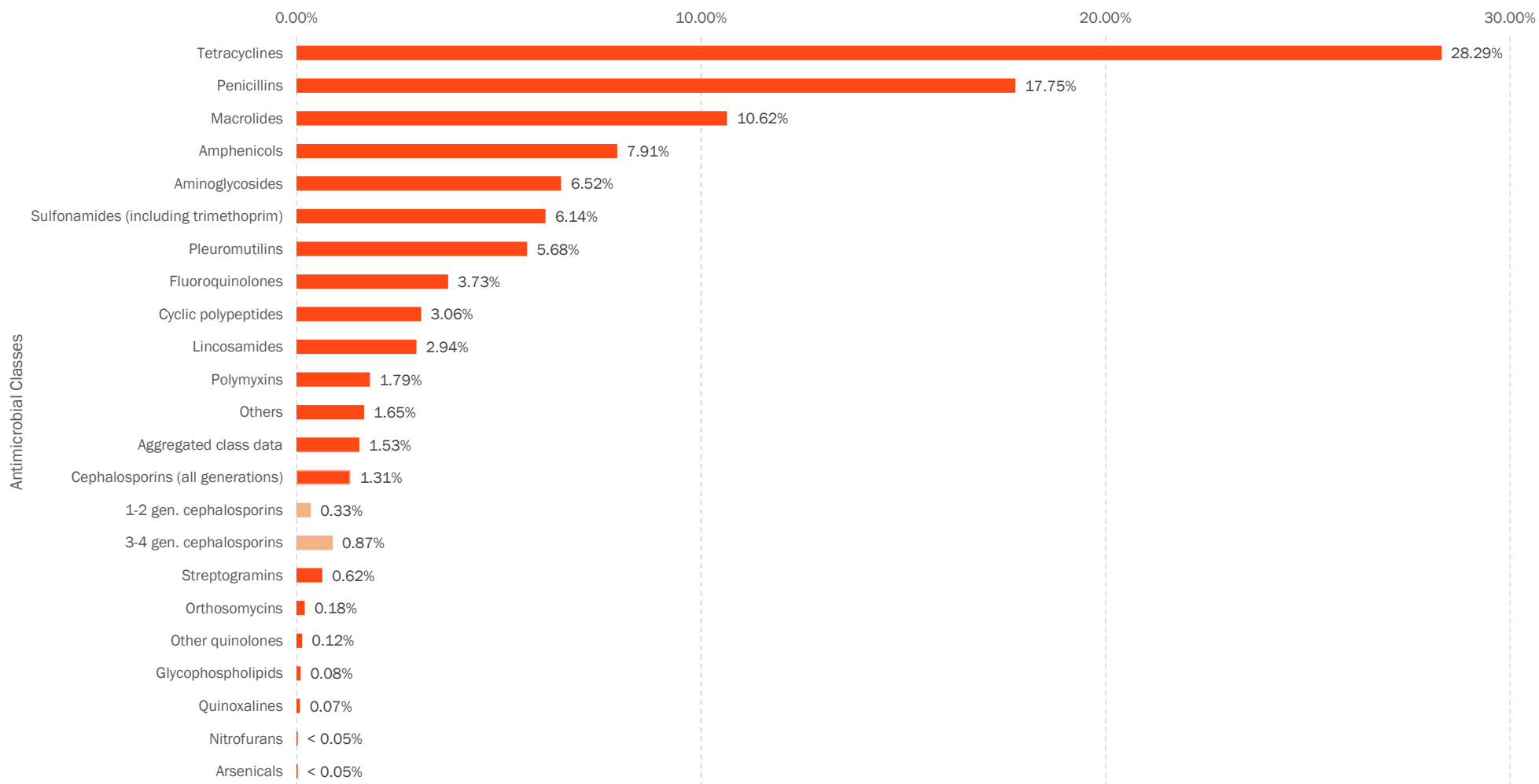
The classes in the WHO category of HPCIA should be the highest priorities for countries in phasing out use of antimicrobial agents as growth promoters.





Proportion of antimicrobial classes reported for use in animals by 111 Members in 2022

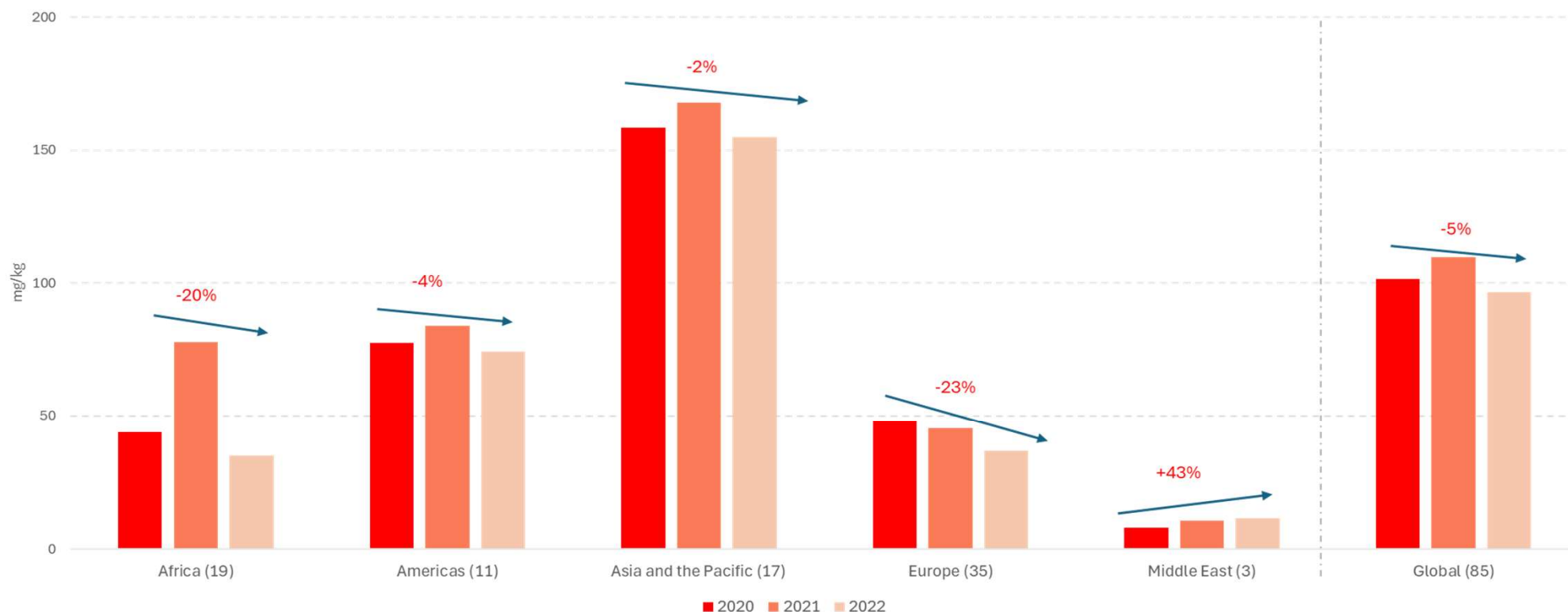
8



Trends over time for the global quantities of antimicrobial agents intended for use in animals, based on data reported by 85 participants from 2020 to 2022, adjusted by animal biomass (mg/kg)

9

This ninth report shows a **decrease of five percent** in the global analysis. The previously reported 179% increase in AMU in Africa (from the 8th report) was reviewed with the concerned Members. Hypotheses to explain the fluctuation included underreporting in earlier years, disease outbreaks, and intensification of production systems. Investigating the issue required coordination across national agencies, Veterinary Services, and the private sector. The discrepancies were ultimately linked to issues in data collection and reporting systems. Based on corrected and validated data, AMU in Africa increased by 52% (2019–2022) and decreased by 20% (2020–2022). The most-updated data are available in the ANIMUSE Interactive Report.





UPDATES: AMU NATIONAL REPORTS



AMU Institutionalisation

AMU quantity submission on
ANIMUSE



~30% of the participants produced
national AMU report



Informed decision
making

Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Code principles
Institutionalise AMU data (collection, analysis and utilisation of data)



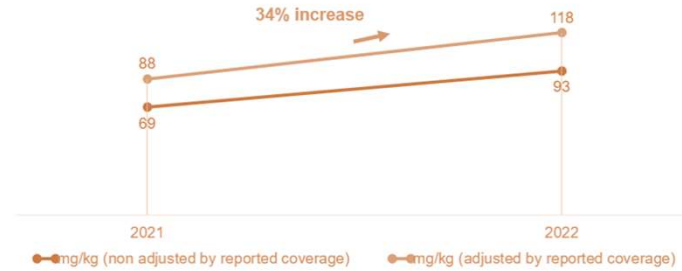
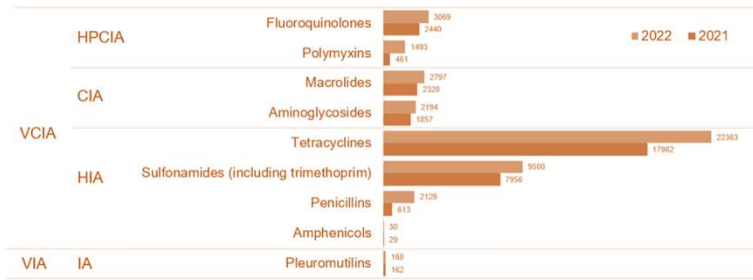
AMU National
Report

*Report signed and
published*



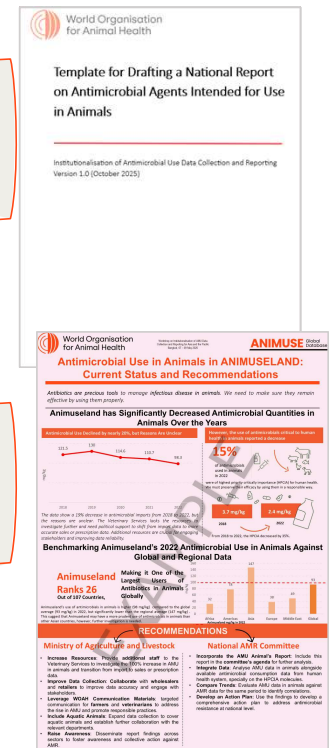
*Share the report with MoA
Present the report to national AMR
coordination mechanism (if applicable)*

Informed decision
making
Next National Action Plans



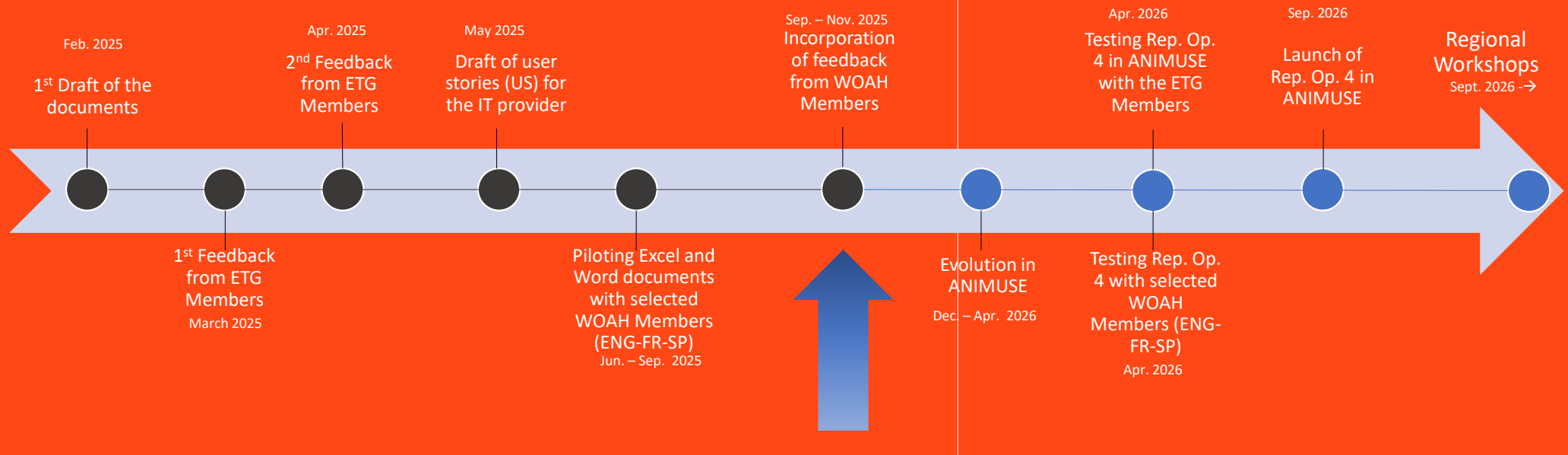
AMU Report
Template -
Nov. 2025

Policymaker Factsheet - Nov. 2025





UPDATES: Reporting Option 4





UPDATES: ADDITIONAL ANTIMICROBIAL CLASSES

Draft zero of the Global Action Plan on AMR (2026 – 2035) indicates the following:

AMR surveillance should systematically include bacterial, fungal, parasitic and viral resistance, supported by reliable microbiology, epidemiology, and economic data analysis capacity consistent with national context. **These systems should monitor** both AMR and AMU, and integrate data on behavioral, socioeconomic, and environmental determinants of AMR to deepen current understanding of AMR drivers and population-level trends...

WOAH has decided to include these new antimicrobial classes in ANIMUSE, but only in the Calculation Module in a voluntary basis. These quantities will only be available at national level.

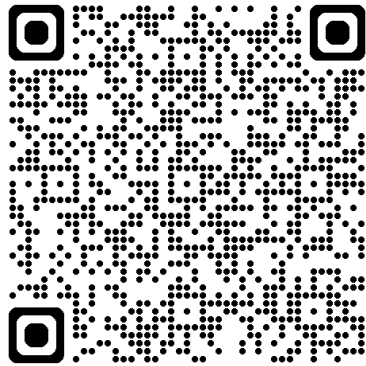


The Power of ANIMUSE

2024 UN Political Declaration on AMR: Key takeaways for Veterinary Services

For the second time in history, UN Member States have adopted a [Political Declaration](#) on antimicrobial resistance (AMR). During the 79th United Nations General Assembly in September 2024, they reached consensus on 44 commitments. Almost half of them consider animal health matters, including four setting specific goals for our sector. Such recognition marks a significant milestone of our efforts to contain AMR.

This memo summarises the key outcomes that Veterinary Services need to consider and implement as their essential contributions to ensure that this global effort translates into successful achievements.

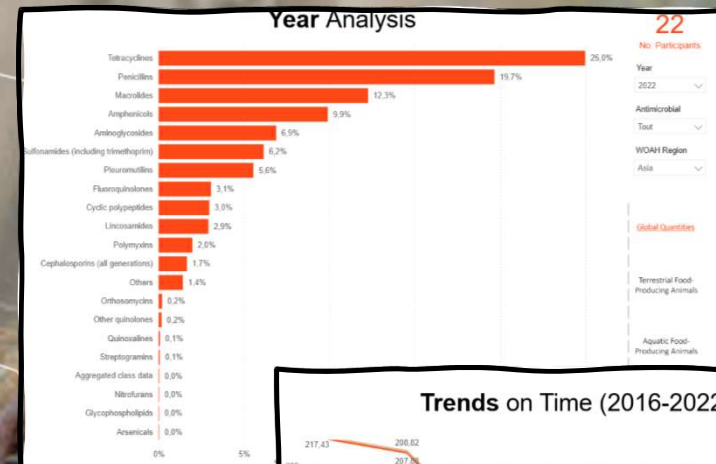


1. PREVENTION
2. RESOURCED SURVEILLANCE
3. CROSS SECTORAL COORDINATION
4. SUSTAINABLE FUNDING

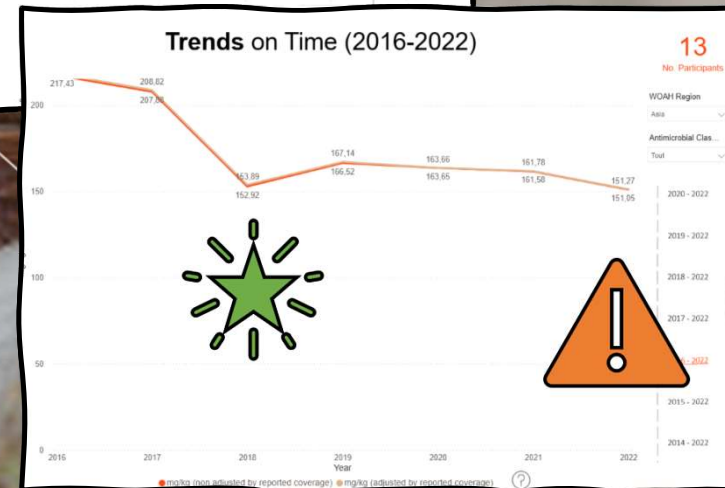


Reduced quantities of antimicrobials used in animals

69. 'Strive to meaningfully reduce [...] the quantity of antimicrobials used globally in the agri-food system [...] taking into account the [...] standards, guidance and recommendations of the World Organisation for Animal Health.'



ANIMUSE Global Database



Thank you! Merci! Gracias!

12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France
T. +33 (0)1 44 15 19 49
F. +33 (0)1 42 67 09 87

woah@woah.int
www.woah.org

[Facebook](#)
[Twitter](#)
[Instagram](#)
[LinkedIn](#)
[YouTube](#)
[Flickr](#)

Mária Szabó - m.szabo@woah.org



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health
Founded as OIE

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale
Fondée en tant qu'OIE

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal
Fundada como OIE

