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POULTRY

General comments:

Note lack of small pack sizes of vaccines authorised for poultry.

The longest-standing MA suit the profession well, in that they specify the target species “poultry”. Specifying species in SPC leads to problems with cascade use due to the withdrawal period imposed.

Review of mapping on 30/01/2018 at a poultry sector meeting.

Participating parties: Veterinarians (O. Salandre, J. Bertin, J. Durand) ANSES Ploufragan (N. Eterradossi - President of French branch of AMVA (World Veterinary Association for Aviculture))

Animal species	Pathology/Situation	Therapeutic alternatives identified	Health impact	Economic impact	Comments
Turkey + guinea fowl + label and laying poultry	Blackhead	No effective alternative Herbal medicine Water hygiene Combined antibiotics for digestive management Off-label apramycin	5	5	Highly unreliable efficacy of herbal products. Disease difficult to combat once established. Risk of using prohibited products (dimetridazole), regular control performed. Research into live vaccine (Prof. Heiss – Austria). Caution: MA paromomycin SOLMYCIN 70mg/g for calves and swine is contraindicated for turkeys due to risk of resistance developing. Cascade not applicable See report from EFSA seminar on blackhead: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/464e.htm

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				<p><u>Updated on 30/01/2018:</u> The only team in Europe working on histomoniasis is Prof. Heiss' team in Austria. Prevalence 2-6 cases in 400 batches per year. Such low prevalence makes it difficult to test the efficacy of any treatments. See impact of microbiota. Possibility of setting up studies with possible sector funding working in concert with studies in Austria. The CVMP has adopted a milk MRL for paromomycin in all species (including turkey).</p>	
Laying hen	Combating effects of viral passages (infectious bronchitis, swollen head syndrome, etc.): : Anti-inflammatory – antipyretic	Oxytetracycline (medicated feed or drinking water) if no anti-inflammatory or antipyretic drugs available	4	4	<p>Requirement for being able to use paracetamol or aspirin in laying hens (contraindicated at the present time). Determination of MRL for aspirin and paracetamol in eggs by industry or by a national or European body.</p> <p><u>Updated on 30/01/2018:</u> Lack of egg MRL for aspirin and poultry meat and eggs MRL for paracetamol. Identify obstacles (ANMV/manufacturers). Treatments used and effective, but eggs cannot be graded. The laboratory in Ploufragan is willing to conduct studies if necessary to complete MRL file. Depending on results, submit file to EMA.</p>
Laying hens kept on the floor Breeding hens	Teniasis	Parasiticides without MA for this indication and no proven efficacy Flubendazole	4	4	<p>No true tenicide available on market (no niclosamide in the absence of MRL) for poultry.</p> <p>Fenbendazole: manufacturer recommends high doses (3 to 5 times the MA dose) but efficacy not validated and has consequences</p> <p>Flubendazole: no indication and insufficient results</p>

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		And fenbendazole		<p><u>Updated on 30/01/2018:</u> Flubendazole not widely used.</p> <p>There is a praziquantel MRL for poultry (only sheep and horses): hence 28-day WP for meat, in cascade framework for broilers and breeders? In the absence of egg MRL, the standard 7-day WP is not applicable without additional studies. => Envisage tests by vets on praziquantel in broilers to test its efficacy</p>
Laying hen	Colibacillosis	Colistin with restricted use Herbal medicine Vaccine?	5	<p>5</p> <p>Autologous vaccines at chick stage to prevent disease in the laying building: need for use of autologous vaccines to be extended to idea of farming with epidemiological link (strains from laying hens used in rearing stage in brooding area). POULVAC E Coli: Data required to allow extension of vaccine use to laying period: currently contraindicated.</p> <p>Widening of therapeutic arsenal with definition of MRL for other antibiotics (ampicillin, amoxicillin, etc.)</p> <p><u>Updated on 30/01/2018:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enrofloxacin: ongoing debate among European experts regarding withdrawal of enrofloxacin indication for <i>E. coli</i> in poultry. Lack of data evidence from laboratories on efficacy that justifies this indication, which may therefore be deleted from MA. Goal: Restricted SPC framework proposal for use of enrofloxacin to prevent its withdrawal (there are few treatment alternatives in this sector) and to regulate its use. - Debate in Europe regarding use of colistin and aminoglycoside antibiotics against <i>E. coli</i>, not absorbed by digestive route, inappropriate use (disinfectant) - Autologous vaccines: "meat" and "laying", 90% of animals are vaccinated; very good results; what about adhering to the regulation? Authorisation of the

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				<p>curative autologous vaccine? Extension of French regulations to Europe? Autologous vaccine may be an alternative solution to resistance to antibiotics. The review of European regulations for veterinary drugs will allow these questions to be answered, because it will introduce the idea of an epidemiological link between farms in the definition of autologous vaccines, and will enable their manufacturing conditions to be harmonised.</p> <p>Biosecurity as regards colibacillosis: included in EcoAntibio 2 programme (action proposals to be made in framework of DGAL subsidies for implementation of plan).</p> <p>Prevention method: in-depth study to be conducted on colibacillus epidemiology, vertical/horizontal contamination.</p> <p>- Poulvac E.coli: need for extension to "laying" voiced</p>	
Duck	Riemerellosis	Herbal medicine	3	3	<p>There are effective antibiotic treatments which cannot be used due to 28-day WP in cascade application.</p> <p>MRL study for secondary species</p> <p>Updated on 30/01/2018: Autologous vaccines in ducks</p>
Turkey	Aspergillosis	Herbal medicine	3	3	<p>Cascade: Imaveral® spray used for treatment of cutaneous ringworm in cattle, with 28-day WP.</p> <p>Updated on 30/01/2018: Treatment of environment. Currently there is only an MRL for topical use, but this product is used in spray form to combat aspergillosis when animals are present. File needs reworking to exit cascade.</p>
Turkey	Candidiasis		3	3	<p>Cascade: There are parconazole premixes authorised for use in guinea fowl with a 0-day WP. Use in turkeys with 28-day WP</p> <p>Updated on 30/01/2018: The new European regulation would change the WP from 28 days to zero or one day.</p>
Meat pigeons	Paramyxovirus				<p>Updated on 30/01/2018: Mandatory vaccination of meat pigeons/mandatory declaration of infected pigeons. Vaccine packaging is a problem, is an extension to MA envisaged?</p>

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Turkey Small game Label poultry	Flagellate enteritis (trichomoniasis, etc.)	Feeding regime Water hygiene Herbal medicine Combined antibiotics for digestive management	4 4	<p>Treatment gaps in antibiotics, antibiotic cascade impossible with 28-day WP.</p> <p>Highly unreliable efficacy of herbal products Disease difficult to combat once established Risk of prohibited products being used (dimetridazole). Risk of macrolides being used systematically.</p> <p>Reintegration of animal meals in feed as a source of protein has to prevent survival of enteritis. Activities to raise awareness and provide information must be carried out.</p>