

Sector: Poultry		Existing solution	Currently being resolved
Date: 28/07/2020		Problems encountered:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meeting <input type="checkbox"/> tel <input type="checkbox"/> e-mail		Economic: E	
Participants: Olivier SALANDRE (SNGTV Veterinary Representative) Claire CHAUVIN (Anses Ploufragan) - in Skype		Cascade application: C	
New comments since last meeting (or post meeting)		Other problem: A	

General remarks: The deficiency in terms of antipyretics, analgesics and local anaesthetics is detrimental to animal welfare in the poultry sector.

The New Regulation will change the fixed withdrawal times applicable under the "cascade" in a number of cases: communication on changes with a significant practical impact would be helpful.

(reminder: the oldest marketing authorisations are suitable for the profession insofar as the target species mentioned is "poultry". The accuracy of the species in the SPC leads to difficulties of use under the "cascade" due to the imposed withdrawal time).

Pathology	EXISTING solution			NONE therapeutic solution identified	Impact (M/m/0/NSP)		Meeting PRIORITIES Major: M minor: m
	Identified alternatives	Problem encountered (Economic:E / Cascade: C / Other: A)	Type (E/C/A)		Economic	Health or therapeutic	
Fight against the effects of viral passages (infectious bronchitis, SIGT, etc.) Laying hens	Oxytetracycline (medicated foodstuff, or drinking water) in the absence of an anti-inflammatory or anti-pyretic drug that can be used in laying hens. Use is decreasing.	Need to be able to use aspirin or paracetamol in laying hens. Absence of MRL for eggs for aspirin and MRL for eggs and meat for paracetamol. => Treatments used and effective in breeding hens but obligation to downgrade eggs for sorting consumption (human and animal). Substances listed in Table 1 => possible cascade with meat WT=28 days and eggs=7 days, except acetyl salicylic acid (= "aspirin"), sodium acetylsalicylate and sodium salicylate to "Do not use in animals producing milk or eggs intended for human consumption". - Aspirin (acetyl salicylic acid): no MRL required for all species except fish but prohibited for laying (see above) Sodium salicylate: MRL Meat & offal defined for turkeys (=> 96% ADI) and "Do not use in animals producing eggs intended for human consumption". No MRL required for oral use in pigs and cattle (and "Do not use in animals producing milk intended for human consumption"). Topical route: no MRL required for all species except fish. - Paracetamol: since 1999, no MRL required for pigs during oral administration (=> 42% ADI). No residue studies have been provided for cattle and poultry. => Cascade possible for broilers (WT = 28 days). With NVR: no cascade possible (no data in "unrelated" species)	E, C and A	No anti-inflammatory/anti-pyretic agents usable in laying hens (without decommissioning eggs over 7 days).	M	M (pain management)	M
Histomonosis in Turkey + guinea fowl + label poultry and laying hens	No effective alternatives. Phytotherapy Water hygiene Combination of antibiotics with digestive claims Off-label apramycin Work on live vaccines (Prof. Heiss – Austria): only European team to work known to date to work on this subject. No information available on the progress of the work.	Very random efficacy of herbal products. Disease difficult to control once established. Prevalence 2 to 6 cases in 400 batches per year - remains low. Prevalence so low that it is difficult to test the efficacy of any treatments. See impact on microbiota. The cascade is not applicable with paromomycin for calves and pigs as it is contraindicated in turkey due to the risk of developing resistance.	A C	No VMPs with marketing authorisation for these species and indication. No effective alternative	M (major on affected batches, but prevalence of 0.5 to 1%)	M	M (but no short-term solution)
Pain management for "convenience" procedures: topping, guinea fowl removal	IMPROVAC (immunocastration) Work on anaesthesia for poultry with isoflurane is currently being published.	Immunocastration raises other questions: product efficacy, degraded meat quality, societal acceptability. No local anaesthetics (sprays? gels?). No anti-inflammatory drugs with marketing authorisation for poultry meat except aspirin (limited product palatability and what compatibility with other products or biocides?)	A		M (mortality 0.5 to 1%)	M	M (multi-channel transversal priority)

Colibacillosis Laying hens	Colistin with restriction Phytotherapy Autovaccines "meat" and "egg": more than 90% of breeding hens are currently vaccinated with very good results. Autovaccines in the foal stage to prevent disease in the laying hens building. Curative autovaccine (there is no need for authorisation: the vet does what he wants) Rq: Indication for Enrofloxacin withdrawn following CVMP opinion of Feb 2018	Autovaccines: Extension of the use of autovaccines to the concept of epidemiological breeding (strains of the laying plant used during breeding in the chick) provided for in the NVR. Rq: Indication withdrawn for enrofloxacin following CVMP opinion of Feb 2018 => reasoned use	A		M	M	m
	POULVAC E Coli? currently "contraindicated" during laying (see opposite)	POULVAC E Coli: Need for data enabling the extension of use of the vaccine to the laying period: currently "contraindicated" in § 4.7 of the SPC (not in 4.3).	E				
Coccidiosis standard chicken meat	Vaccination possible at 1 day with live vaccines. Three vaccines are available, for Gallus only, and for short productions (meat). In treatments other than amproliums, sulphonamides have indications for coccidiosis, but are rarely used. Alternatives used in the field: complex products consisting of plant extracts or essential oils for the most part but without formal claims or rigorous efficacy studies.	Economic problem at the moment: cost of the vaccine (purchase/installation) + adaptation of the food formula. The 3 vaccines available, for Gallus only and for short production (meat), are more expensive than coccidiostatic additives and a slight drop in performance seems to occur around 14 days when using these vaccines. Amproliums available are not very effective. Sulfonamides have indications for coccidiosis, but are rarely used. Toltrazuril with WT of 18 days while symptoms observed around 25-28 days. Other molecules have WT that is too important for the age at which clinical coccidiosis. Other alternatives (complex products composed of plant extracts or essential oils for the most part) without official claims and rather indications such as "contribute to the management of the risk associated with coccidiosis". Products used in drinking water, therefore equivalent to treatments. No rigorous efficacy studies for these complex products.	E/A		M	M	m
Téniasis (cestodes) laying hens on the ground breeding hens	Unofficial recommendations without MA (for fenbendazole or flubendazole), at doses whose efficacy and safety have not been validated.	No egg MRL for praziquantel. Praziquantel included in Table 1 with no MRL required for sheep (total residues < 30% ADI) and horse. Cascade possible for breeders (meat WT = 28 days) No data for eggs neither poultry => with NVR, no cascade possible for poultry	C	No real tenicide exists on the market (no niclosamide in the absence of LMR) for poultry whose products are intended for consumption.	M (often underestimated)	m	m
		Worms without MA for this species and this indication and without proof of efficacy	A				
Aspergillosis Turkey	Phytotherapy Treatment of the atmosphere, study carried out by Jansen laboratory.	Imaveral® (for the topical treatment of moth in cattle) sprayed with 28-day WT. Currently MRL enilconazole (IMAVERAL) only for topical use whereas the product is used against aspergillosis with spraying in the presence of animals.	C E		m	m	m
Candidiasis Turkeys	Parconazole (change from BP to 1 day with NVR)	Parconazole-based premixes are permitted in guinea fowl with zero-day BP. Use in turkey with 28-day BP. With the new European regulation, BP would increase from 28 days to 1 day.	C		m	m	0
Adenovirus (breeders), Reovirus (depending on strains), guinea fowl viral pancreatitis: needs for viral autovaccines "to order"	Existing self-vaccines (but capacity still limited in France - under development).	Existing autovaccines (but production capacity still limited in France - under development).	A		m	m	m
Flagellated enteritis (trichomonosis, etc.) Turkey, game, poultry label	Diet Water hygiene Phytotherapy Combination of digestive antibiotics Food	Very random efficacy of herbal products. Disease difficult to control once established. Seasonal nature linked to diet Tylosin as symptomatic treatment	A		m	m	m
Riemerellose Ducks	Self-vaccines Phytotherapy	There are effective antibiotic treatments that cannot be used because of the 28-day WT in application of the cascade. Problem of absence of MRLs for secondary species. Non-concentrated amoxicilins possible with WT 1 to 3 days	C		m	m	0
Paramyxovirus	IMOPEST (BI) - hens & pigeons: 1 vial of 500 doses	Problematic packaging of the vaccine, is an extension of the marketing authorisation envisaged?	A		0	0	0