

TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH STANDARDS COMMISSION  
FEBRUARY 2010 REPORT

CHAPTER 6.7.

INTRODUCTION TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR  
CONTROLLING ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Article 6.7.1.

**Objective**

The purpose of ~~this~~ Chapters 6.8., 6.9., 6.10. and 6.11. is to provide methodologies for OIE Members to appropriately address the emergence or spread of resistant bacteria from the use of antimicrobial agents in animal husbandry and to contain antimicrobial resistance through controlling the use of antimicrobial agents.

Antimicrobial agents are essential drugs for human and animal health and welfare. The OIE recognises the need for access to antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine: antimicrobial agents are essential for treating, controlling and preventing infectious diseases in animals. The OIE therefore considers that ensuring continued access to effective antimicrobial agents is a priority important.

The OIE recognises that antimicrobial resistance is a global public and animal health concern that is influenced by the usage of antimicrobial agents in humans, animals and elsewhere. Those working in the human, animal and plant sectors have a shared responsibility to prevent or minimise pressures for the selection of antimicrobial resistance factors in humans and animals. Arising from its mandate for the protection of animal health and food safety, the OIE developed these chapters to provide guidance to Members in regard to risks in the animal sector.

The application of *risk management* measures should be based on relevant international standards on ~~microbiological~~ *risk analysis* and supported by sound data and information when available. The methodologies provided in these chapters should be consulted as part of the standard approach to prevent and reduce antimicrobial resistance.