



Federation
of Veterinarians
of Europe



Impact of animals in society

Amsterdam, 12 September 2023

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The Position of Animals in Our Society has Changed.

***New Challenges and Solutions for
Veterinary Medicinal Products.***



The FVE network



➤ **45 national associations**

➤ **38 European countries**

➤ **4 FVE Sections**

- UEVP (*Practitioners*)
- UEVH (*Hygienists – Public Health Officers*)
- EASVO (*Veterinary State Officers*)
- EVERI (*Education, Research, Industry*)

Content:

- Changing Position of Animals in Society/on Earth
- Challenges Faced
- Proposed Solutions
- Conclusion

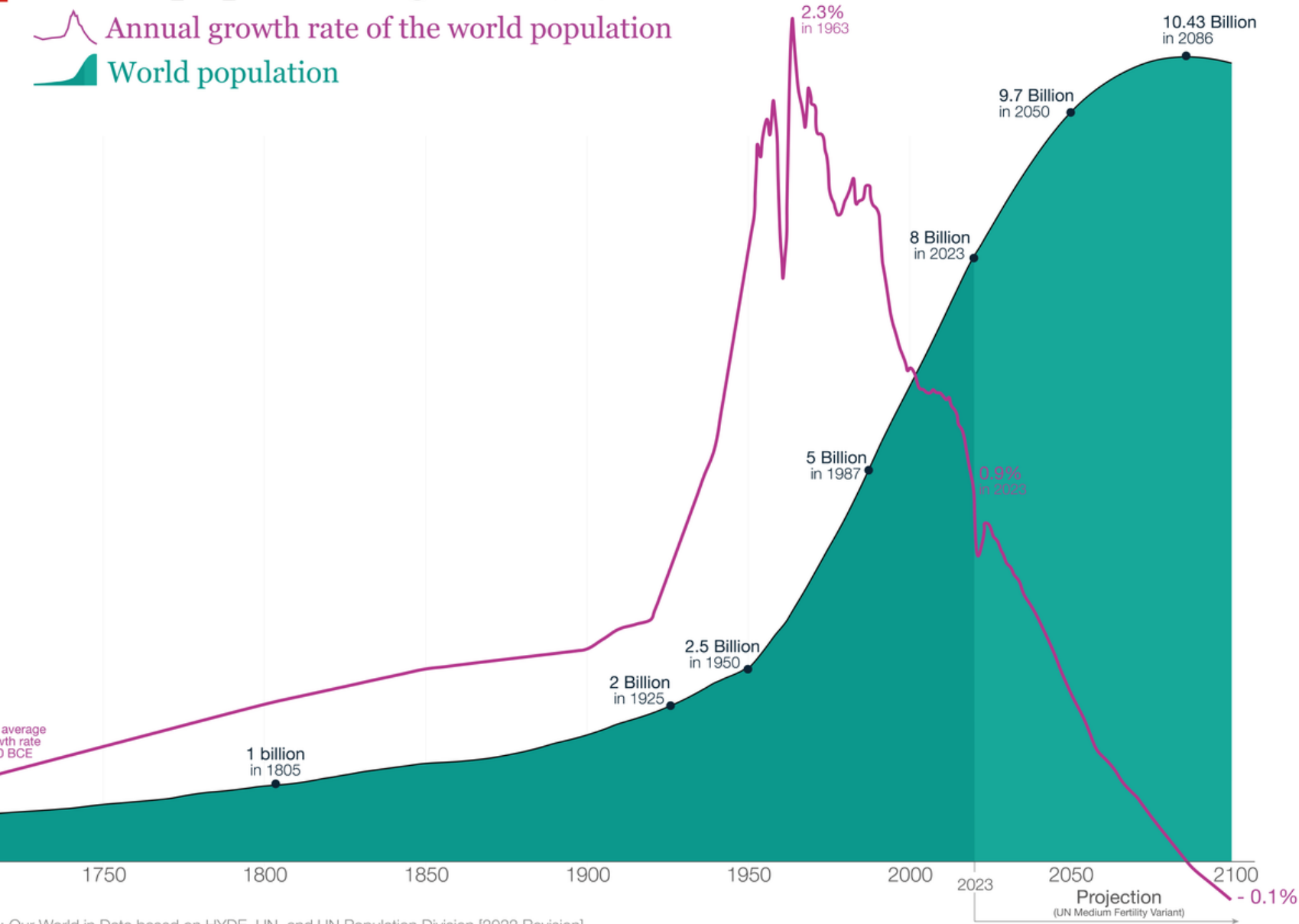


Federation of
Veterinarians
of Europe
Strategy
2021-2025

**Veterinarians
know, care and
contribute**

World population growth, 1700-2100

Annual growth rate of the world population
World population



World population has grown 3x in last 70 years

(Europe: 650mj to 750mj)

Our World in Data based on HYDE, UN, and UN Population Division [2022 Revision]
Visualization from [OurWorldinData.org](https://ourworldindata.org), where you find data and research on how the world is changing.

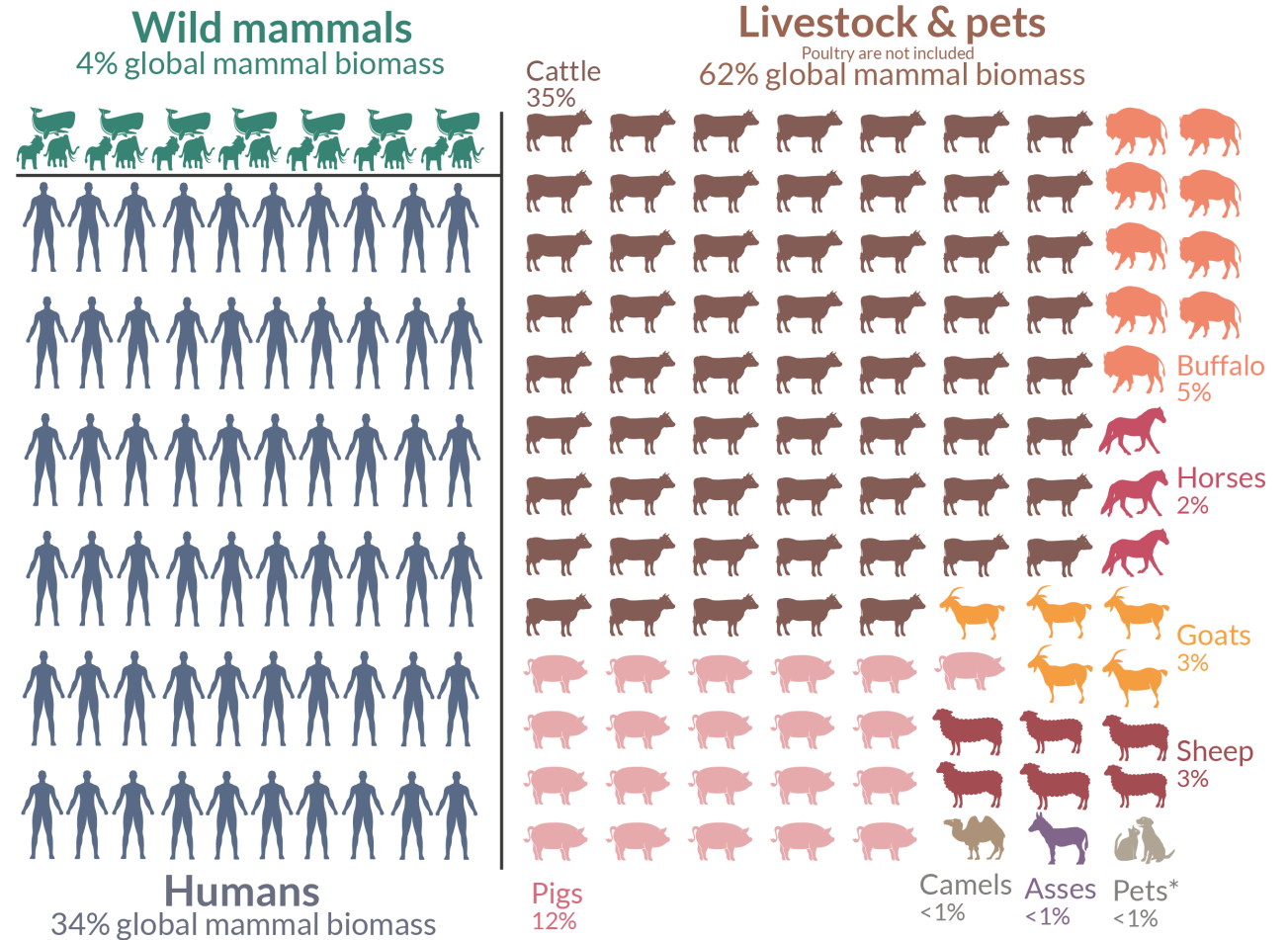
Licensed under CC-BY by the authors Max Roser and Hannah Ritchie.

Distribution of mammals on Earth

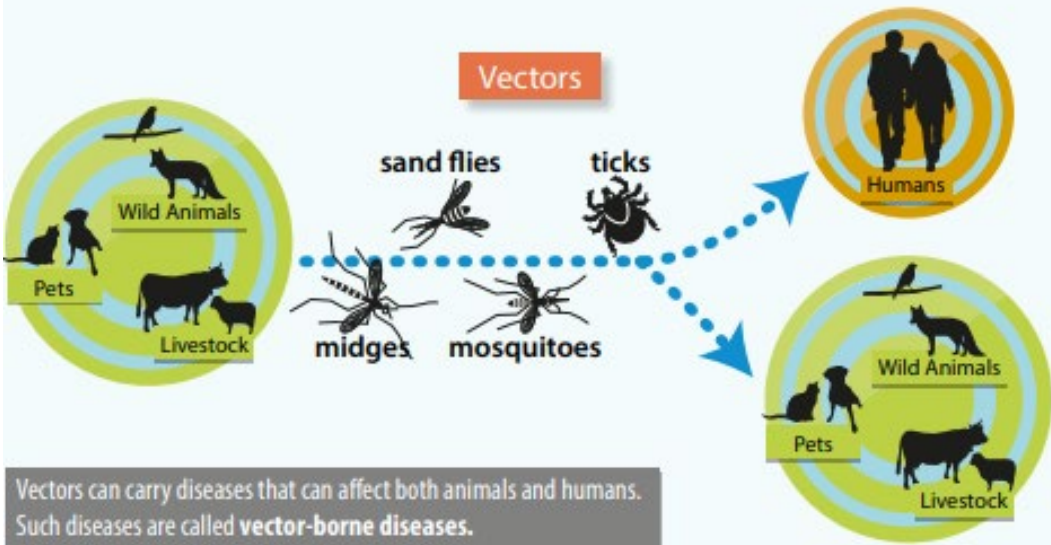
Mammal biomass is shown for the year 2015.  or  or  = 1 million tonnes carbon (C)

Animal biomass distribution changed significantly leading to:

- increasing human-wildlife conflicts
- habitat encroachment
- disease transmission



*Bar-On et al. (2018) provide estimates of livestock only, without estimates of mammalian pets (e.g. cats and dogs). Pets have been added as an additional category based on calculations from estimates of the number of pets globally and average biomass. Data source: Bar-On et al. (2018). The biomass distribution on Earth. Images sourced from the Noun Project. OurWorldinData.org – Research and data to make progress against the world’s largest problems. Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.



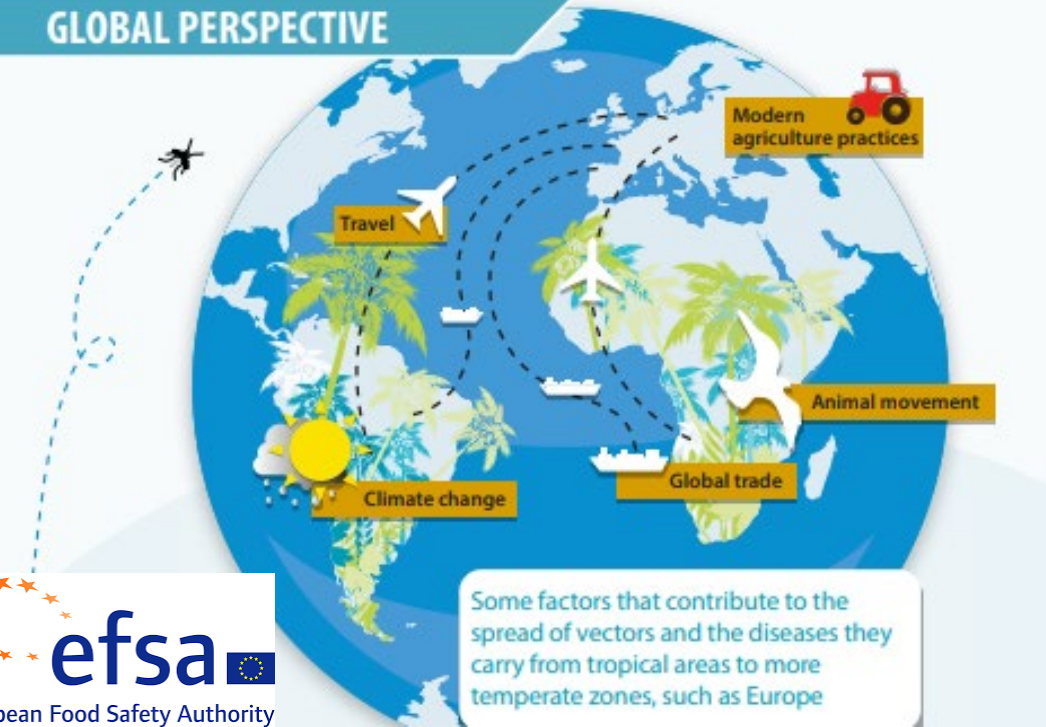
Vectors can carry diseases that can affect both animals and humans. Such diseases are called **vector-borne diseases**.



Climate changes increases risk for emerging diseases esp. vector-borne

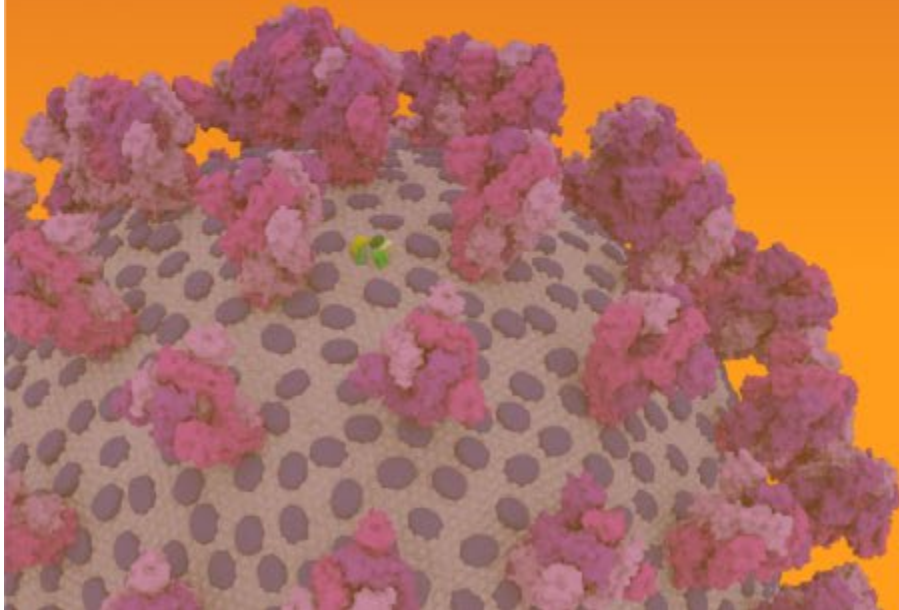
e.g. West Nile Fever, Lyme disease, food-borne pathogens, etc.

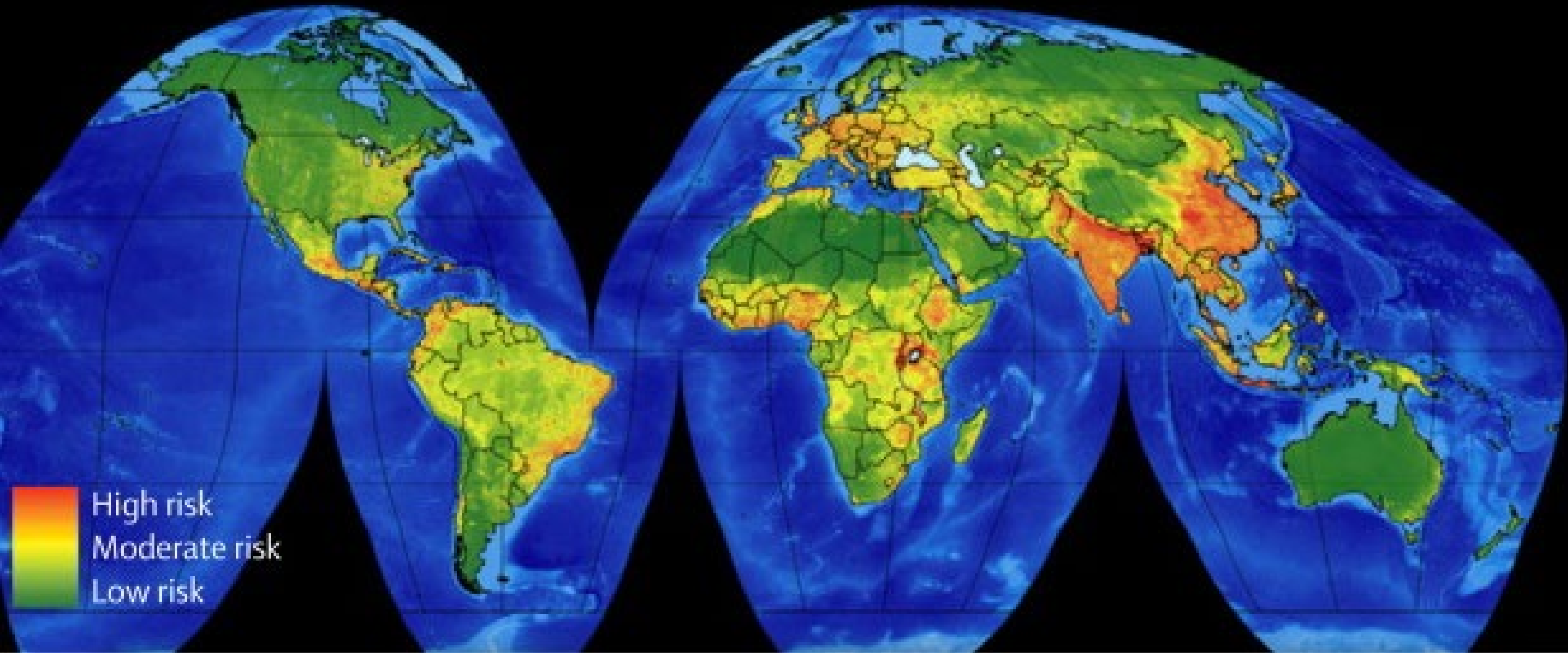
GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE



PREVENTING THE NEXT PANDEMIC

Zoonotic diseases and how to break the chain of transmission





Global hotspots for emerging infectious diseases that originate in wildlife

Antibiotic resistance: a growing threat to human health

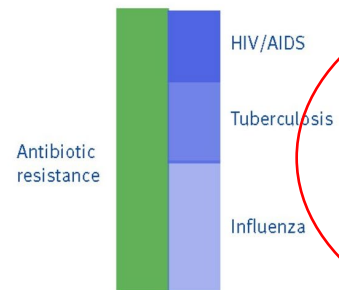
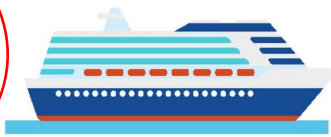
Antibiotic resistance is the ability of bacteria to combat the action of one or more antibiotics. Bacteria, not humans or animals, become antibiotic-resistant.

In Europe, the health impact of antibiotic resistant infections is comparable to that of influenza, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS combined.

More than **35000** deaths

Each year, more than 35 000 people die from antibiotic-resistant infections in the European Union, Iceland and Norway. This is equivalent to the number of passengers on 13 cruise ships.

Antibiotic resistance is a silent pandemic and a growing threat to human health.



Over 70% of the health impact of antibiotic-resistant infections is directly linked to healthcare-associated infections. This could be minimized through adequate infection prevention and control measures, as well as antibiotic stewardship in healthcare settings.

Increasing burden

Resistance to antibiotics that are used as last line for treatment of infections, such as the carbapenems, has the highest health impact.

Between 2016 and 2020, the overall number of deaths caused by antibiotic-resistant bacteria under study has increased.

For carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Acinetobacter* spp., commonly causing healthcare-associated infections, the number of attributable deaths increased by approximately 50%.

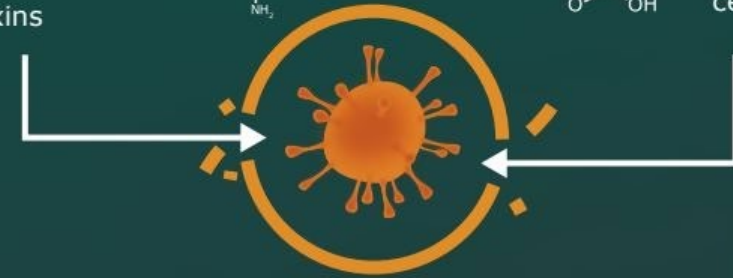
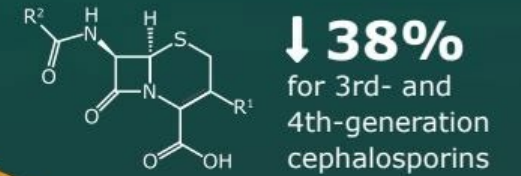
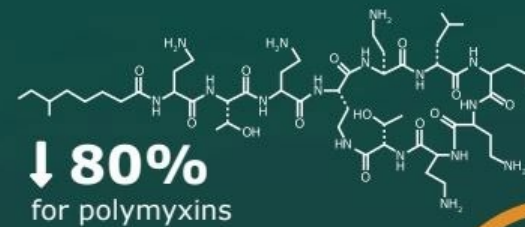
Acinetobacter spp. 53%

2011-2021 Sales of antibiotics for veterinary use are declining

↓ 47% overall sales in 25 of the 31 countries in the ESVAC network



↓ 60% in some countries



Need to further reduce antimicrobials

Farming of Livestock evolved

- Concentration & corporatisation
- GHG production → need to reduce
- Technological innovation
- Increased societal concern around animal welfare

DeLaval new batch robot milking system in Denmark

<https://www.farmersjournal.ie/delaval-launches-new-batch-robot-milking-system-781692> (1 Sept 2023)





Companion animals = part of the family

- Growing numbers, aging pets
- Expectations for Best-in-Class Medical Care
- Demand for specialized veterinary services



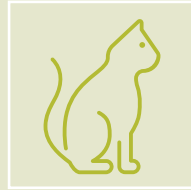
patrikslezak/Adobe Stock



Jan Havicksz. Steen, 1655 - 1660



FVEs 3rd Vet Survey revealed change of working field veterinarians



Companion animal dominated: Most vets work in companion animal practice (71%), followed by cattle (23%), equine (21%) and pigs (13%).



More employed versus self-employed vets. Most employed full-time veterinarians work within the corporate sector (65%), compared to 34% working in the independent sector.



Veterinary workforce shortage: High workloads and staff shortages are the top challenges facing the veterinary profession.



FVEs 3rd Vet Survey revealed shared commitments



One Health: As a profession we need to stand out globally to demonstrate our One Health commitment



Animal Health & sustainability: As a profession we need to engage politically in future global challenges such as sustainability and resource management



Animal Welfare: Societal pressure will mean that animal welfare becomes an essential driver of sustainability and development in the food animal sector

Need to remove current roadblocks

- Availability Disparity between countries
- Lack of Incentive for Pharmaceutical Investment
- Regulating innovative/novel products
- Balancing benefit/risk





We are similar, but we are not the same: veterinary medicines versus human medicine

Number of species:

Human Sector: one
species
Veterinary Sector: 7
major species and
many minor

Market size and who pays:

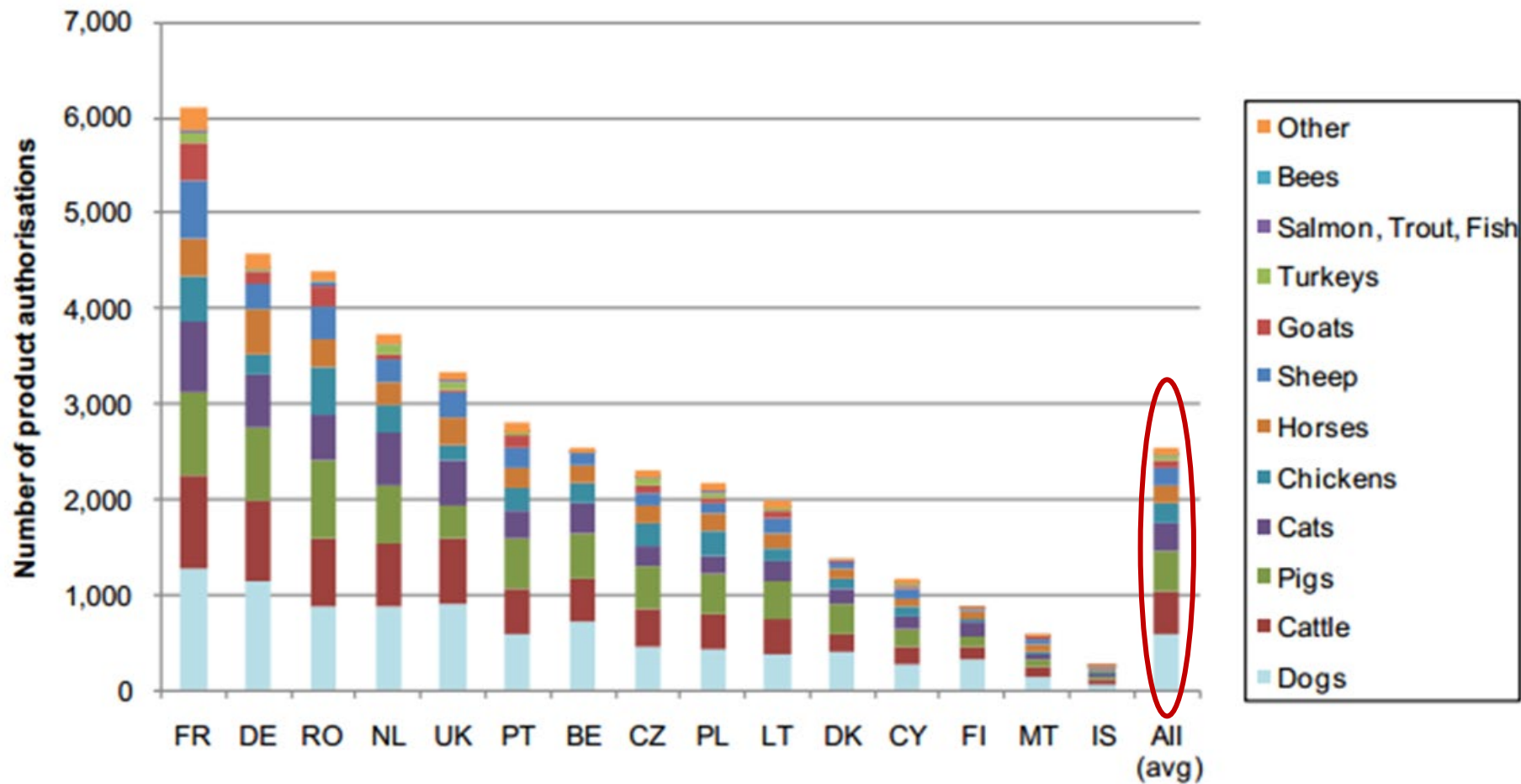
Human Sector: ~97%,
social security/insurance
Veterinary Sector: ~3 %,
owner pays

Ensuring food and environmental safety:

Extra tests are done to
ensure food, consumer
and environmental
safety.



Availability of products in the EU in 2008

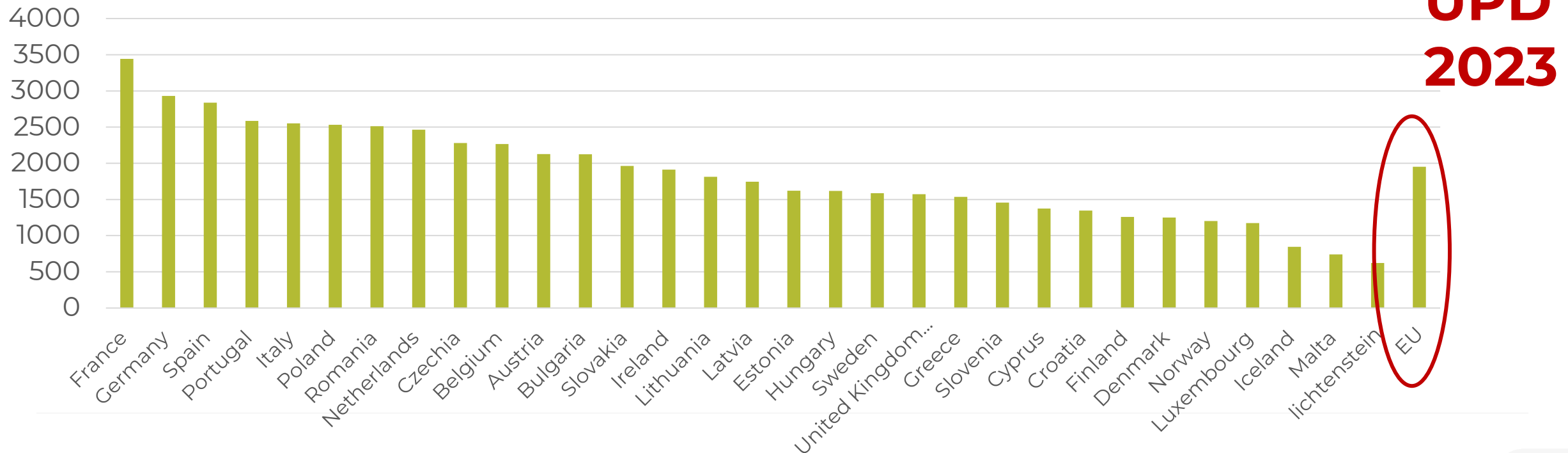


2008



Availability seems to have decreased between 2008 and 2023

Number of Products



Monitoring availability

FVE survey on lack of
medicine/vaccines in
Europe

Country	Important medicines/vaccines shortages you are aware of currently
Croatia	Anthrax vaccine, horse influenza and tetanus vaccine, then for the other medicines bovine PPD and avin PPD for tuberculosis testing
Cyprus	Feline vaccines, some canine vaccines, caninsulin, some antibiotics, cytopoint and xylazine. In large animal medicine there is shortage on Ovipast vaccine for pneumonia in lambs and Enzovac for chlamydial abortion. There are also medicines that were never marketed in Cyprus but are widely used in other EU countries (e.g. DepoMedrol).
FEEVA	Equine Influenza Vaccine has been in sort supply in recent months to the point that FEI have adjusted the vaccination requirements for competition horses. Historically Equine Herpes Virus vaccine has been unavailable. Some local anaesthetic have also been unavailable.
Finland	lokivetmab (Cytopoint ®), bedinvetmab (Librela ®), oclacitinib (Apoquel ®). At the time of writing this answer Fimes has also announced problems in availability of some vaccines (Eurican DAPPI®, Eurican Herpes®).

Critical shortages

- Vaccines, observed for several species
- Antibiotics, especially narrow spectrum or lower classes antibiotics– *i.e. penicillin, amoxycillin, tetracyclines, etc.*
- Need tools especially for essential indications

Sweden	Equine influenza vaccine, atropine eyedrops, meloxicam, and (for laboratory animals): Hypnorm (needed for diabetes research) and Buprenorphine.
Switzerland	Almost permanent with intramammary Penicilline-Products, other first-line Antibiotics. This spring we hadn't any vaccine against Enterotoxemia/pulpy kidney disease in lambs, a lot died.
United Kingdom	Cat vaccines (which is now improving), equine influenza vaccines, intravenous fluids, particularly large 5 litre bags for equine practice

Solutions on the horizon

- Increase availability
- Boost disease preparedness
- Incentive investments
- Ensure benefit-risk
- Think One Health





We need to ensure that we use the potential of the new Veterinary Medicines regulation to increase availability



Extending the centralized procedure



Increased flexibility of prescription cascade



Union Product Database & easier import of medicines from other EU MSs; prescriptions valid throughout the EU



Harmonisation of Summary of Product Characteristics (SPCs)



Stimulate innovation and regulatory framework for new medicines



Outstanding Acts:

- Veterinary medicines: Oral medication
- Medicated Feed: cross-contamination rules
- List of substances which are essential for the treatment of equine species (Art 105(5))
- List of substances which may be used in food-producing aquatic species (Art 114(3))

*Important to ensure availability of
adequate treatment options in practice*



Preventing zoonotic diseases

International Collaboration/Fund to pool resources

- For robust surveillance
- R&D and emergency response

Cost-Benefit Analysis Models

- Need to break the prevention paradox
- Get data on economic viability of preventive measures

Multi-sector Collaboration

- Government, industry, and public health agencies
- Integrated response strategies for containment and treatment

PREVENTING THE NEXT PANDEMIC

Zoonotic diseases and how to break the chain of transmission



A Scientific Assessment with Key Messages for Policy-Makers
A Special Volume of UNEP's *Frontiers* Report Series



Showcases of collaborative solutions

JOINT FVE/PVSGEU WEBINAR
HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA PREPAREDNESS

SPEAKER: Prof. Timm Harder
 Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, Germany

FVE Federation of Veterinarians of Europe

FECAVA Federation of European Companion Animal Veterinary Associations

FIP TREATMENT - CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
 JOINT WEBINAR

SPEAKER: Prof. Katrin Hartmann
 ans-Universität München, Germany

PET WELFARE
 What's coming up in EU legislation?

25 SEPTEMBER
 6:30 PM > 8:30 PM

PetAlliance Europe

SHARE YOUR PET PHOTOS FOR THE SECOND EDITION OF OUR PHOTO CONTEST

#PetPower

BEST BUDDIES IN THE Brussels Bubble

COCKTAIL @ TOWNHALL EUROPE
 SQUARE DE MEEÛS 5-6 BRUSSELS

Conclusions

Our world changed, it is necessary for the regulatory framework to follow

- Key Challenges for One Health, Animal Health and Welfare:
 - Availability shortages and disparities among EU countries
 - Rising threats of zoonotic diseases and pandemics
 - Need more preventive tools and alternatives to antimicrobials
 - Need to incentivize investments
- Solutions on the Horizon
 - New EU Regulatory framework provides possibilities if rightly used
 - EU & Global initiatives to boost pandemic preparedness
 - Work collaboratively with regulatory flexibility to guard an effective benefit/risk balance and ensure veterinarians have the tools to treat their patients!



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