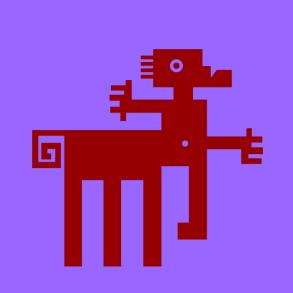
ALTERNATIVES TO THE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN LIVESTOCK



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1. INTRODUCTION

- Antibiotics are essential drugs for the treatment of most bacterial infectious processes
- There is an association between the use of antibiotics and the development of the antibiotic resistance
- The demand and consumption of antibiotics have not stopped increasing worldwide

2. OBJECTIVES

To emphasize the importance of an appropriate and responsible use of antibiotics to stop resistance and to make known the possible alternatives

4. ALTERNATVIES TO ANTIBIOTICS

Feed additives

- Prebiotics -> oligosaccharides and polysaccharides
- Organic acids

 acetic and lactic acids

Bacteriophage therapy

Preventive effects against some pathogens such as E. coli O157:H7, Salmonella and Campylobacter

Endolysins -> glucosidase and amidase

Immunomodulatory agents

- Vaccines
- Others -> minerals, vitamins, aa and hormones

Antimicrobial peptides

Small amphipathic peptides that have direct and indirect antimicrobial activity against bacteria, fungi and viruses

Gramicidin and polymyxin

Phytochemicals

Natural bioactive compounds derived from plants

• Tannins, saponins and essential oils

3. USE AND ABUSE OF ANTIBIOTICS

Non-therapeutic uses of antibiotics are linked to the spread of multidrug resistance. Between 2000 and 2010 human global consumption of antibiotics has grown by more than 30%, and the consumption in livestock is also abusive

REGULATIONS, PLANS AND STRATEGIES

1969 Swann report

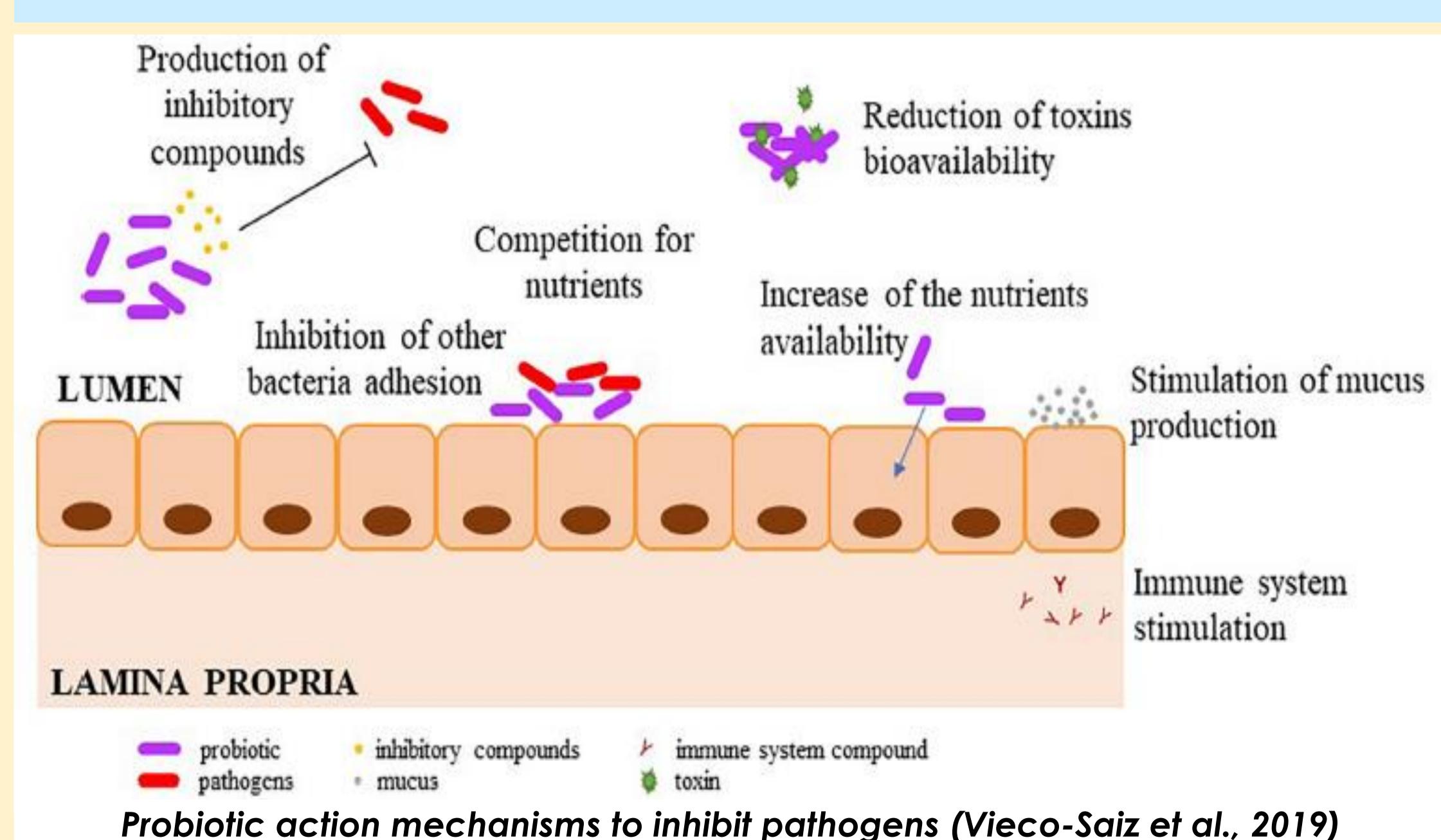
1986
Sweden bans antibiotics as growth promoters

2006
Antibiotics as growth promoters are banned in all EU member states

2014
The PRAN is created in Spain

2019 – 2021
The new PRAN
is created in
Spain

EU: European Union PRAN: National Plan against Antibiotic Resistance



5. CONCLUSIONS

There is a need to develop efficient alternatives, but they still cannot replace existing antibiotics. It is necessary to continue promoting the alternatives and to ensure enough economical resources. This is an issue that affects many sectors worldwide and therefore it requires global and multidisciplinary actions