

## Antibiotika-forbruget i minkproduktionen steg med ca 48 % fra 2018 til 2019.

Selvom COVID-19 jo stort set tager alle overskrifter, så sker jo fortsat andet end COVID-19 i samfundet. Den årlige opgørelse over antibiotikaforbruget i Danmark ( DANMAP ) er kommet.

Konklusionen på minkområdet lyder egentlig OK. En stigning i antibiotikaforbruget på 7 % fra 2018 til 2019. Men når dette ses i lyset af en reduktion i produktionen fra 18 mill mink til 13 mill mink, ja så taler vi, ifølge min regnestok, om en forøgelse i forbruget på 48 %.

Det er jo ikke særlig rart at skulle kommentere på det, men det får jo i hvert fald, desværre, den reduktion på 40 % i antibiotikaforbruget vi så fra 2017 til 2018 til at blegne noget.

### Fur animals (mink)

The Danish production of mink has increased over the last decade from 13 million animals in 2004 to 18 million in 2017 (Table 3.1).

During that period the use of antimicrobial agents increased gradually from less than 2 tonnes in 2004 to more than 6 tonnes in 2017. As a response, the industry increased focus on reducing the antimicrobial use and developed an antimicrobial action plan in cooperation with DVFA, DVA, and the veterinary practitioners [Textbox 4.4, DANMAP 2018].

Remarkably, already in 2018 the use was reduced by 40% (from 6,156 kg to 3,689 kg), which was likely a result of the increased focus on reducing antimicrobial usage and a year with fewer disease outbreaks than the previous year.

In 2019, the total use remained at the low end at 3,955 kg, yielding a 7% increase from 2018, but the annual production was reduced from almost 18 million animals to 13 million (Table 3.1). In 2019, the treatment proportion was approximately 3% (32 DAPD) compared to 2% in 2018 (23 DAPD).

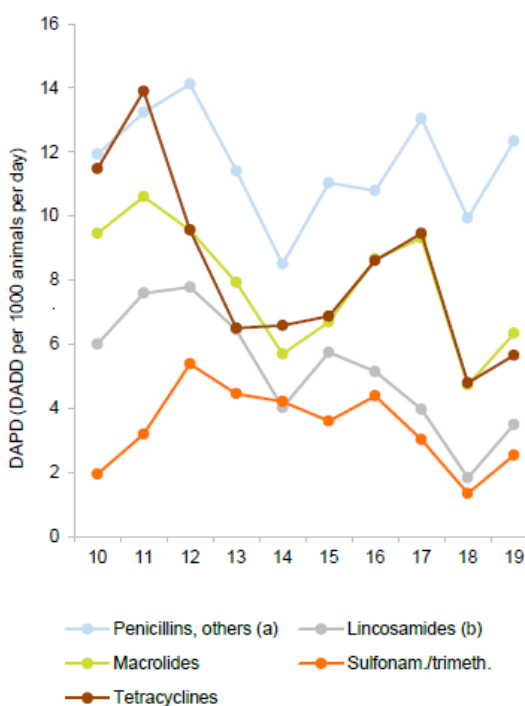
The use of tetracyclines, penicillins with extended spectrum, combination penicillins, and macrolides has fluctuated over the past five years (Figure 4.9), and the overall increase in 2019 was equally distributed among these antimicrobial agents. The use of fluoroquinolones and cephalosporins in the fur animal production has been close to zero for more than a decade (Table A4.3 in the web annex).

### Companion animals - horses and pets

The information available on antimicrobial consumption in companion animals is not as accurate as for production animals, because VetStat allows registration of antimicrobials for companion animals without defining animal species. In DANMAP, the methods used for estimating the consumption for companion animals are described in DANMAP 2016.

(36%)

Figure 4.9 Use of antimicrobial agents in fur animals, DAPD, Denmark DANMAP 2019



Note: DAPD is calculated as the number of standard doses for one kg animal divided by the estimated live biomass in the total population (in tonnes)

a) Penicillins with extended spectrum and combination penicillins, incl. beta-lactamase inhibitors, mainly amoxicillin/clavulanic acid

b) Lincosamides/spectinomycin combinations comprise 99.9% of this group in 2019