

GLOBAL ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE PARTNERSHIP. 6TH-7TH AUGUST 2009.



RESIDUE MONITORING PLANS FOR
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS.
DR MOSES GATHURA GICHIA
DEPT OF VETERINARY SERVICES.

Background

- Modern food production system should be designed and managed to ensure that exposure of food producing animals to Veterinary drugs does not pose a risk to human health.
- The importance of antimicrobial resistance was underlined by the Joint FAO/WHO/OIE Expert Meeting on Critically Important Antimicrobials that was held in Rome-Italy in 2007

Roles of stakeholders

- Business operator/commercial entities involved in the processing and marketing of food have the primary responsibility for ensuring food safety
- Competent Authority
 - Regulate the use of Veterinary drugs.
 - Verify that effective measures are in place within the veterinary drug distribution and food production system to provide effective protection of consumer.

Scope

- Be based on risk using realistic risk profiles
- Is prevention focused.
- Include regulatory measures proportionate to the relative human health risk
- Recognize that pre-harvest controls & practice are the primary means for ensuring safe food.
- Recognize that the primary role of audits and sampling programmes is to verify the implementation and effectiveness of the pre-harvest control practice.

Residue Monitoring Plans(RMP) - Kenya

- **Implementer:** Director of Veterinary Services
- **Commodities**-The ones in place now are for :
 - Milk
 - Honey
 - Meat (red and white) will be rolled out before the end of the year.
- The two Residue monitoring plans which will be subjected to international peer scrutiny were selected on their potential on global trade.
- Creation of Diseases Free Zones will favour maximum operationizing of the meats Residue Monitoring Plans (RMP).

Legal Framework

- Animal Disease Act (Cap 364)
- Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Cap 244)
- Food, Drug And Chemical Substances Act (Cap 254)
- Pests Control Products Act (Cap 346)
- Public Health Act (Cap 242)
- Standards Act (Cap 496)
- Fertilizer and Animal Foodstuffs Act (Cap 345)

These Acts have rules regulating use of drugs in foods/feeds

Infrastructures

- **Staff:**

- Public 450 Vets spread from Headquarters to the Districts.
- Para-Vets based up to location level.
- Vets Private 1,500 spread all over the country
- DVS has prohibited the use of Community Animal Health Workers
The rationale is professional use of vet drugs amongst other issues

- **Laboratories**

- Central Veterinary Investigations Laboratory
- University of Nairobi
- Bora Biotech Limited
- Kari- Trypanosomiasis Research Centre
- Kephis.

Production factors

- **Species:**
: Honey Bee Apis mellifera ssp
- Cattle
- **Honey:**
 - Organics (Wild) production system.
 - No risk from Antibiotics, through same cannot be said of pesticides. Production of honey is about 1,400 m tons
- **Milk:**
 - Dairy herd of 3M cattle
 - Kenya/produces 4.2 billion liters of milk/annually with 45% consumed at the farm level while the rest is processed.

Sampling

- Sampling is currently done by the DVS staff with assistance of the Depts. of Public Health & Toxicology of the University of Nairobi.
- The same procedure is entrenched in the residue monitoring plan for various livestock products.

Antimicrobials Of concern

- Chloramphenicol
- Nitrofurans
- Nitroimidazoles
- Antibacterial substances-
tetracyclines, sulphonamides
- **Macrolides**
 - Tylosin
- **Aminoglycosides**
 - Streptomycin
- **Fluoroquinolones**

Results of Previous years for various products.

- **Meat**
 - **2006 :Bora Biotech Ltd**
 - 40 Samples Chloramphenicol Nil:
 - 40 Samples Nitrofurans
 - **2007: KARI:**
 - 59 Samples: Nitrofurans - negative
 - Goat, bovine, pig- lever. Muscle & Kidneys
- Sulphonamides, tetracycline, penicillin chloramphenicols
- **2008/9: KARI**
 - Chloramphenicol - negative
 - Nitrofurans --negative

Challenges

- Inadequate food control systems
 - Well equipped laboratories
 - Inadequate human resource in number and skill.
- Very low funding that does not meet scientific sampling procedures.
- Public awareness at consumer and production levels.

Way forward

- Veterinary drugs should be regulated by the relevant competent authority in Animal Health.
- Veterinary Department should be adequately funded in order to operationize the various Residue Monitoring plans.
- Implement strategies to prevent the transmission of resistant bacteria, especially Salmonella, Campylobacter and E,coli

Thank You

