



Laboratorios al Rescate: ¡La Importancia del Diagnóstico Vet en la Optimización de Antimicrobianos!

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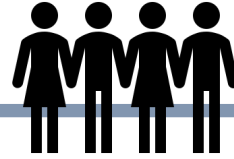
Laboratorios al Rescate: ¡La Importancia del Diagnóstico Veterinario en la Optimización de Antimicrobianos!

Esquema

- 1 RAM – En números
- 2 MDROs en Med Vet
- 3 Programas de Optimización de Antimicrobianos (POAs)
- 4 Barreras a POAs en animales de compañía
- 5 Estrategias y Recursos



RAM – en Números




Articles 

Global burden of bacterial antimicrobial resistance in 2019: a systematic analysis





Antimicrobial Resistance Collaborators*


1. *Escherichia coli*
2. *Staphylococcus aureus*
3. *Klebsiella pneumoniae*
4. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
5. *Acinetobacter baumannii*
6. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

RAM
 1.27M
 Muertes

±RAM
 4.9 M
 Muertes

Falta data
 Capacity de
 labs!
 !



Journal of Global Antimicrobial Resistance 23 (2020) 430–438

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Global Antimicrobial Resistance

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jgar

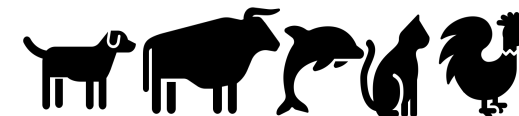
Antibiotic resistance surveillance systems: A review

Ousmane Oumou Diallo^{a,b}, Sophie Alexandra Baron^{a,b}, Cédric Abat^a, Philippe Colson^{a,b}, Hervé Chaudet^{a,c}, Jean-Marc Rolain^{a,b,*}

Check for updates

RAM – en Números

1. MRSA
2. VRE
3. ~~Staphylococcus aureus~~
4. ~~Streptococcus pneumoniae~~
5. Pen R *S. pneumoniae*
6. ESBL
7. CR *E. coli* / *K. pneumoniae*



71 Sistemas RAM

53 humanos

12 ambos

6 animales

Data Gaps

Heterogéneos

Animales de Producción

Agentes Zoonóticos



Organismos Resistentes a Múltiples Antibióticos (MDRO) en Medicina Vet

GRAM-POSITIVES

- *Staphylococcus* spp: MRSA, MRSP
- *Enterococcus faecium*, *E. faecalis*

- *Rhodococcus equi*
- *Mycobacterium* spp

GRAM-NEGATIVES

- Enterobacterales
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- *Campylobacter* spp
- *Pasteurella multocida*
- *Acinetobacter baumannii* (??)



MDROs en Med Vet

1. *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius*
2. *Staphylococcus aureus*

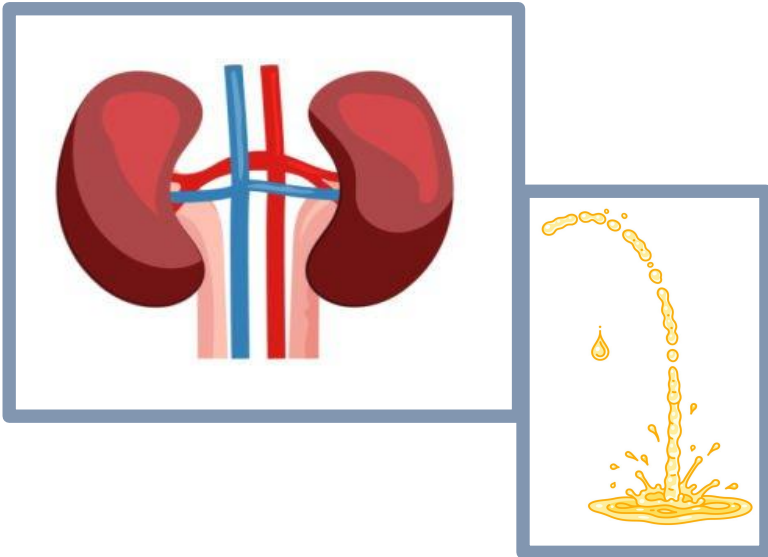


Specimen Type	Wound	
Comment		
Organism	<i>Staphylococcus pseudintermedius</i>	
Antibiotics	Category	MIC (mcg/ml)
Amikacin	NI	<= 16
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	R	8
Ampicillin	R	> 8
Cefazolin	R	> 4
Cefovecin	R	> 8
Cefpodoxime	R	> 8
Cephalothin	R	<= 2
Clindamycin	R	> 4
Doxycycline	R	> 0.5
Erythromycin	R	> 4
Gentamicin	I	8
Minocycline	R	2
Oxacillin	R	> 2
Penicillin G	R	> 8
Pradofloxacin	R	2
Rifampicin	S	<= 1
Tetracycline	R	> 1
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	R	4



MDROs en Med Vet

1. *Enterococcus faecium*
2. *E. faecalis*



Specimen Type	Urine		
Comment			
Organism	Enterococcus faecalis		
Antibiotics	Category	MIC (mcg/ml)	
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	S	1	
Ampicillin	S	1	
Nitrofurantoin	S	≤ 16	
Penicillin G	S	4	



Enterobacteriales productoras de carbapenemasas (CRE)



- Las carbapenemasas descomponen los carbapenémicos (imipenem, meropenem, ertapenem)
- Resistentes a la mayoría de las betalactámicos, tetraciclinas, fluoroquinolonas y otras clases de antimicrobianos



Companion Animals—An Overlooked and Misdiagnosed Reservoir of Carbapenem Resistance

by Joana Moreira da Silva ^{1,2,†,‡} ✉, Juliana Menezes ^{1,2,†,‡}  ✉, Cátia Marques ^{1,2,3,†}  ✉ and Constança Ferreira Pomba ^{1,2,4,*†} ✉ <https://doi.org/10.3390/antibiotics11040533>

Emerg Infect Dis. 2020 Feb; 26(2): 381–383.

doi: [10.3201/eid2602.191221](https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2602.191221)

PMCID: PMC6986821


PMID: [31961309](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31961309/)

New Delhi Metallo- β -Lactamase-5–Producing *Escherichia coli* in Companion Animals, United States

Stephen D. Cole, Laura Peak, Gregory H. Tyson, Renate Reimschuessel, Olgica Ceric, and Shelley C. Rankin  doi: [10.3201/eid2602.191221](https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2602.191221)

RETROSPECTIVE STUDIES | MARCH 26 2021

Risk Factors for the Acquisition of a *bla*_{NDM-5} Carbapenem-Resistant *Escherichia coli* in a Veterinary Hospital

Sondra H. Lavigne, PhD ; Stephen D. Cole, MS, VMD, DACVM; Carolann Daidone, BS; Shelley C. Rankin, PhD

J Am Anim Hosp Assoc (2021) 57 (3): 101–105.

<https://doi.org/10.5326/JAAHA-MS-7105> [Article history](#) 

Brote en PennVet: CRE

One Health, wicked problems, and carbapenem-resistant E. Coli: Penn Vet weathers the perfect storm

Tony McReynolds - 1/30/2020



US veterinary hospital faces rare antibiotic-resistant E coli

Chris Dall | News Reporter | CIDRAP News, January 30, 2020
Topics: [Antimicrobial Stewardship](#)



On Apr 1, 2019, Shelley Rankin, PhD, the chief of clinical microbiology at the University of Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine, got a surprising notification from the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

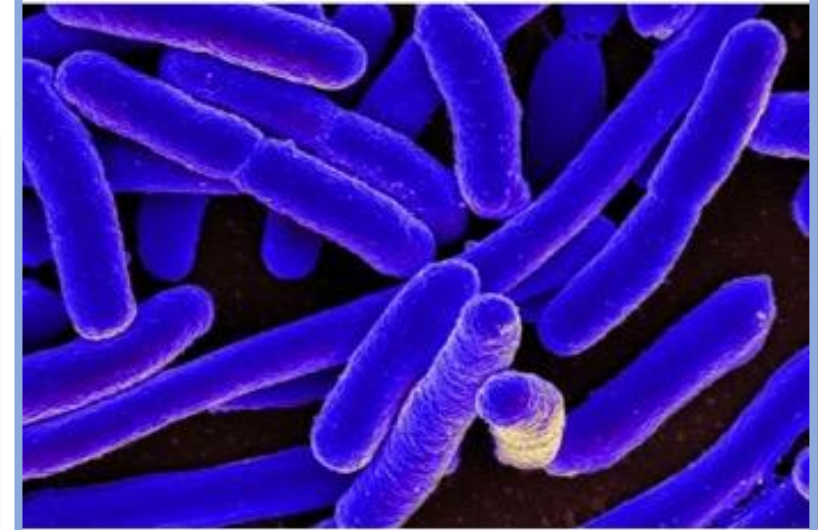
Four times a year, Rankin and her colleagues at PennVet ship off bacterial isolates from the school's veterinary hospitals to the



HEALTH

Drug-resistant bacteria identified in 15 animal patients at Penn Vet Hospital

The veterinary hospital is working with the Philadelphia Department of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



An Outbreak of New Delhi Metallo--Lactamase-5 (blaNDM-5)-Producing *Escherichia coli* in Companion Animals in the United States

Published online by Cambridge University Press: 02 November 2020

Shelley C. Rankin and Stephen D. Cole

Show author details

Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology

Article Metrics



PennVet

Cortesía: Dr. Stephen Cole

MDROs en Medicina Veterinaria

- Enterobacteriales :
 - *E. coli*
 - *Klebsiella spp*
 - *Enterobacter spp*
 - *Proteus*
 - *Salmonella*
 - *Yersinia*
 - *Shigella*
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

Organism	Escherichia coli		
Antibiotics	Category	MIC (mcg/ml)	
Amikacin	S	≤ 4	
Amoxicillin-clavulanate	R	> 8	
Ampicillin	R	> 8	
Cefazolin	R	> 32	
Cefovecin	R	> 8	
Cefpodoxime	R	> 8	
Ceftazidime	R	> 16	
Cephalexin	R	> 16	
Chloramphenicol	R	32	
Enrofloxacin	R	> 4	
Gentamicin	R	> 8	
Imipenem	R	4	
Marbofloxacin	R	> 4	
Piperacillin-tazobactam	R	> 64	
Pradofloxacin	R	> 2	
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	R	> 4	



MDRO y el Paciente



Resistentes a los antibióticos que están etiquetados para uso animal

↑ uso de antibióticos clasificados como de importancia crítica

Riesgo de fracaso de la terapia, mayor probabilidad de eutanasia



MDROs en el Ambiente

Mayor riesgo para otros pacientes y exposición humana.

Riesgo de contaminación hospitalaria: brotes (algunos de declaración obligatoria)

Perdidas económicas (reputación, procesos de descontaminación, cierre)



MDRO en mascotas y los Dueños



Impacto económico (medicamentos,
hospitalizaciones prolongadas)

Efectos sociales para el propietario y
su familia

Riesgo de exposición a MDROs



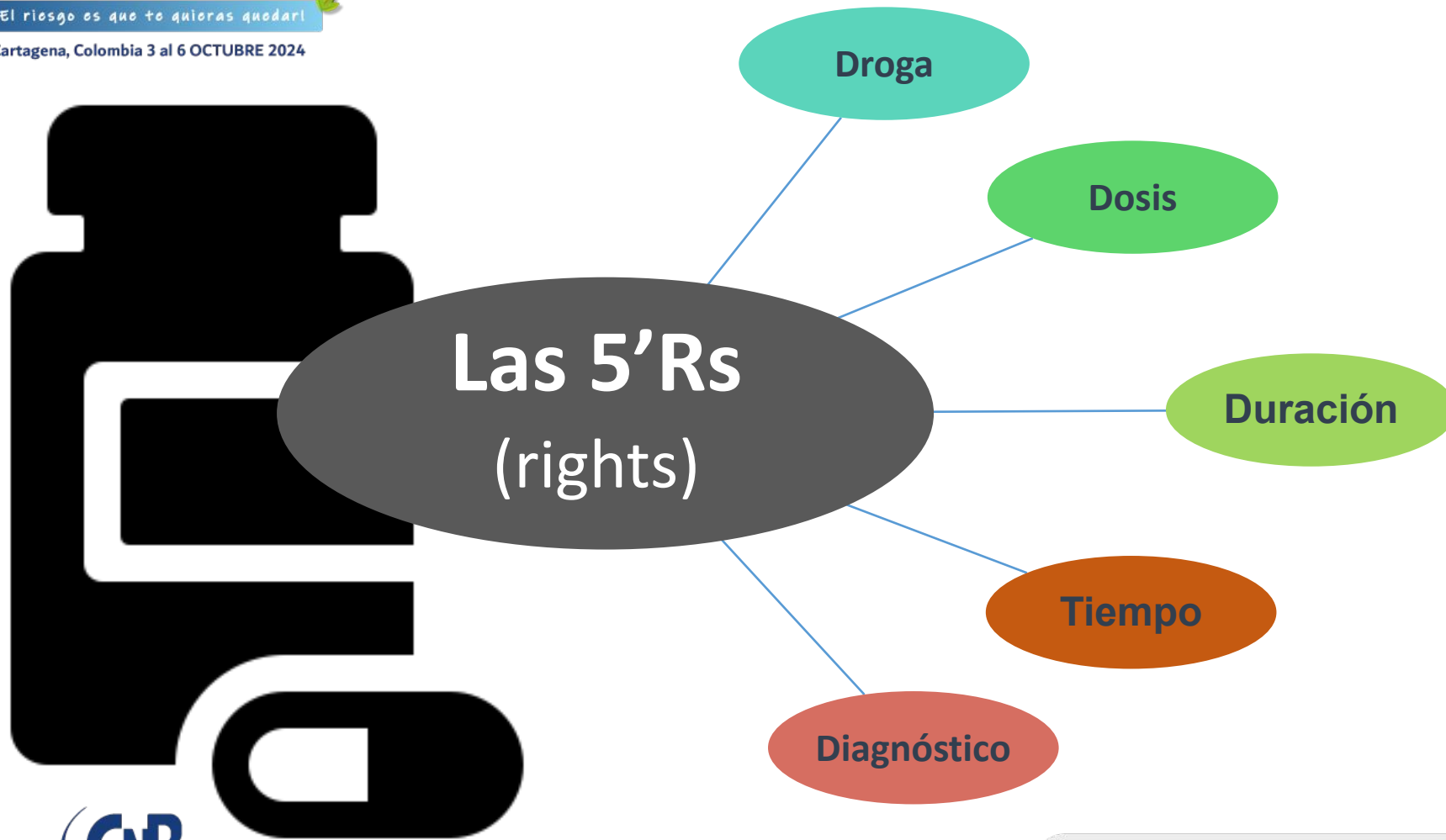
Optimización del Uso de Antibióticos (POAs)

“La optimización de los antimicrobianos abarca esfuerzos coordinados para optimizar el uso adecuado de los antimicrobianos con el fin de:

- mejorar los resultados de los pacientes minimizar la aparición de resistencia a los antimicrobianos
- reducir los costos innecesarios asociados con la terapia antimicrobiana
- garantizar la seguridad y eficacia del tratamiento”



Optimización de Antibióticos



Principios básicos de POAs según la AVMA[®]

American Veterinary Medical Association

Compromiso

- Campeón en Optimización
- Compromiso, planes, condiciones/práctica, evaluación

PI/CI

- Identificar barreras
- Educar al personal y a los clientes

Uso Prudente

- Identificar barreras
- Basado en evidencia (diagnóstico, AMU, pautas, evaluación/resultado clínico)

Educación

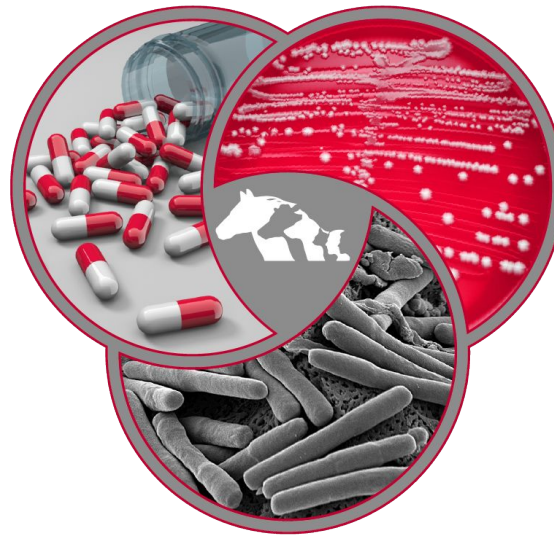
- Recursos para respaldar la experiencia. Evaluar e implementar pautas
- Educar a los clientes y respaldar la investigación

Evaluación

- Evaluar/Analizar uso de AM. Involucrar a los clientes.
- Evaluar el almacenamiento, la administración, los protocolos y otras prácticas



El POAs de la escuela de Veterinaria de la Universidad Estatal de Ohio



El POA en OSU-Escuela de Med Vet



Liderazgo y compromiso

- Decano y Directores del Hospital Veterinario and hospital director

Responsabilidad

- Grupo de trabajo
- Clínicos

Experiencia en uso de AM

- Epidemiólogos, Microbiólogos, Farmacólogos y estudiantes!



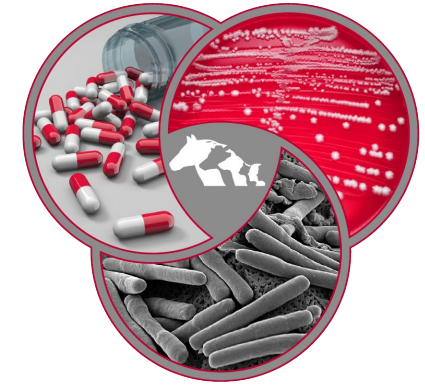
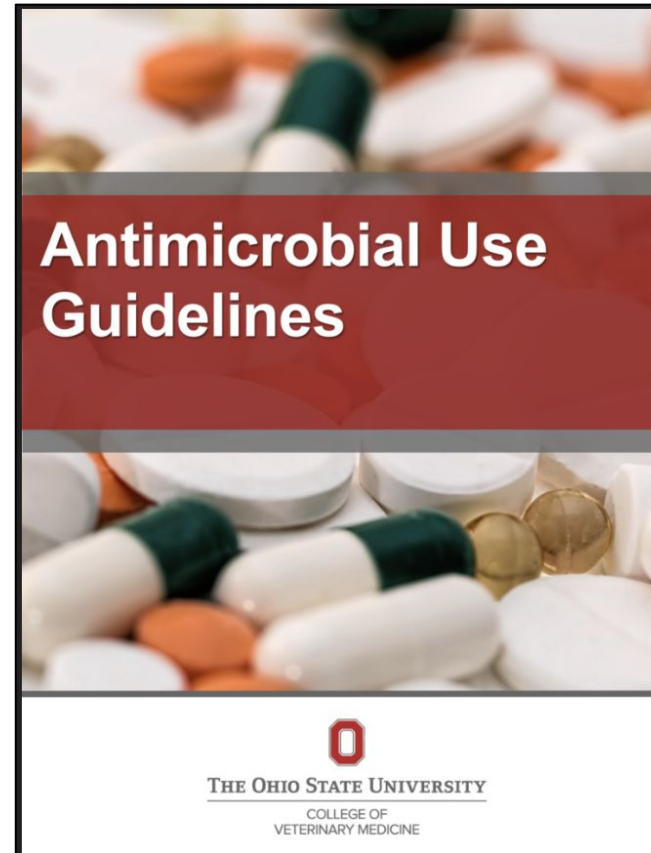
El POA en OSU-Escuela de Med Vet

Acción

Seguimiento y evaluación

Reportar

Educación



- Procedimiento operativo estándar para el uso de antimicrobianos de importancia crítica





El POA en OSU-Escuela de Med Vet

Acción

Seguimiento y evaluación

Reportar

Educación



- Vigilancia activa (ambiente hospitalario)

- Vigilancia pasiva (antibiogramas acumulativos)

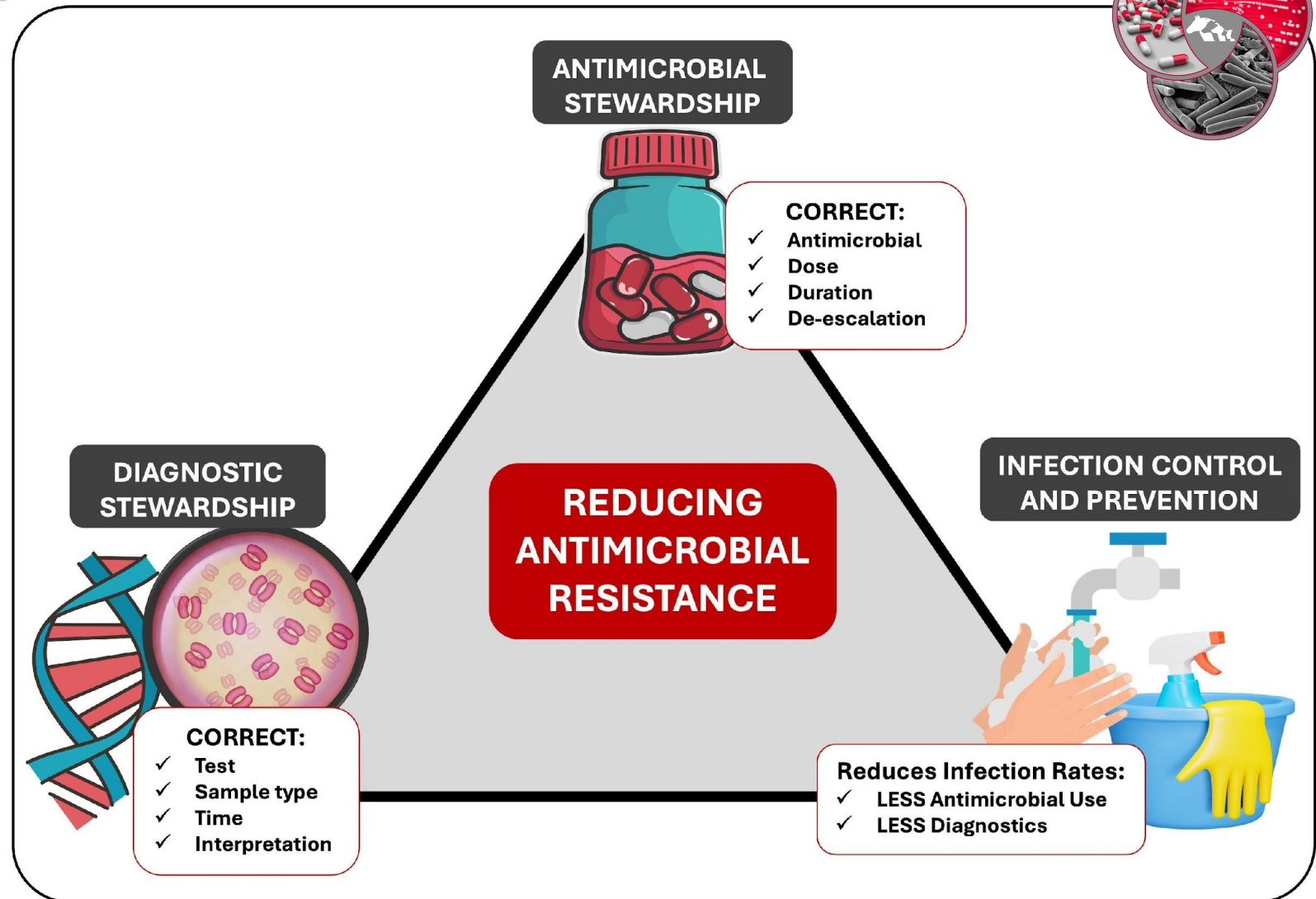
- Prescripción de Antibióticos



El POA en OSU-Escuela de Med Vet



El modelo integrado





Levanten la mano si ustedes creen que...

Los veterinarios prescriben AM basándose en patrones establecidos a lo largo del tiempo.

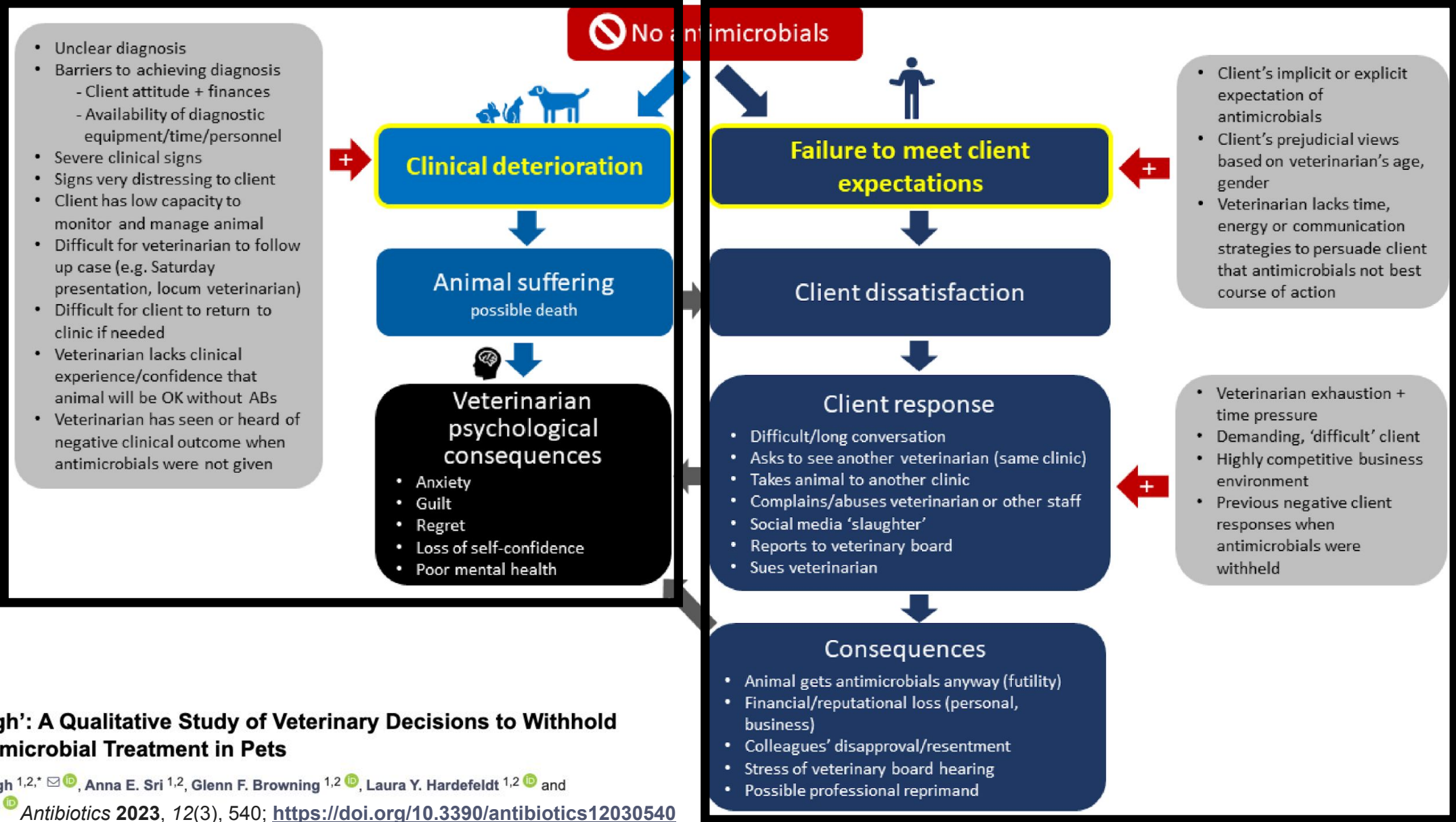
Las expectativas de los clientes influyen en cuándo su mascota recibirá un antibiótico

El temor al deterioro del paciente afecta la decisión de retener o retrasar la terapia AM





El costo y el uso de los diagnósticos son una barrera clave para la prescripción adecuada de AM



Barreras a la implementación de POAs en Med Vet



'Brave Enough': A Qualitative Study of Veterinary Decisions to Withhold or Delay Antimicrobial Treatment in Pets

by Ri O. Scarborough ^{1,2,*} , Anna E. Sri ^{1,2}, Glenn F. Browning ^{1,2} , Laura Y. Hardefeldt ^{1,2}  and Kirsten E. Bailey ^{1,2}  *Antibiotics* 2023, 12(3), 540; <https://doi.org/10.3390/antibiotics12030540>

Barreras a la implementación de POAs en Med Vet



Falta de concientización y educación



Factores culturales y de conducta



Desafíos del diagnóstico



Expectativas de los clientes



Falta de políticas regulatorias



Estrategias y recursos



veterinary checklist for ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP

This checklist complements the AVMA's Definition and Core Principles of Antimicrobial Stewardship in Veterinary Medicine and will help you implement antimicrobial stewardship in your practice. Use the checklist initially to establish a baseline, then to regularly review progress.

COMMIT TO STEWARDSHIP

Have you demonstrated your commitment to, and accountability for, prescribing antimicrobials responsibly?

- Publicly display a statement affirming your commitment to antimicrobial stewardship.
- Appoint and empower a champion who is responsible for promoting antimicrobial stewardship in

<https://www.avma.org/sites/default/files/2020-06/Veterinary-Checklist-Antimicrobial-Stewardship.pdf>

The AVMA AS Core Principles

Compromiso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campeón en Optimización • Compromiso, planes, condiciones/práctica, evaluación
PI/CI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identificar barreras • Educar al personal y a los clientes
Uso Prudente	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identificar barreras • Basado en evidencia (diagnóstico, AMU, pautas, evaluación/resultado clínico)
Educación	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recursos para respaldar la experiencia. Evaluar e implementar pautas • Educar a los clientes y respaldar la investigación
Evaluación	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluar/Analizar uso de AM. Involucrar a los clientes. • Evaluar el almacenamiento, la administración, los protocolos y otras prácticas

Estrategias y recursos

Implementación de POAs



Rx Handbook of Antimicrobial Stewardship in Companion Animal Veterinary Settings
MAY 2020

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE AND STEWARDSHIP INITIATIVE
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Driven to Discover™

ONE HEALTH
PROTECT HEALTH & PRESERVE ANTIBIOTICS

MINNESOTA

Table 1: Categorization of AS activities by clinic resource availability

Basic

Requires commitment, personnel time, some access to technical expertise

- Form an ASC and define role for group and each member
- Communicate and display AS commitment to clients
- Formalize use of published prescribing guidelines in clinic (e.g., urinary tract and respiratory disease, canine pyoderma)
- Educate veterinary staff about AMR and AS, clinic protocols, guidelines (e.g., annually and at new hire)
- Emphasize patient wellness and infection prevention

Intermediate

Requires some resources, planning, dedicated staff

- Generate snapshot of AU through point prevalence survey or other data collection approach
- Create treatment protocols for diseases without published guidelines, considering local susceptibility, expert opinion, or guidelines from other countries
- Implement antibiotic time-out approach for hospitalized patients
- Use prior-authorization for third-line antibiotics

Advanced

Requires an established AS program with trained staff and dedicated resources

- Conduct routine AU tracking
- Measure antibiotic appropriateness for priority syndromes
- Provide rates of overall AU and appropriateness to staff and, if possible, give individual AU feedback to prescribers
- Establish system to enforce protocol use
- Track outcomes of AU (e.g., infection resolution, adverse drug reactions, development of resistant infection)
- Conduct monitoring and evaluation of AS program



Estrategias y recursos



> [J Am Vet Med Assoc. 2021 Jan 15;258\(2\):170-178. doi: 10.2460/javma.258.2.170.](#)

Implementation of an antimicrobial stewardship program in a veterinary medical teaching institution

Emily E Feyes, Dubraska Diaz-Campos, Dixie F Mollenkopf, Rikki L Horne, Rachel C Soltys, Greg A Ballash, Jessica A Shelby, Erica E Reed, Kurt B Stevenson, Joshua B Daniels, Jason W Stull, Thomas E Wittum

PMID: 33405979 DOI: [10.2460/javma.258.2.170](#)

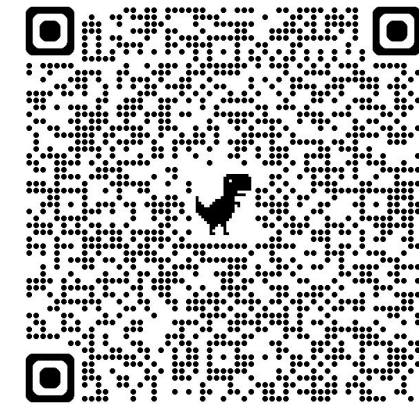
COLLEGE OF
Veterinary Medicine

ABOUT THE COLLEGE EDUCATION

Home > Departments and Offices > Veterinary Preventive Medicine > Antimicrobial Stewardship Program

Antimicrobial Stewardship Program

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a critical global health crisis driven by the widespread use of antimicrobial drugs that threatens both humans and animals. Antimicrobial stewardship, the use of the right drug at the right dose for the right duration, is a tool used to increase good treatment outcomes while decreasing negative patient side effects and the development of AMR. Antimicrobial Stewardship Programs (ASPs) help assist veterinary practices, both large and small, in promoting the judicious use of antimicrobials. Ohio State's program is unique because it collaborates both internally and externally, including helping private practices establish Antimicrobial Stewardship Programs.



Guías para el uso de AM



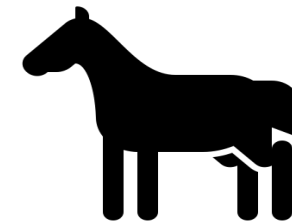
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
 COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Local infectious disease guidance at your fingertips

Download on the App Store
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Estrategias y recursos

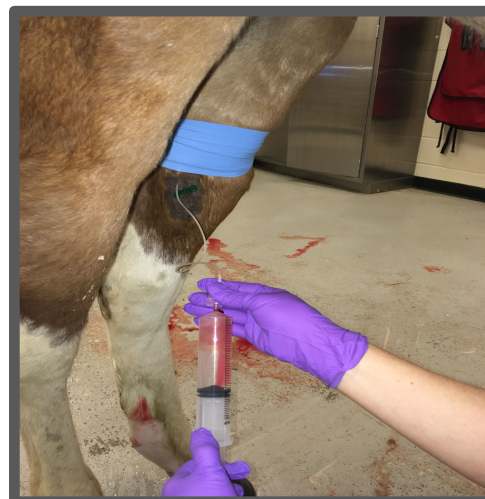


“Intervenciones educativas

Carbapenémicos eran utilizados para la perfusión regional de las extremidades antes de 2020

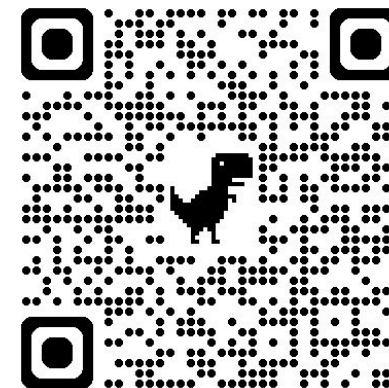


Solo 2 casos en 2022-2023



Videos

- Veterinarios:
 - **Guiding Principles: Antimicrobial Stewardship in Equine Medicine"**
 - Strangles
 - Rhodococcus pneumonia
 - Endotoxemia Vs. Polymyxin B



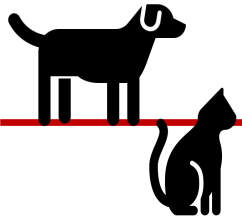
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLIOr2fg2wdT7kGsAjbOJNZ7-C3wWswR6P>



Estrategias y recursos

POAs en animals de compañía: VIDEOS

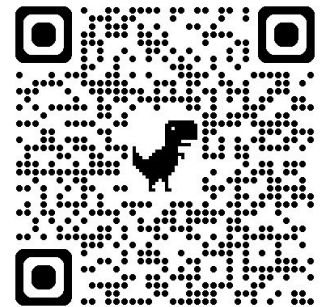
Videos Finalizados



- Veterinarios:
 - Navigating Best Practices: Antimicrobial Stewardship in Companion Animal Medicine 🐾
- Dueños de mascotas:
 - Decoding Antibiotic Decisions for pets: Why didn't my pet receive an antibiotic 🐶🚫💊
 - Unlocking the Facts: Antibiotic Use for Pets 🐶💊🐾

Videos in Post-producción

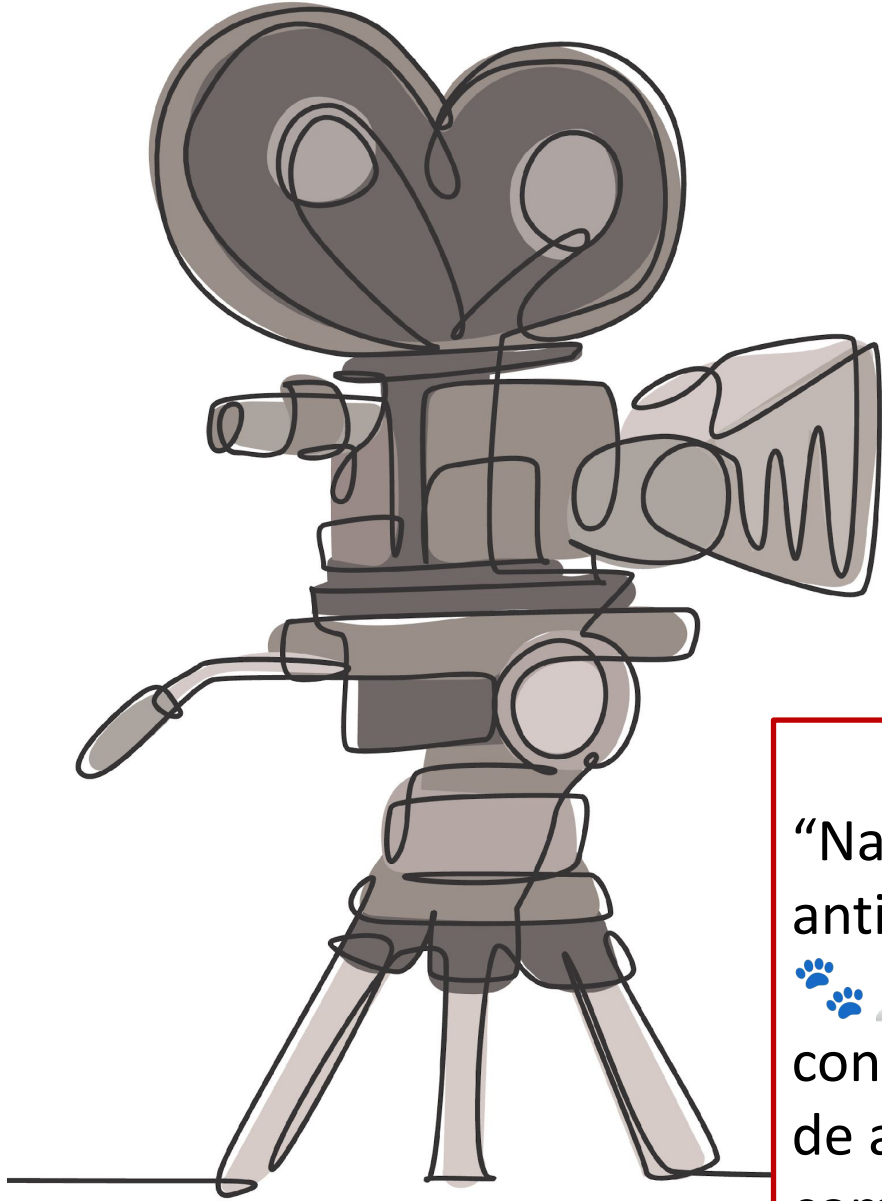
- Veterinarios, manejo y uso de AM en casos de:
 - UTI
 - Pioderma
 - Colitis aguda
 - Infecciones respiratorias agudas en gatos
 - Infecciones de tejidos blandos (piel, y heridas)



www.congresocola

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLIOr2fg2wdT7kGsAjbOjNz7-C3wWswR6P>

Resultados

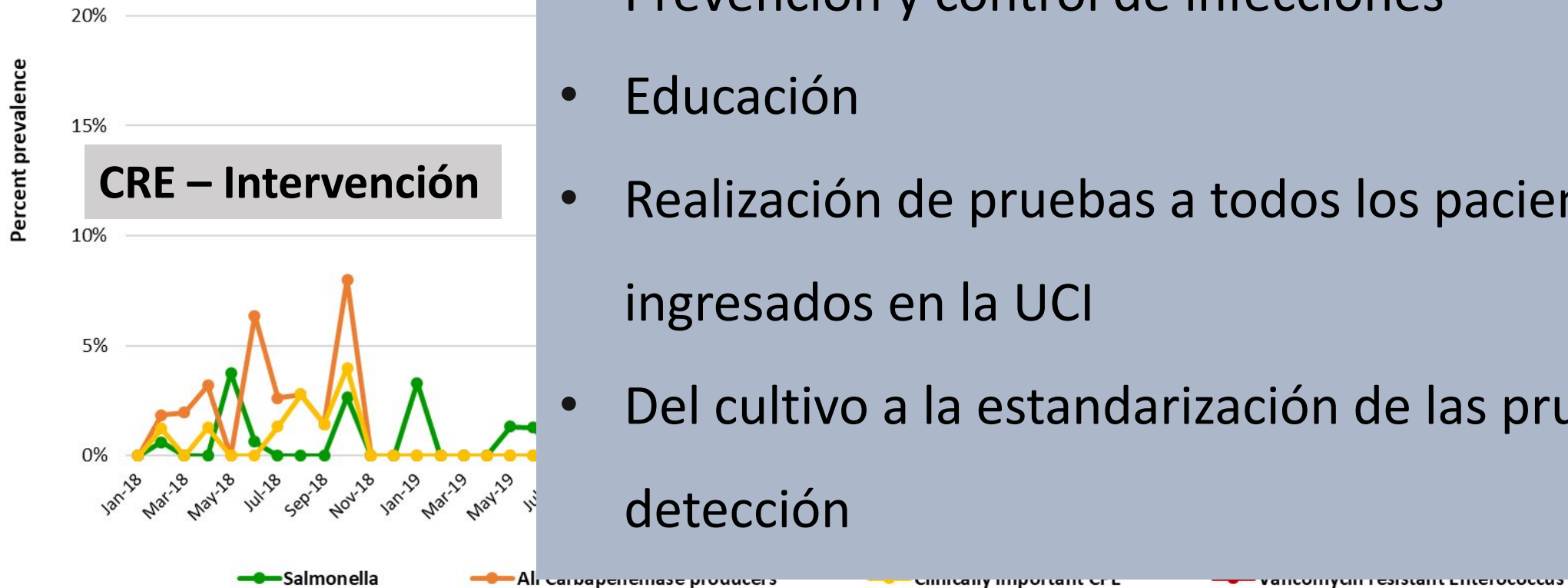
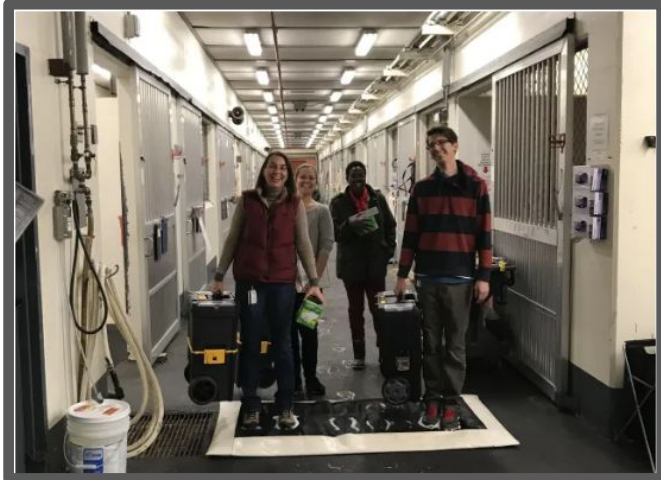


39K views - 4 months

“Navegando por las mejores prácticas: administración de antimicrobianos en la medicina de animales de compañía”:
🐾👩🏻‍⚕️ Veterinarios de animales de compañía, mejoren su práctica con este breve video. Explore las prácticas clave de administración de antimicrobianos adaptadas a la medicina de animales de compañía, garantizando la salud óptima de sus pacientes peludos.

Vigilancia del ambiente hospitalario

Antimicrobial Resistance and Pathogen Prevalence in the OSU VTH



- Prevención y control de infecciones
- Educación
- Realización de pruebas a todos los pacientes ingresados en la UCI
- Del cultivo a la estandarización de las pruebas de detección

CRE en Animales de Compañía

You, Your Pet, and CRE



You are receiving this information because your pet tested positive for CRE



WHAT IS CRE?

Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacterales (CRE) are a group of bacteria that have developed resistance to a class of antibiotics known as carbapenems, which are often used for treating severe life-threatening bacterial infections. This resistance makes infections caused by CRE challenging to treat. Both humans and animals can carry CRE without showing symptoms of infection.

HOW DID MY PET GET CRE?

There are a variety of different ways that animals can get CRE including contaminated food/surroundings or contact with a person or animal who is either infected or a carrier for CRE. Both people and animals can carry CRE in their gut without any symptoms, making them a healthy carrier. All of these factors make it difficult to know for sure where your pet acquired CRE.

WILL I OR MY FAMILY CATCH THIS?

Pet owners can get CRE from their pets, however the risk is low. Healthy individuals rarely get sick from CRE, even if they are a carrier. But if someone in your home has a weakened immune system, inform a physician of your pet's CRE status.

HOW LONG WILL MY PET CARRY CRE?

The length of time a pet carries CRE varies and is influenced by factors like health and the environment. Speak with your veterinarian to determine a plan for your pet going forward.

The clinicians at OSU VMC, and members of the Antimicrobial Stewardship Program, are here to assist you in managing your pet's CRE infection

HOW CAN I REDUCE THE RISK OF TRANSMISSION?



Wash your hands after interacting with your pet or after touching any of their toys or supplies.



Avoid letting pets lick you, especially on the face or on open wounds.



Keep your pet's food and supplies out of the kitchen and avoid cleaning pet supplies in your kitchen sinks.



Follow the instructions from your vet, especially when managing wounds and administering antimicrobials.



WANT MORE INFORMATION?

CRE information for Pet Owners from the CDC



<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/organisms/cre/FAQ-Owners.html>



CREATED BY:

OSU-CVM Antimicrobial Stewardship Program
buckeyeasp@osu.edu

Special thanks to Emily Fletcher for content creation.

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CRE AND YOUR PATIENTS



Information for veterinarians on CRE in patients and in clinics

WHAT IS CRE?

Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales (CRE) are a group of bacteria that have acquired resistance to all beta-lactam antibiotics including the carbapenems, and are often resistant to other drugs; therefore, infections caused by CRE are very difficult to treat. CRE can be carried in the normal microbiota of healthy colonized animals or people. Infections caused by CRE are of high risk for both animals and humans, particularly those with serious comorbidities. The CDC has classified CRE as an urgent public health threat. In human medicine, infections caused by CRE are reportable to public health offices in most US states.

HOW CAN I TEST AN ANIMAL FOR CRE?

CRE infections are identified using traditional bacterial culture methods and antimicrobial susceptibility testing. Contact your veterinary diagnostic laboratory to determine where and how to send your sample.

HOW IS CRE TRANSMITTED?

CRE are transmitted through direct and indirect contact. Patient to patient transmission is usually caused by contaminated hands or equipment. The frequency of transmission from animals to people is unknown, but it can occur.

WHAT CAN I DO FOR MY CLIENTS?

Provide your clients who have CRE positive pets with appropriate resources (see below). Educate yourself on CRE and encourage your clients to use proper hand hygiene after interacting with their animals. Advise immunocompromised clients to consult with their physician.

The clinicians at OSU VMC, along with members of the Antimicrobial Stewardship Program, are here to assist you in managing your patient's CRE infection

HOW CAN I PROTECT MY OTHER PATIENTS AND MY CLINIC?



Proper hand hygiene is the #1 way to prevent CRE spread. Perform hand hygiene before and after patient contact



Use of proper PPE, including gloves, gowns and over boots



Optimize antimicrobial use to achieve the most effective therapeutic results



Isolation of infected and severely ill patients



Evaluate and improve routine cleaning and disinfection



WANT MORE INFORMATION?

CRE information for Veterinarians from the CDC:



<https://www.cdc.gov/hai/organisms/cre/FAQ-Vets.html>

CRE information for Veterinarians from UPenn:



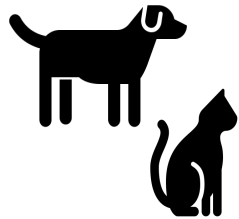
<https://www.vet.upenn.edu/veterinary-hospitals/van-veterinary-hospital/services/diagnostic-laboratories/cre>



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POAs en Animales de Compañía

Resumen

- 1 RAM es una prioridad dentro de Una Sola Salud
- 2 MDROs son un desafío en Vet Medicine
- 3 POAs deben implementarse en Med VEt
- 4 Identificar estrategias para vencer las barreras es vital
- 5 Se requieren recursos para educación & implementación



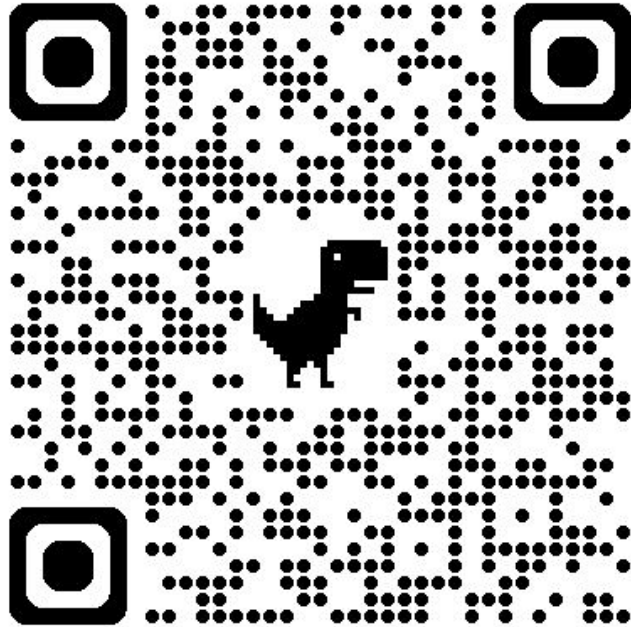
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THANKS!

Videos



<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLIOr2fg2wdT7kGsAjbOJNZ7-C3wWswR6P>

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