

THE IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTION, PROPHYLAXIS AND BIOSECURITY ON ANTIMICROBIALS CONSUMPTION AND THE SPREAD OF ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Novák P.¹, Malá G.¹, Prášek J.²

¹ Institute of Animal Science, Prague, Czech Republic

² University of Veterinary Sciences Brno, Czech Republic

Antimicrobial resistance is now a major global health problem in human and animal population (Aidara-Kane et al., 2018; Robinson et al., 2016). AMR causes approximately 700,000 deaths annually worldwide. If this problem is not solved, the number of deaths could increase up to 10 million deaths per year by 2050. There has been a considerable pressure on reduction of overall usage of antibiotics on animals or to cease or minimize using of human critical antibiotics (WHO, 2017, 2018).

Animal diseases and infections should be primarily prevented by ensuring biosecurity, following good production and good management practices, and implementing integrated disease control programmes to minimise the occurrence of diseases and eradicate endemic disease (EC 2015/C 299/04).

The most important step in preventing of occurrence and development of antimicrobial resistance in livestock is to maintain good health of reared animals. At the same time, this doesn't only reduce the amount of antibiotics used, but also creates preconditions for achieving genetically given production and reproduction indicators of animals that will lead to the farmers' profitability.

