

“Preservation of Antibiotics for Medical Treatment Act of 2003” (HR2932- Brown bill)

House-sponsored bill proposes the end to non-therapeutic uses of “critical antimicrobial” drugs within two years of enactment.

[http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=108\\_cong\\_bills&docid=f:h2932ih.txt.pdf](http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=108_cong_bills&docid=f:h2932ih.txt.pdf)

“Preservation of Antibiotics for Medical Treatment Act of 2003” (S1460- Kennedy/Snowe bill)

Senate-sponsored bill proposes the end to non-therapeutic uses of “critical antimicrobial” drugs within two years of enactment. Unlike House bill, stipulates money for research and aid to farmers.

[http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=108\\_cong\\_bills&docid=f:s1460is.txt.pdf](http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=108_cong_bills&docid=f:s1460is.txt.pdf)

GAO Report April 1999-

Food Safety: The agricultural use of antibiotics and its implications for human health

This report acknowledges that more research needs to be done and recommends the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) cooperate to form a plan with “specific goals, time frames, and resources” to determine the proper use of antibiotics in agriculture. Helpful graphs showing the relationship between antibiotics (and their uses) in the food industry are provided as are the roles different government agencies play regarding antibiotics. Also provided is a letter from HHS with objections to the report including the assertion that the General Accounting Office (GAO) did not adequately emphasize the problem of antimicrobial resistance.

<http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/useftp.cgi?IPaddress=162.140.64.21&filename=rc99074.pdf&directory=/diskb/wais/data/gao>

Federal Interagency Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance 2001-

The Task Force promotes the coordination of federal agencies as well as the private sector to combat antimicrobial resistance. The report stresses the importance of rapid diagnostic methods, public health campaigns, increased surveillance, and encourages more research into the dangers and biology of resistance. There is also a background of the history of antimicrobials and the subsequent emergence of resistance.

<http://www.cdc.gov/drugresistance/actionplan/aractionplan.pdf>

World Health Organization Report on Infectious Diseases 2000: Overcoming Antimicrobial Resistance-

Much of this report focuses on the history of diseases, the emergence of antibiotics, and the dwindling effectiveness of antibiotics. The report takes a look at specific diseases and the growing resistance to several drugs. In regard to agriculture, the report advocates the end to the use of antimicrobials as growth-promotants.

[http://www.who.int/infectious-disease-report/2000/other\\_versions/index-rpt2000\\_text.html](http://www.who.int/infectious-disease-report/2000/other_versions/index-rpt2000_text.html)

Consumer Reports- Jan. 2003, *Of birds and bacteria*

The Consumer Reports article outlines the prevalence of salmonella and campylobacter in chickens. It then describes the usage of antibiotics to promote growth and cure sickness. With the increase in antibiotic use, there is a growing danger of drug-resistant bacteria. While the article cites the Animal Health Institute (AHI) reflecting on the danger of overuse among humans, there are also quotes from the Union of Concerned Scientists maintaining that antibiotic use in animals is dangerous.

[http://www.consumerreports.org/main/detailv2.jsp?CONTENT%3C%3Eent\\_id=297797&FOLDER%3C%3Efolder\\_id=162689&bmUID=1063204587521](http://www.consumerreports.org/main/detailv2.jsp?CONTENT%3C%3Eent_id=297797&FOLDER%3C%3Efolder_id=162689&bmUID=1063204587521)

Agger, William, Antibiotic Resistance: Unnatural selection in the office and on the farm.

This article details the growing danger of antimicrobial resistance. It acknowledges that the end to prophylaxis is impossible because of the logistics of large operations. However, all antibiotic use should require prescriptions from veterinarians and any prophylaxis use should be for a short, defined duration. Further, more research needs to be done to determine the full effects of antimicrobial resistance.

<http://www.wisconsinmedicalsociety.org/uploads/wmj/GE-Agger.pdf>

*McDonald's Global Policy on Antibiotic Use in Food Animals* (June 2003)

At the end of 2004, McDonald's will expect that suppliers will follow the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Use. Antibiotics used in human medicine will be prohibited in supplied animals if used solely for growth promotion. "Direct" suppliers will be bound by this policy, while "indirect" suppliers will be looked upon favorably if they follow McDonald's policy.

[http://www.mcdonalds.com/corporate/social/marketplace/antibiotics/global/media/antibiotics\\_policy.pdf](http://www.mcdonalds.com/corporate/social/marketplace/antibiotics/global/media/antibiotics_policy.pdf)  
or  
[http://216.239.39.104/search?q=cache:RXcv4QEiwFEJ:www.mcdonalds.com/corporate/social/marketplace/antibiotics/global/media/antibiotics\\_policy.pdf+antibiotic+use+in+food+animals&hl=en&ie=UTF-8](http://216.239.39.104/search?q=cache:RXcv4QEiwFEJ:www.mcdonalds.com/corporate/social/marketplace/antibiotics/global/media/antibiotics_policy.pdf+antibiotic+use+in+food+animals&hl=en&ie=UTF-8)

*Emergence and Transfer of Antimicrobial Resistance*- American Science Dairy Association, Vol. 84, 2001  
White, D.G. & McDermott, P.F.

This reports tracks the biology and dangers of antimicrobial resistance. It stresses the need for more research, as the full ramifications of resistance are far from being known. The report advocates the judicious use of antibiotics in food-producing animals and recognizes the effort by the Food and Drug Administration as well as the U.S. Department of Agriculture to curb antimicrobial resistance.

[http://216.239.39.104/search?q=cache:-x7iuKhWgpAJ:www.adsa.org/jds/papers/2001/jds\\_es151.pdf+%22ceftriaxone-resistant+salmonella+infection+acquired+by+a+child+from+cattle%22+full+article&hl=en&ie=UTF-8](http://216.239.39.104/search?q=cache:-x7iuKhWgpAJ:www.adsa.org/jds/papers/2001/jds_es151.pdf+%22ceftriaxone-resistant+salmonella+infection+acquired+by+a+child+from+cattle%22+full+article&hl=en&ie=UTF-8)  
or  
[http://www.adsa.org/jds/papers/2001/jds\\_es151.pdf](http://www.adsa.org/jds/papers/2001/jds_es151.pdf)

Reply from Secretary Thompson on Antibiotic Use in Animals, Jan. 7 2002  
Trans Atlantic Consumer Dialogue

Secretary Thompson's office responds to a complaint about antibiotic use in food producing animals. There is agreement that antimicrobial resistance is a serious problem, yet the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has a process by which drugs are evaluated and approved/rejected, and Health and Human Services (HHS) can not simply "ban" the use of antibiotics in animals.

<http://www.tacd.org/docs/?id=154>

WHO Information Fact sheet: *Use of Antimicrobials Outside Human Medicine and Resultant Antimicrobial Resistance in Humans*- January 2002

This Fact Sheet details the emerging problem of antimicrobial resistance. It says that a primary reason is the overuse of antibiotics in humans, although overuse in animals is also harmful.

<http://www.who.int/inf-fs/en/fact268.html>

NARMS website

[http://www.fda.gov/cvm/index/narms/narms\\_pg.html](http://www.fda.gov/cvm/index/narms/narms_pg.html)

National Center for Toxicological Research, Regulatory Research Perspectives- *Human Health Impact and Regulatory Issues Involving Antimicrobial Resistance in the Food Animal Production Environment*. July 2001

NCTR examines the possible effects of antimicrobial resistance on humans. Advocates monitoring and surveillance to make sure any growing threat is curtailed. The researchers examine bacteria to find degrees of susceptibility to resistance. The report also offers suggestions to slow the growth of antimicrobial resistance, specifically as it pertains to food-producing animals.

<http://www.fda.gov/nctr/science/journals/text/vol1iss1/rrp0701.htm>

AVMA statement on antimicrobial use, July 2003

The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) supports the judicious use of antimicrobials and maintains that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is the focal point for the approval/rejection of antibiotics. AVMA recognizes the dangers of antimicrobial resistance and seeks to promote science-based regulations.

<http://www.avma.org/onlnews/javma/jul03/030701ff.asp>

McDonald's press release regarding the elimination of AGPs.

This press release details McDonald's new policy to phase out antimicrobials as growth promotants. The company will try to strengthen relationships with suppliers that comply with the new policy.

<http://www.mcdonalds.com/corporate/press/corporate/2003/06192003/index.html>

#### AHI website- Judicious Use Guidelines

Details the 15 judicious use guidelines of antibiotics outlined by the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA). Those that use antibiotics in food producing animals should follow the guidelines to keep antimicrobial resistance to a minimum.

<http://www.ahi.org/protecting/userGuidelines.asp>

#### FDA Issues Guidance on Evaluating the Safety of Antimicrobial New Animal Drugs to Help Prevent Creating New Resistant Bacteria- October 23, 2003

This press release announces the issuance of Guidance Document #152. This document provides drug-sponsors a clear path for testing drugs that will be used in food-producing animals. It also says that the Document is the first to call attention to the problem of antimicrobial resistance and offers a comprehensive and qualitative method to approve future drugs.

<http://www.fda.gov/bbs/topics/NEWS/2003/NEW00964.html>

#### WHO Report- Impacts of antimicrobial growth promoter termination in Denmark, 2002.

This report concludes that antibiotics for the sole use of growth promotion can be terminated successfully if conditions are comparable to that of Denmark. Although the future impact on human health is unknown, the overall experiment seems successful thus far. There are more problems in discontinuing antibiotic use as growth promotants in weaners than among finishers.

<http://www.who.int/salmsurv/en/Expertsreportgrowthpromoterdenmark.pdf>

#### FDA Guidance Document #152

This guidance document outlines the Food & Drug Administration's (FDA) current position on the approval of new animal drug applications (NADAs). For approval, the agency must be "reasonable certainty of no harm to human health". The method of approval is qualitative in nature, and integrates hazard characterization, release assessment, and exposure assessment into a risk estimation. The risk estimation then determines whether the drug is approved or rejected.

<http://www.fda.gov/cvm/guidance/fguide152.doc>

#### New Guidance for Industry on Antimicrobial Drugs for Food Animals Questions and Answers

An informative Question and Answer page devoted to the Food & Drug Administration's (FDA) Guidance Document.

<http://www.fda.gov/oc/antimicrobial/questions.html>

#### "Antibiotics Restrictions: Taking Stock of Denmark's Experience". *Iowa Ag Review*, Summer 2003.

This article recounts the Danish removal of AGP's and describes the possible effects if such a ban were to take place in the United States. While the removal of AGP's at the finishing stage was

fairly successful, a removal at the weaning stage had substantial consequences. This led to an increase in therapeutic antimicrobial use. If such a ban were to occur in the U.S., the writers assert the pork industry would shrink due to many smaller producers being pushed out of the industry.

[http://www.card.iastate.edu/iowa\\_ag\\_review/summer\\_03/article2.html](http://www.card.iastate.edu/iowa_ag_review/summer_03/article2.html)