Never prescribe antimicrobials without doing an examination and diagnosis

Every time you use antimicrobials, the risk that the organism that cause disease will develop resistance to them increases. To make sure they stay effective now and in the future, you must strictly control their use. You should only prescribe the correct dosage of antimicrobials following an examination and clinical diagnosis. You should also do sensitivity testing wherever possible. Always evaluate how well the treatment has worked afterwards.

Work with your clients to minimize and stop the need for antimicrobials

A farmer can reduce animal disease and so the need to use antimicrobials altogether by drawing up an effective health plan. You should work with farmers to do this. Plans should outline how the farmer will keep animals healthy and provide effective bio-security. Prevention is essential for all animals, including companion animals and horses.

Use diagnostic tests, including susceptibility tests, as much as possible

Do a diagnostic test before prescribing antimicrobials, if possible on the farm. Even if you need to begin treatment immediately, it's still useful to do a test to confirm your diagnosis, or to be able to change your treatment as a result of laboratory findings.

Use antimicrobials correctly

Limit use of antimicrobials as much as possible: only use them for sick or at-risk animals; minimize routine use (for example, don’t regularly use antimicrobials before transport); and restrict prophylactic use to cases where the risk of disease is clearly evident. Remember to tell clients how to correctly administer antimicrobials to their animals.

It’s vital that you abide by responsible use guidelines or recommendations. Responsible use is an integral part of your professional code of conduct; you may face penalties if you fail to comply.

Pay special attention to new and critically important antimicrobials

Antimicrobials such as fluoroquinolones and third and fourth generation cephalosporins are classed as “Critically Important Antimicrobials” (CIAs). You should only prescribe these after sensitivity testing, as a very last resort and only exceptionally off label. Always administer CIAs yourself and avoid administering them to groups or flocks of animals except in very specific situations.

Avoid off label use whenever possible

Using antimicrobials off label can lead to risks and side effects for animals. That’s why it should be avoided wherever possible, and always supervised by a veterinarian.

Be prepared to report your prescription data to the national Competent Authorities

Authorities need to track prescription data to effectively evaluate antimicrobial use and resistance development. When asked, be prepared to report your prescription data.

Report any adverse effects antimicrobials cause

Antimicrobials are essential for the treatment and prevention of infectious and zoonotic diseases in both animals and humans. Every use increases the risk of resistance developing. Everybody is affected and responsible for working to keep antimicrobials effective. You can play your part by making sure you report adverse effects antimicrobials cause, including if the treatment fails.