

➤ **Criteria used for categorisation**

➤ **List of antimicrobial agents**

OIE LIST OF ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS OF VETERINARY IMPORTANCE

The OIE¹ International Committee unanimously adopted the List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance at its 75th General Session in May 2007 ([Resolution No. XXVIII](#)).

Background

Antimicrobial agents are essential drugs for human and animal health and welfare. Antimicrobial resistance is a global public and animal health concern that is influenced by both human and non-human antimicrobial usage. The human, animal and plant sectors have a shared responsibility to prevent or minimise antimicrobial resistance selection pressures on both human and non-human pathogens.

The FAO²/OIE/WHO³ Expert Workshop on Non-Human Antimicrobial Usage and Antimicrobial Resistance held in Geneva, Switzerland, in December 2003 (Scientific Assessment) and in Oslo, Norway, in March 2004 (Management Options) recommended that the OIE should develop a list of critically important antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine and that WHO should also develop such a list of critically important antimicrobial agents in human medicine.

Conclusion No. 5 of the Oslo Workshop is as follows:

5. The concept of “critically important” classes of antimicrobials for humans should be pursued by WHO. The Workshop concluded that antimicrobials that are critically important in veterinary medicine should be identified, to complement the identification of such antimicrobials used in human medicine. Criteria for identification of these antimicrobials of critical importance in animals should be established and listed by OIE. The overlap of critical lists for human and veterinary medicine can provide further information, allowing an appropriate balance to be struck between animal health needs and public health considerations.

Responding to this recommendation, the OIE decided to address this task through its existing *ad hoc* Group on antimicrobial resistance. The terms of reference, aim of the list and methodology were discussed by the *ad hoc* Group since November 2004 and were subsequently endorsed by the Biological Standards Commission in its January 2005 meeting and adopted by the International Committee in May 2005. Thus, the work was officially undertaken by the OIE.

Preparation of the draft list

The Director General of the OIE sent a questionnaire prepared by the *ad hoc* Group accompanied by a letter explaining the importance of the task to OIE Delegates of all Member Countries and international organisations having signed a Co-operation Agreement with the OIE in August 2005.

Sixty-six replies were received. This response rate highlights the importance given by OIE Member Countries from all regions to this issue. These replies were analysed first by the OIE Collaborating Centre for Veterinary Drugs, then discussed by the *ad hoc* Group at its meeting in February 2006. A list of proposed antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance was compiled together with an executive summary. This list was endorsed by the Biological Standards Commission and circulated among Member Countries aiming for adoption by the OIE International Committee during the General Session in May 2006.

1 OIE: World Organisation for Animal Health

2 FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

3 WHO: World Health Organization

Discussion at the 74th International Committee in May 2006

The list was submitted to the 74th International Committee where active discussion was made among Member Countries. Concerns raised by Member Countries include: 1) the list includes substances that are banned in some countries; 2) some of the substances on the list are not considered “critical”; 3) nature of the list – is this mandatory for Member Countries?; and 4) the use of antimicrobial agents as growth promotor is included. While many Member Countries appreciated the work, it was considered appropriate to continue refinement of the list. The list was adopted as a preliminary list by [Resolution No. XXXIII](#).

Refinement of the list

The *ad hoc* Group was convened in September 2006 to review the comments made at the 74th General Session of the OIE International Committee, and Resolution No. XXXIII adopted at the 74th General Session. Based on the further analysis provided by the OIE Collaborating Centre for Veterinary Medicinal Products, the *ad hoc* Group prepared its final recommendations of the list of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance together with an executive summary. Once again, this was examined and endorsed by the Biological Standards Commission in its January 2007 meeting and circulated among Member Countries.

Adoption of List of antimicrobial agents of Veterinary Importance

The refined list was submitted to the 75th International Committee during the General Session in May 2007 and adopted unanimously by Resolution No. XXVIII.

 **Introduction**
 **List of antimicrobial agents**

CRITERIA USED FOR CATEGORISATION OF VETERINARY IMPORTANT ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS

In developing the list, the *ad hoc* Group agreed that any antimicrobial agent authorised for use in veterinary medicine according to the criteria of quality, safety and efficacy as defined in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (Chapter 6.9. Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine) is important. Therefore, based on OIE Member Country contributions, the Group decided to address all antimicrobial agents used in food-producing animals to provide a comprehensive list, divided into critically important, highly important and important antimicrobial agents.

In selecting the criteria to define veterinary important antimicrobial agents, one significant difference between the use of antimicrobial agents in humans and animals has to be accounted for: the many different species that have to be treated in veterinary medicine.

The following criteria were selected to determine the degree of importance for classes of veterinary antimicrobial agents.

Criterion 1. Response rate to the questionnaire regarding Veterinary Important Antimicrobial Agents

This criterion was met when a majority of the respondents (more than 50%) identified the importance of the antimicrobial class in their response to the questionnaire.

Criterion 2. Treatment of serious animal disease and availability of alternative antimicrobial agents

This criterion was met when compounds within the class were identified as essential against specific infections and there was a lack of sufficient therapeutic alternatives.

On the basis of these criteria, the following categories were established:

- Veterinary **Critically Important Antimicrobial Agents (VCIA)**: are those that meet **BOTH** criteria 1 **AND** 2
- Veterinary **Highly Important Antimicrobial Agents (VHIA)**: are those that meet criteria 1 **OR** 2
- Veterinary **Important Antimicrobial Agents (VIA)**: are those that meet **NEITHER** criteria 1 **OR** 2

Revision of the list of antimicrobial agents of Veterinary Importance (July 2012)

The Joint FAO/WHO/OIE Expert Meeting on Critically Important Antimicrobials held in Rome, Italy, in November 2007, recommended that the list of antimicrobial agents of Veterinary Importance should be revised on a regular basis and that the OIE further refine the categorisation of antimicrobial agents with respect to their importance in the treatment of specific animal diseases.

The OIE *ad hoc* Group on Antimicrobial Resistance met in July 2012 to review and update the OIE List of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance (OIE List) taking into account the top three critically important antimicrobial agents of the WHO list of Critically Important Antimicrobials for Human Medicine.

The Group made recommendations for the use of the updated OIE List.

Recommendations

Any use of antimicrobial agents in animals should be in accordance with the OIE Standards on the responsible and prudent use laid down in the Chapter 6.9. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and in the Chapter 6.3. of the *Aquatic Animal Health Code*.

According to the criteria detailed above, antimicrobial agents in the OIE List are classified according to three categories, Veterinary Critically Important Antimicrobial Agents (VCIA), Veterinary Highly Important Antimicrobial Agents (VHIA) and Veterinary Important Antimicrobial Agents (VIA).

However, a specific antimicrobial/class or subclass may be considered as critically important for the treatment of a specific disease in a specific species (See specific comments in the following table of categorisation of veterinary important antimicrobial agents for food-producing animals).

For a number of antimicrobial agents, there are no or few alternatives for the treatment of some specified disease in identified target species as it is indicated in the specific comments in the OIE List. In this context, particular attention should be paid to the use of VCIA and of specific VHIA.

Among the VCIA in the OIE List, some are considered to be critically important both for human and animal health; this is currently the case for Fluoroquinolones and for the third and fourth generation of Cephalosporins. Therefore these two classes should be used according to the following recommendations:

- Not to be used as preventive treatment applied by feed or water in the absence of clinical signs in the animal(s) to be treated.
- Not to be used as a first line treatment unless justified, when used as a second line treatment, it should ideally be based on the results of bacteriological tests.
- Extra-label/off label use should be limited and reserved for instances where no alternatives are available. Such use should be in agreement with the national legislation in force.

The OIE List of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance is based on expert scientific opinion and will be regularly updated when new information becomes available.

Antimicrobial classes / sub classes used only in human medicine are not included in this OIE List. Recognising the need to preserve the effectiveness of the antimicrobial agents in human medicine, careful consideration should be given regarding their potential use (including extra-label/off-label use) / authorisation in animals.

Abbreviations:

Animal species in which these antimicrobial agents are used are abbreviated as follows:

AVI:	avian	EQU:	Equine
API:	bee	LEP:	Rabbit
BOV:	bovine	OVI:	Ovine
CAP:	caprine	PIS:	Fish
CAM:	camel	SUI:	Swine

VCIA:	Veterinary Critically Important Antimicrobial Agents
VHIA:	Veterinary Highly Important Antimicrobial Agents
VIA:	Veterinary Important Antimicrobial Agents

**CATEGORISATION OF VETERINARY IMPORTANT ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS
FOR FOOD-PRODUCING ANIMALS**

ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS (CLASS, SUB-CLASS, SUBSTANCE)	SPECIES	Specific comments	VCIA	VHIA	VIA
AMINOCOUMARIN Novobiocin	BOV, CAP, OVI, PIS	Novobiocin is used in the local treatment of mastitis and in septicaemias in fish			X
AMINOGLYCOSIDES					
AMINOCYCLITOL Spectinomycin Streptomycin Dihydrostreptomycin	AVI, BOV, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, PIS, SUI API, AVI, BOV, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, PIS, SUI AVI, BOV, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, SUI	The wide range of applications and the nature of the diseases treated make aminoglycosides extremely important for veterinary medicine.			
AMINOGLYCOSIDES + 2 DEOXYSTREPTAMINE Kanamycin Neomycin Framycetin Paromomycin Apramycin Fortimycin Gentamicin Tobramycin Amikacin	AVI, BOV, EQU, PIS, SUI API, AVI, BOV, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, SUI BOV, CAP, OVI AVI, BOV, CAP, OVI, LEP, SUI AVI, BOV, LEP, OVI, SUI AVI, BOV, LEP, OVI, SUI AVI, BOV, CAM, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, SUI EQU EQU	Aminoglycosides are of importance in septicaemias; digestive, respiratory and urinary diseases. Gentamicin is indicated for <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> infections with few alternatives. <u>Spectinomycin, Apramycin and Fortimycin are currently only used in animals.</u> Few economic alternatives are available.	X		
ANSAMYCIN – RIFAMYCINS Rifampicin Rifaximin	EQU BOV, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, SUI	This antimicrobial class is authorised only in a few countries and with a very limited number of indications (mastitis) and few alternatives. Rifampicin is essential in the treatment of <i>Rhodococcus equi</i> infections in foals. However it is only available in a few countries, resulting in an overall classification of VHIA.		X	
ARSENICAL Roxarsone Nitarosone	AVI, SUI AVI, SUI	Arsenicals are used to control intestinal parasitic coccidiosis. (<i>Eimeria</i> spp.).			X
BICYCLOMYCIN Bicozamycin	AVI, BOV, PIS, SUI	Bicyclomycin is listed for digestive and respiratory diseases in cattle and septicaemias in fish.			X
CEPHALOSPORINS					
CEPHALOSPORINS FIRST GENERATION Cefacetrile Cefalexin Cefalotin Cefapryin Cefazolin Cefalonium	BOV BOV, CAP, EQU, OVI, SUI EQU BOV BOV, CAP, OVI BOV, CAP, OVI	Cephalosporins are used in the treatment of septicemias, respiratory infections, and mastitis.		X	
CEPHALOSPORINS SECOND GENERATION Cefuroxime	BOV				

ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS (CLASS, SUB-CLASS, SUBSTANCE)	SPECIES	Specific comments	VCIA	VHIA	VIA
CEPHALOSPORINS THIRD GENERATION Cefoperazone Ceftiofur Ceftriaxone	BOV, CAP, OVI AVI, BOV, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, SUI AVI, BOV, OVI, SUI	The wide range of applications and the nature of the diseases treated make cephalosporin third and fourth generation extremely important for veterinary medicine.	X		
CEPHALOSPORINS FOURTH GENERATION Cefquinome	BOV, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, SUI	Cephalosporins are used in the treatment of septicemias, respiratory infections, and mastitis. Alternatives are limited in efficacy through either inadequate spectrum or presence of antimicrobial resistance.			
FUSIDIC ACID Fusidic acid	BOV, EQU	Fusidic acid is used in the treatment of ophthalmic diseases in cattle and horses.			X
IONOPHORES Lasalocid Maduramycin Monensin Narasin Salinomycin Semduramicin	AVI, BOV, LEP, OVI AVI API, AVI, BOV, CAP AVI, BOV AVI, LEP, BOV, SUI AVI	Ionophores are essential for animal health because they are used to control intestinal parasitic coccidiosis (<i>Eimeria</i> spp.) where there are few or no alternatives available. Ionophores are critically important in poultry. <u>This class is currently only used in animals.</u>		X	
LINCOSAMIDES Pirlimycin Lincomycin	BOV, SUI, AVI API, AVI, BOV, CAP, OVI, PIS, SUI	Lincosamides are essential in the treatment of Mycoplasmal pneumonia, infectious arthritis and hemorrhagic enteritis of pigs.		X	
MACROLIDES (C refers to the chemical structure)					
MACROLIDES C14 Erythromycin Oleandomycin	API, AVI, BOV,CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, PIS, SUI BOV	The wide range of applications and the nature of the diseases treated make macrolides extremely important for veterinary medicine. Macrolides are used to treat Mycoplasma infections in pigs and poultry, haemorrhagic digestive disease in pigs (<i>Lawsonia intracellularis</i>) and liver abscesses (<i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i>) in cattle, where they have very few alternatives. This class is also used for respiratory infections in cattle	X		
MACROLIDES C15 Gamithromycin Tulathromycin	BOV BOV, SUI				
MACROLIDES C16 Carbomycin Josamycin Kitasamycin Spiramycin Tilmicosin Tylosin Mirosamycin Terdecamycin Tildipirosin Tylvalosin	AVI AVI, PIS, SUI AVI, SUI, PIS AVI, BOV, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, PIS, SUI AVI, BOV, CAP, LEP, OVI, SUI API, AVI, BOV, CAP, LEP, OVI, SUI API, AVI, SUI, PIS AVI, SUI BOV, SUI AVI, SUI				
MACROLIDES C17 Sedecamycin	SUI				
ORTHOSOMYCINS Avilamycin	AVI, LEP	Avilamycin is used for enteric diseases of poultry and rabbit. <u>This class is currently only used in animals.</u>			X

ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS (CLASS, SUB-CLASS, SUBSTANCE)	SPECIES	Specific comments	VCIA	VHIA	VIA		
PENICILLINS							
NATURAL PENICILLINS (including esters and salts)							
Benzylpenicillin	AVI, BOV, CAM, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, SUI						
Penethamate (hydriodide)	BOV, SUI, AVI, OVI						
Benzylpenicillin procaine / Benzathine penicillin	BOV, CAM, CAP, EQU, OVI, SUI						
AMDINOPENICILLINS							
Mecillinam	BOV, SUI						
AMINOPENICILLINS							
Amoxicillin	AVI, BOV, CAP, EQU, OVI, PIS, SUI	The wide range of applications and the nature of the diseases treated make penicillins extremely important for veterinary medicine.	X				
Ampicillin	AVI, BOV, CAP, EQU, OVI, PIS, SUI						
Hetacillin	BOV						
AMINOPENICILLIN + BETALACTAMASE INHIBITOR							
Amoxicillin + Clavulanic Acid	AVI, BOV, CAP, EQU, OVI, SUI	This class is used in the treatment of septicaemias, respiratory and urinary tract infections.					
Ampicillin + Sulbactam	AVI, BOV, SUI	This class is very important in the treatment of many diseases in a broad range of animal species.					
CARBOXYPENICILLINS							
Ticarcillin	EQU	Few economical alternatives are available.					
Tobicillin	PIS						
UREIDOPENICILLIN							
Aspoxicillin	BOV, SUI						
PHENOXYPENICILLINS							
Phenoxymethylpenicillin	AVI, SUI						
Phenethicillin	EQU						
ANTISTAPHYLOCOCCAL PENICILLINS							
Cloxacillin	BOV, CAP, EQU, OVI, SUI						
Dicloxacillin	BOV, CAP, OVI, AVI, SUI						
Nafcillin	BOV, CAP, OVI						
Oxacillin	BOV, CAP, EQU, OVI, AVI, SUI						
PHENICOLS							
Florphenicol	AVI, BOV, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, PIS, SUI	The wide range of applications and the nature of the diseases treated make phenicols extremely important for veterinary medicine. This class is of particular importance in treating some fish diseases, in which there are currently no or very few treatment alternatives. This class also represents a useful alternative in respiratory infections of cattle, swine and poultry. This class, in particular florfenicol, is used to treat pasteurellosis in cattle and pigs.	X				
Thiamphenicol	AVI, BOV, CAP, OVI, PIS, SUI						
PHOSPHONIC ACID							
Fosfomycin	AVI, BOV, PIS, SUI	Fosfomycin is essential for the treatment of some fish infections with few alternatives however it is only available in a few countries, resulting in an overall classification of VHIA.		X			

ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS (CLASS, SUB-CLASS, SUBSTANCE)	SPECIES	Specific comments	VCIA	VHIA	VIA
PLEUROMUTILINS Tiamulin Valnemulin	AVI, CAP, LEP, OVI, SUI AVI, SUI	The class of pleuromutilins is essential against respiratory infections in pigs and poultry. This class is also essential against swine dysentery (<i>Brachyspira hyodysenteriae</i>) however it is only available in a few countries, resulting in an overall classification of VHIA.		X	
POLYPEPTIDES					
Enramycin Gramicidin Bacitracin	AVI, SUI EQU AVI, BOV, LEP, SUI, OVI	Bacitracin is used in the treatment of necrotic enteritis in poultry. This class is used in the treatment of septicaemias, colibacillosis, salmonellosis, and urinary infections.		X	
POLYPEPTIDES CYCLIC Colistin Polymixin	AVI, BOV, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, SUI BOV, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, AVI	Cyclic polypeptides are widely used against Gram negative enteric infections.			
QUINOLONES					
QUINOLONES FIRST GENERATION Flumequin Miloxacin Nalidixic acid Oxolinic acid	AVI, BOV, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, PIS, SUI PIS BOV AVI, BOV, LEP, PIS, SUI, OVI	Quinolones of the 1st generations are used in the treatment of septicaemias and infections such as colibacillosis.		X	
QUINOLONES SECOND GENERATION (FLUOROQUINOLONES) Ciprofloxacin Danofloxacin Difloxacin Enrofloxacin Marbofloxacin Norfloxacin Ofloxacin Orbifloxacin Sarafloxacin	AVI, BOV, SUI AVI, BOV, CAP, LEP, OVI, SUI AVI, BOV, LEP, SUI AVI, BOV, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, PIS, SUI AVI, BOV, EQU, LEP, SUI AVI, BOV, CAP, LEP, OVI, SUI AVI, SUI BOV, SUI PIS	The wide range of applications and the nature of the diseases treated make fluoroquinolones extremely important for veterinary medicine. Fluoroquinolones are critically important in the treatment of septicaemias, respiratory and enteric diseases.	X		
QUINOXALINES Carbadox Olaquinox	SUI SUI	Quinoxalines (carbadox) is used for digestive disease of pigs (e.g. swine dysentery). <u>This class is currently only used in animals.</u>			X

ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS (CLASS, SUB-CLASS, SUBSTANCE)	SPECIES	Specific comments	VCIA	VHIA	VIA
SULFONAMIDES					
Sulfachlorpyridazine	AVI, BOV, SUI				
Sulfadiazine	AVI, BOV, CAP, OVI, SUI				
Sulfadimethoxine	AVI, BOV, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, PIS, SUI				
Sulfadimidine (Sulfamethazine, Sulfadimerazin)	AVI, BOV, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, SUI				
Sulfadoxine	BOV, EQU, OVI, SUI				
Sulfafurazole	BOV, PIS				
Sulfaguanidine	AVI, CAP, OVI				
Sulfamerazine	AVI, BOV, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, PIS, SUI	The wide range of applications and the nature of the diseases treated make sulfonamides extremely important for veterinary medicine.			
Sulfadimethoxazole	AVI, BOV, SUI				
Sulfamethoxine	AVI, PIS, SUI				
Sulfamonomethoxine	AVI, PIS, SUI				
Sulfanilamide	AVI, BOV, CAP, OVI				
Sulfapyridine	BOV, SUI				
Phthalylsulfathiazole	SUI				
Sulfaquinoxaline	AVI, BOV, CAP, LEP, OVI				
SULFONAMIDES+ DIAMINOPYRIMIDINES					
Sulfamethoxyipyridazine	AVI, BOV, EQU, SUI				
Ormetoprim+ Sulfadimethoxine	PIS				
Trimethoprim+ Sulfonamide	AVI, BOV, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, PIS, SUI				
DIAMINOPYRIMIDINES					
Baquiloprim	BOV, SUI				
Trimethoprim	AVI, BOV, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, SUI				
Ormetoprim	AVI				
STREPTOGRAMINS					
Virginiamycin	AVI, BOV, OVI, SUI	Virginiamycin is an important antimicrobial in the prevention of necrotic enteritis (<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>)			X
TETRACYCLINES					
Chlortetracycline	AVI, BOV, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, SUI	The wide range of applications and the nature of the diseases treated make tetracyclines extremely important for veterinary medicine			
Doxycycline	AVI, BOV, CAM, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, PIS, SUI				
Oxytetracycline	API, AVI, BOV, CAM, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, PIS, SUI	This class is critically important in the treatment of many bacterial and chlamydial diseases in a wide range of animal species.			
Tetracycline	API, AVI, BOV, CAM, CAP, EQU, LEP, OVI, PIS, SUI	This class is also critically important in the treatment of animals against heartwater (<i>Ehrlichia ruminantium</i>) and anaplasmosis (<i>Anaplasma marginale</i>) due to the lack of antimicrobial alternatives.	X		
THIOSTREPTON					
Nosiheptide	AVI, SUI	This class is currently used in the treatment of some dermatological conditions.			X