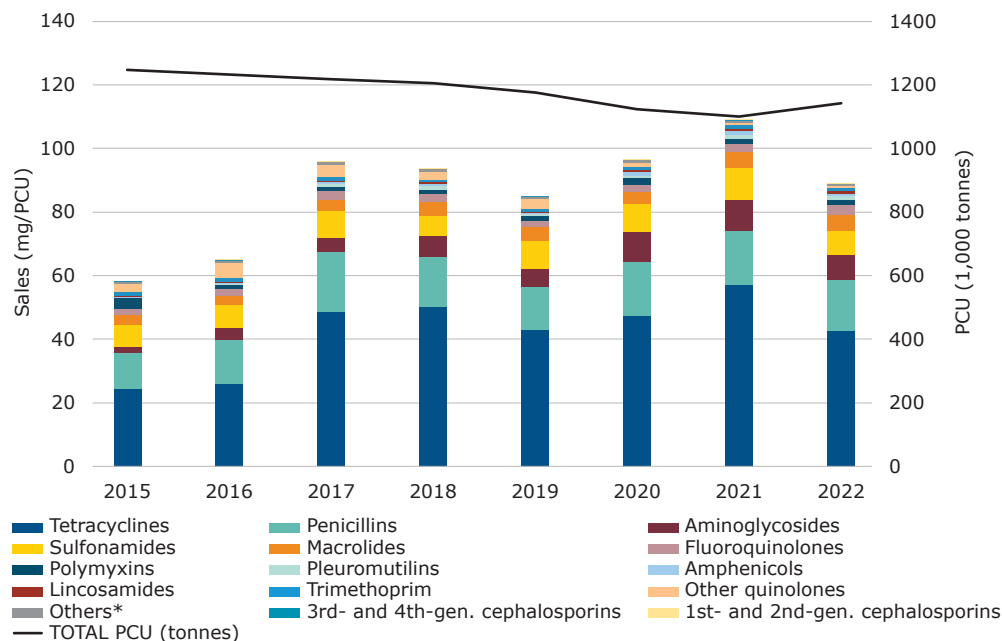


# Sales trends (mg/PCU) of antibiotic VMPs for food-producing animals

## Sales trends by antibiotic class (mg/PCU) from 2015 to 2022<sup>1</sup>



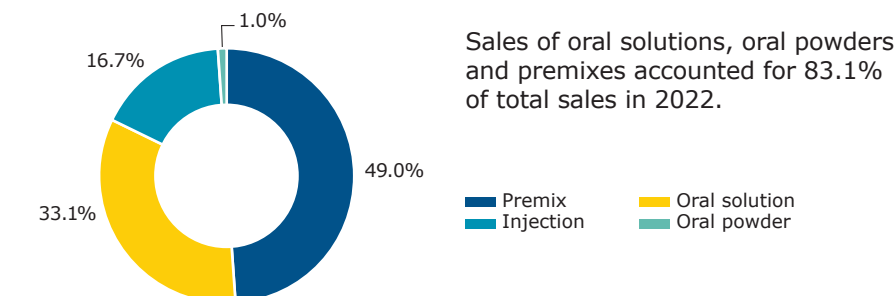
<sup>1</sup> Sales data sorted from highest to lowest in 2022.

\* The class 'Others' includes sales of novobiocin, rifaximin and spectinomycin (classified as other antibacterials in the ATCvet system).

## Since 2015:

- ↑ 53.0% overall annual sales (from 58.2 mg/PCU to 89.0 mg/PCU in 2022)
- ↑ 105.8% 3rd- and 4th-generation cephalosporins sales (from 0.09 mg/PCU to 0.19 mg/PCU in 2022)
- ↑ 72.8% fluoroquinolones sales (from 1.7 mg/PCU to 3.0 mg/PCU in 2022)
- ↓ 74.7% other quinolones sales (from 2.7 mg/PCU to 0.68 mg/PCU in 2022)
- ↓ 51.6% polymyxins sales (from 3.4 mg/PCU to 1.7 mg/PCU in 2022)
- ↓ PCU decreased by 8.4% between 2015 and 2022

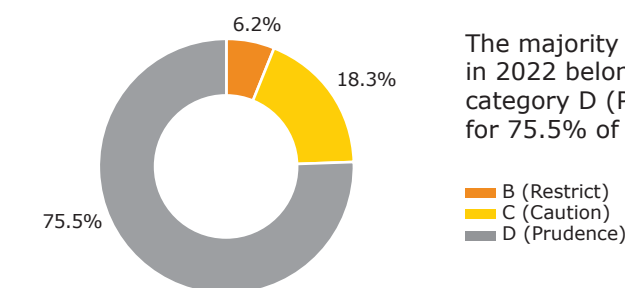
## Proportion of sales (mg/PCU) by product form in 2022<sup>1</sup>



Sales of oral solutions, oral powders and premixes accounted for 83.1% of total sales in 2022.

<sup>1</sup> Sales of other forms (bolus, intramammary, intrauterine products and oral paste) are not represented in this figure and account for 0.2% of total sales.

## Proportion of sales (mg/PCU) by AMEG categories in 2022



The majority of antibiotic VMP sales in 2022 belonged to the AMEG category D (Prudence), accounting for 75.5% of total sales.

## 2022 sales data

In 2022, overall sales decreased by 18.2% in comparison to 2021 (from 108.8 mg/PCU to 89.0 mg/PCU). The three highest selling antibiotic classes were tetracyclines, penicillins and aminoglycosides, which accounted for 47.8%, 18.2% and 8.9% of total sales, respectively.

## Country information

For 2022, the total sales decreased compared to 2021. Data seem to suggest that treatments with premixes haven't been replaced by treatments with other pharmaceutical forms or antimicrobial classes. But as these changes are new findings, the trend has to be observed and the causality analysed in the upcoming years.

In general, the fluctuations of sales of antibiotic products and of livestock noted in previous years are also observed for 2022.

These fluctuations echo the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the inflationary trends due also to the Ukraine war. Consumer patterns changed, affecting the demand of products of animal origin.

In the post pandemic era, producers and entrepreneurs try to minimise the economic risk they are exposed to by reacting quicker to the market. Nowadays, livestock changes from year to year, reflecting the behavioural pattern of consumers, which in turn has a direct effect on the sales of veterinary medicines.

No pandemic among the animal population was noted for 2022, but the infection burden for the aquaculture sector is high, reflecting the trend noted in previous years. This is partially due to environmental effects of climate change that raises sea temperature above 27°C during summer.

AMR and One Health is a topic of national importance with national campaigns taking place under the auspices of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Rural Development and Food.