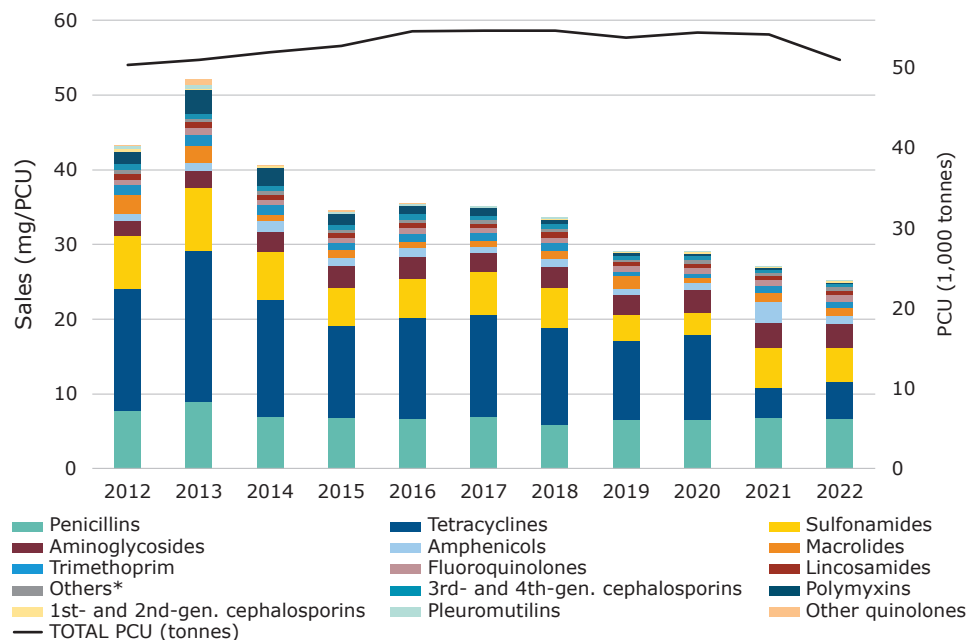


Sales trends (mg/PCU) of antibiotic VMPs for food-producing animals

Sales trends by antibiotic class (mg/PCU) from 2012 to 2022^{1,2}



¹ Sales data sorted from highest to lowest in 2022.

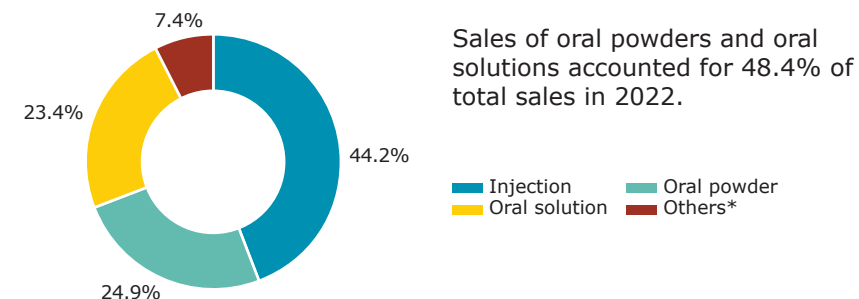
² Since 2017, no sales of other quinolones were reported.

* The class 'Others' includes sales of the following sub-classes: imidazole derivatives (metronidazole), nitrofurantoin derivatives (furazolidone) and other antibacterials (bacitracin, rifaximin and spectinomycin). Of note is that some of the sales could be for non-food-producing animals.

Since 2012:

- ↓ 41.8% overall annual sales (from 43.2 mg/PCU to 25.1 mg/PCU in 2022)
- ↓ 31.2% 3rd- and 4th-generation cephalosporin sales (from 0.68 mg/PCU to 0.47 mg/PCU in 2022)
- ↑ 30.4% fluoroquinolone sales (from 0.66 mg/PCU to 0.86 mg/PCU in 2022)
- ↓ 100% other quinolone sales (from 0.02 mg/PCU to 0 mg/PCU since 2017)
- ↓ 88.4% polymyxin sales (from 1.7 mg/PCU to 0.20 mg/PCU in 2022)
- ↑ PCU increased by 1.3% between 2011 and 2022

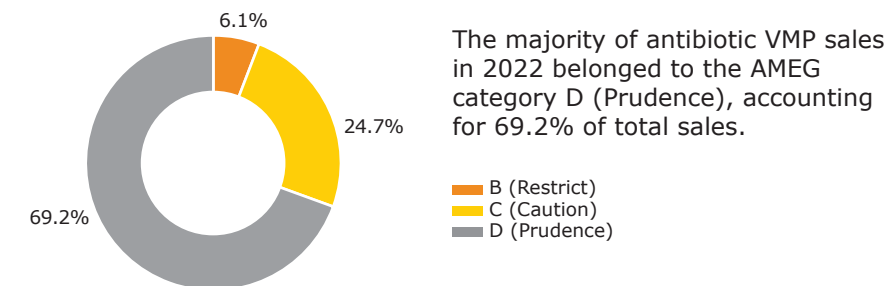
Proportion of sales (mg/PCU) by product form in 2022¹



¹ No sales of premixes were reported in 2022.

* Other forms include intramammary, intrauterine, bolus and oral paste products.

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 69.2% of total sales.

2022 sales data

In 2022, overall sales decreased by 7.3% in comparison to 2021 (from 27.1 mg/PCU to 25.1 mg/PCU). The three highest selling antibiotic classes were penicillins, tetracyclines and sulfonamides, which accounted for 26.4%, 20% and 18% of total sales, respectively.

Country information

Luxembourg is characterised by a moderate consumption of antibiotics in animal health, despite a high consumption of 3rd- and 4th-generation cephalosporins. The levels of antibiotic resistance in Luxembourg, as reported by EARS-Net, are within the European average. Until 2018, there was no specific governance for the activities meant to contain antibiotic resistance at national level, although several actions have been carried out in order to reduce their consumption (annual antibiotic and hygiene prevention campaigns, conferences to raise awareness among health professionals, treatment guidelines for hospitals).

In 2018, the first National Antibiotics Plan was launched. The general objective of the National Antibiotics Plan 2018–2022 (later extended until 2024) in Luxembourg is to reduce the emergence, development and transmission of resistance to antibiotics through a One Health approach. Several strategic objectives have been developed to meet this general aim of the plan:

- Set-up of sustainable governance for antibiotic resistance;
- Prevention, training and communication: improve awareness and understanding of antimicrobial resistance in the general population, and train healthcare professionals through targeted information;
- Treatment and diagnosis: promote the proper use of antibiotics in human and animal health;
- Surveillance: set up a national system of monitoring for the consumption of antibiotics, for the presence of antibiotics and antibiotic residues and resistant bacteria at different levels, and for antibiotic resistance; strengthen the surveillance of healthcare-associated infections;
- Research: develop a national strategy for antibiotic resistance research.

The National Antibiotic Plan is currently ongoing, with most of the objectives in the process of being addressed.