



Information for Veterinary Practitioners

Regulatory change applying from 9th February 2023 regarding antimicrobials or groups of antimicrobials reserved for treatment of certain infections in humans, in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1255 of EU 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Regulation (EU) 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the Council aims to enhance the internal market and increase the availability of veterinary medicinal products, while guaranteeing the highest level of public and animal health and environmental protection. In particular, it aims to contain the spread of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) with concrete measures to promote a prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials in animals, in line with the 'One Health' approach.

To effectively address antimicrobial resistance, there are specific requirements with regard to prescribing of antimicrobials. In addition, the regulation acknowledges certain classes of antimicrobials as being critically important to human health. In order to support the continued efficacy of these critical medicines in human health there has been supplemental legislation published that includes a list of antimicrobials that cannot be used in animals from the 9th February 2023.

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2022/1255 designates antimicrobials or groups of antimicrobials reserved for treatment of certain infections in humans, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/6 on veterinary medicinal products.

Medicinal products that contain any of the antimicrobials or groups of antimicrobials listed in this Regulation shall not be used in animals, even under the conditions set out in Articles 112, 113 and 114 ('cascade' use) of Regulation (EU) 2019/6.

The list of antimicrobials and groups of antimicrobials listed below must not be used in veterinary medicinal products or medicated feed. (None of the actives listed below are currently authorised for use in animals). Please note that the antiviral product Amantadine, used in some multimodal pain therapy protocols in dogs and cats, is no longer permitted for use in animals.

2.

Antimicrobials or groups of antimicrobials reserved for treatment of certain infections in humans

(1) Antibiotics

- (a) Carboxypenicillins
- (b) Ureidopenicillins
- (c) Ceftobiprole
- (d) Ceftaroline
- (e) Combinations of cephalosporins with beta-lactamase inhibitors
- (f) Siderophore cephalosporins
- (g) Carbapenems
- (h) Penems
- (i) Monobactams
- (j) Phosphonic acid derivatives
- (k) Glycopeptides
- (l) Lipopeptides
- (m) Oxazolidinones
- (n) Fidaxomicin
- (o) Plazomicin
- (p) Glycylcyclines
- (q) Eravacycline
- (r) Omadacycline

Antimicrobials or groups of antimicrobials reserved for treatment of certain infections in humans

(2) Antivirals

- (a) Amantadine
- (b) Baloxavir marboxil
- (c) Celgosivir
- (d) Favipiravir
- (e) Galidesivir
- (f) Lactimidomycin
- (g) Laninamivir
- (h) Methisazone/metisazone
- (i) Molnupiravir
- (j) Nitazoxanide
- (k) Oseltamivir
- (l) Peramivir
- (m) Ribavirin
- (n) Rimantadine
- (o) Tizoxanide
- (p) Triazavirin
- (q) Umifenovir
- (r) Zanamivir

(3) Antiprotozoals

- (a) Nitazoxanide

