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Surveillance and epidemiology of antimicrobial resistance in bacteria of animal origin (ARBAO) in some areas of China

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Abstract Antimicrobial agents are used for prevention, treatment and control of bacterial diseases in food producing animals. However, this practice favors accumulation, dissemination and persistence of antimicrobial resistance. Most importantly, this resistance in bacteria of animal origin may spread to humans by food chain or environment and pose serious public health risks.

In this study, we firstly presented the relationship of ARBAO and food safety, the hazard of ARBAO, and the efforts of several international organizations made for containment of ARBAO. Secondly, the surveillance and epidemiology of ARBAO in developed countries was introduced. Thirdly, the surveillance and epidemiology of ARBAO in some areas of China was characterized. In this section, several ARBAO monitoring programs and specific targeted research projects for the investigation of ARBAO in China was described, and the monitoring results of antimicrobial resistance in several species of bacteria (*E. coli*, *Salmonella*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *MRSA*, and *Campylobacter* spp.) of animal origin were carefully elaborated. Finally, more works needed to be done on ARBAO in China were also suggested.

Keywords antimicrobial resistance;bacteria;animal origin