

Prescribing Practices of Veterinarians in the U.S.

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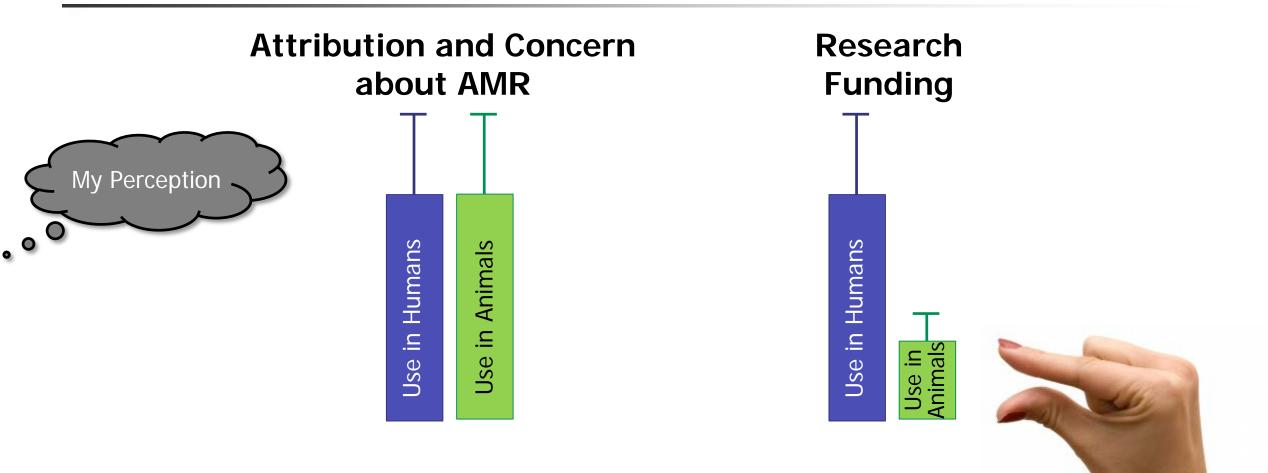
How do veterinarians prescribe AMDs? What influences prescribing practices?

What do we know?

- Mostly statistics based on sales data
- Limited objective information is available about:
 - Reasons for treatment
 - Appropriateness of treatment choices
 - Factors influencing prescribing behavior
 - etc.



How do veterinarians prescribe AMDs? What influences prescribing practices?



How do veterinarians prescribe AMDs? What influences prescribing practices?

- Excellent previous input applies to veterinarians
 - Examples from Sep 2017: Drs. Szymczak, Mangione-Smith, and Linder
- Sociological Factors Affecting Prescribing
 - Relationships among Clinicians
 - Risk, Fear, Anxiety, and Emotion
 - (Mis)Perception of the Problem
 - Contextual and Environmental Factors
- Client expectations (surrogate parent / economic)
- Use of diagnostics doesn't really change sociological influences



How do U.S. veterinarians prescribe AMDs?

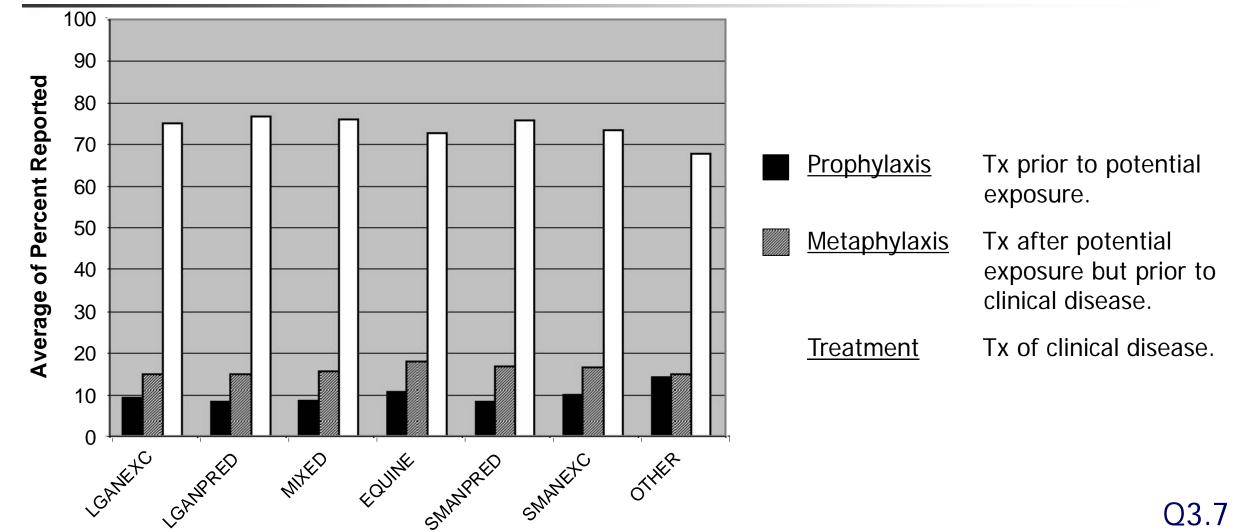
- 2001 Mail Survey
- AVMA veterinarians randomly selected from throughout U.S. from 7 Self-declared practice categories
 - Large animal exclusive LGANEXC
 - Large animal predominant LGANPRED
 - Other private practice OTHER
 - Mixed MIXED
 - Equine exclusive EQUINE
 - Small Animal predominant SMANPRED
 - Small Animal exclusive SMANEXC
- Response = 4,652 / 12,955 (35.4%)
- Three Sections: Opinions about AMR, General AMD Prescribing Practices, and Empirical Prescribing in Specific Hypothetical Scenarios



Let's Look at a Few Prescribing Patterns



Reasons for Antimicrobial Drug Prescriptions (past 12 mo)





Q4.2

Pick One Species: How Commonly Did You Treat With AMDs for Problems in These Body Systems During the Past Year?





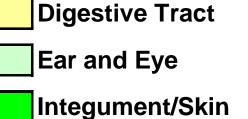








| Average Rank | Bovine-Beef | Bovine-Dairy | Equine | Canine | Feline |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Rank 1 (Most Common) | Respiratory Tract | Mammary Gland | Respiratory Tract | Integument/Skin | Urinary Tract |
| Rank 2 | Digestive Tract | Respiratory Tract | Reproductive Tract | Ear and Eye | Respiratory Tract |
| Rank 3 | Reproductive Tract | Reproductive Tract | Integument/Skin | Urinary Tract | Integument/Skin |
| Rank 4 | Mammary Gland | Digestive Tract | Musculoskeletal System | Digestive Tract | Ear and Eye |
| Rank 5 | Ear and Eye | Musculoskeletal System | Ear and Eye | Respiratory Tract | Digestive Tract |
| Rank 6 | Musculoskeletal System | Urinary Tract | Digestive Tract | Musculoskeletal System | Musculoskeletal System |
| Rank 7 | Urinary Tract | Ear and Eye | Neurological System | Reproductive Tract | Reproductive Tract |
| Rank 8 | Neurological System | Integument/Skin | Urinary Tract | Mammary Gland | Mammary Gland |
| Rank 9 (Least Common) | Integument/Skin | Neurological System | Mammary Gland | Neurological System | Neurological System |
| Digestive Tract Mammary Gland Reproductive Tract | | | | | |





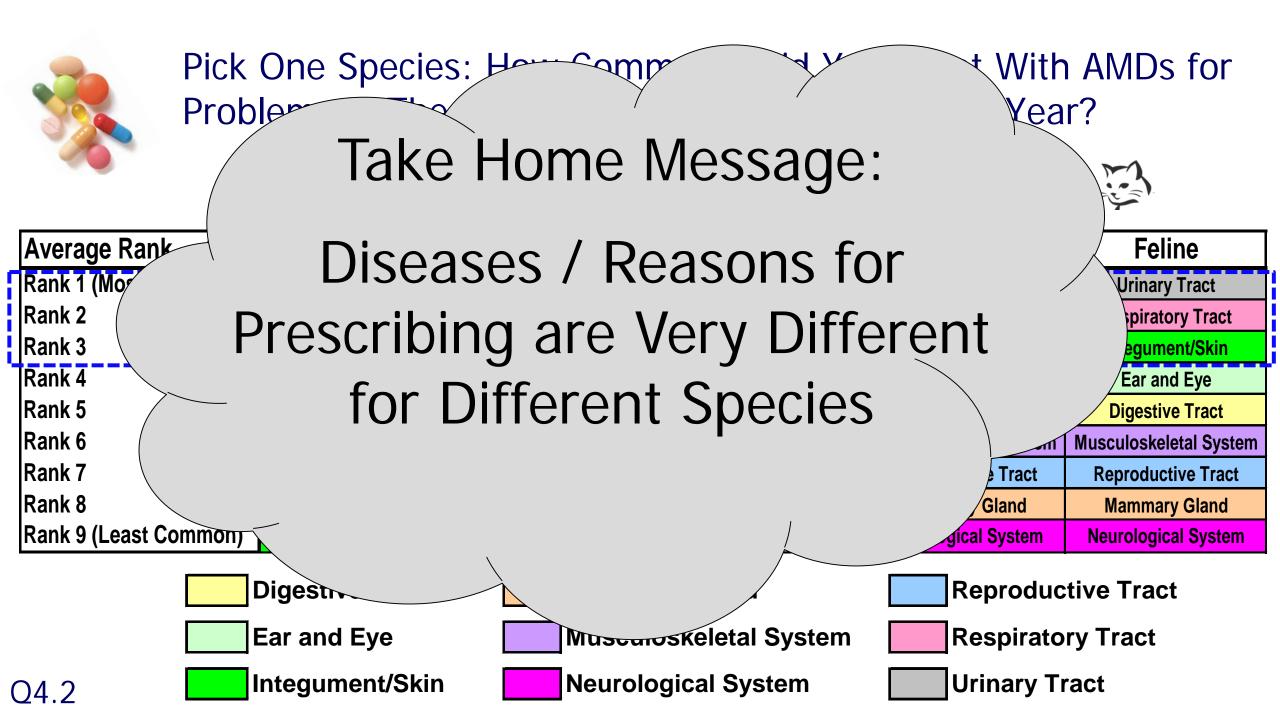


Respiratory Tract

Musculoskeletal System

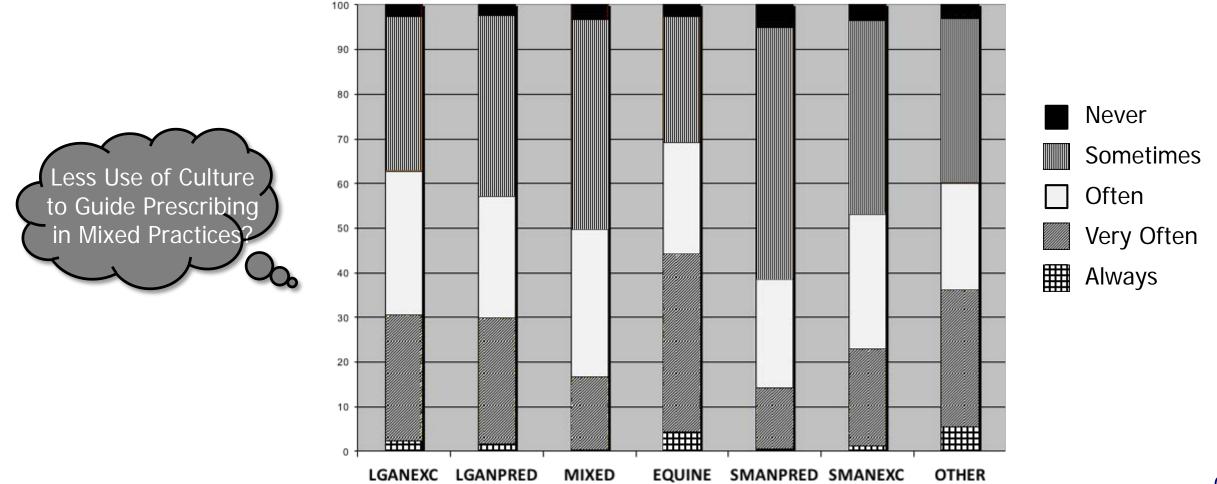
Neurological System

Urinary Tract





How Often Were Samples Submitted for Bacteriology In the Previous 12 Months?



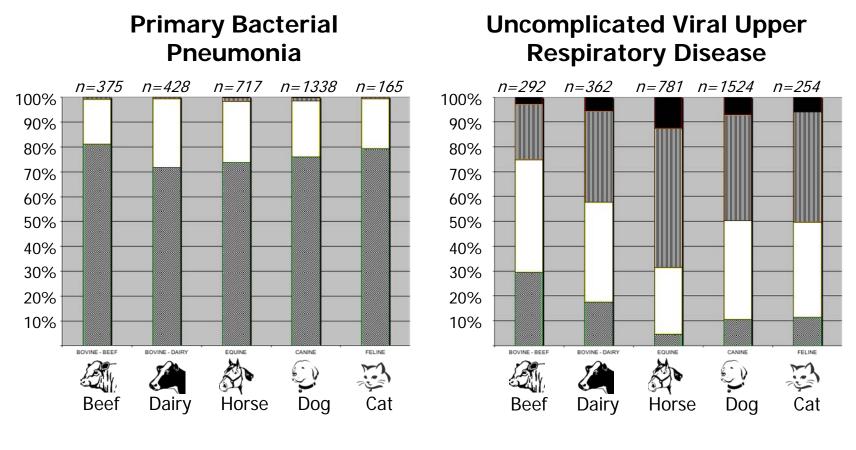
Empirical Prescribing Scenarios

- Participants must have prescribed AMDs in the past year.
- Select <u>one species</u> as context for answering questions about empirical prescribing in hypothetical scenarios:
 - Young adult with pneumonia of primary bacterial etiology.
 - Young adult with viral upper respiratory infection without secondary infection or pulmonary involvement.
 - Juvenile with acute viral diarrhea and no fever.
 - Intestinal obstruction requiring surgery.
 - Abscess of skin, subcutis, or underlying muscle.
 - Bacterial cystitis.

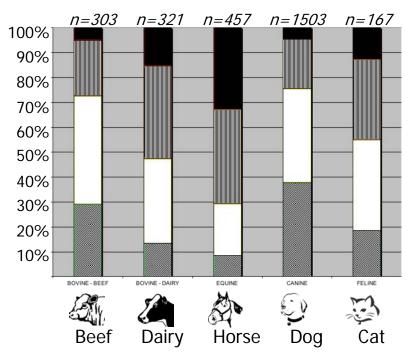
Asked to provide specific drug, route, & dosage (open ended)



If this type of case was seen in the past 12 months... How Likely Were Vets to Treat with AMDs?



Acute Viral Diarrhea Without Fever



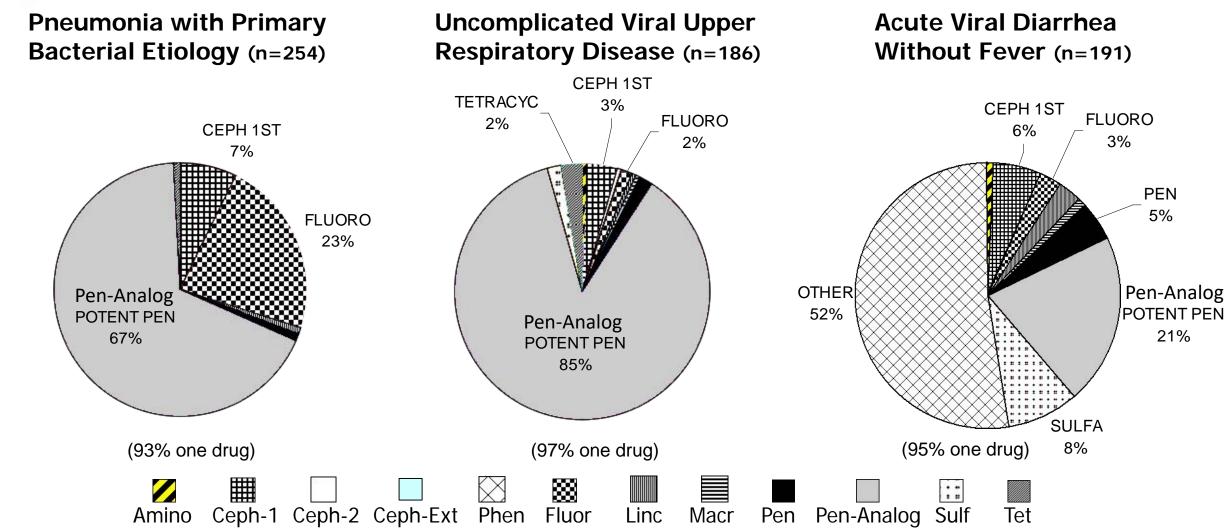
Never Occasionally Usually Always

If this type of p onths... Take Home Messages: Prir hea Background and Experience Affected \$503 n=167 100% Interpretation and Responses – even 90% 80% when these differed from instructions. 70% 60% 50% 40% Room for improvement in decision to 30% 20% treat in some patients. 10% BOVINE - BEEF CANINE FELINE Dairv Dair Cat Beef Horse Doa Never Usually Always



What About Patterns in Drug Selection?

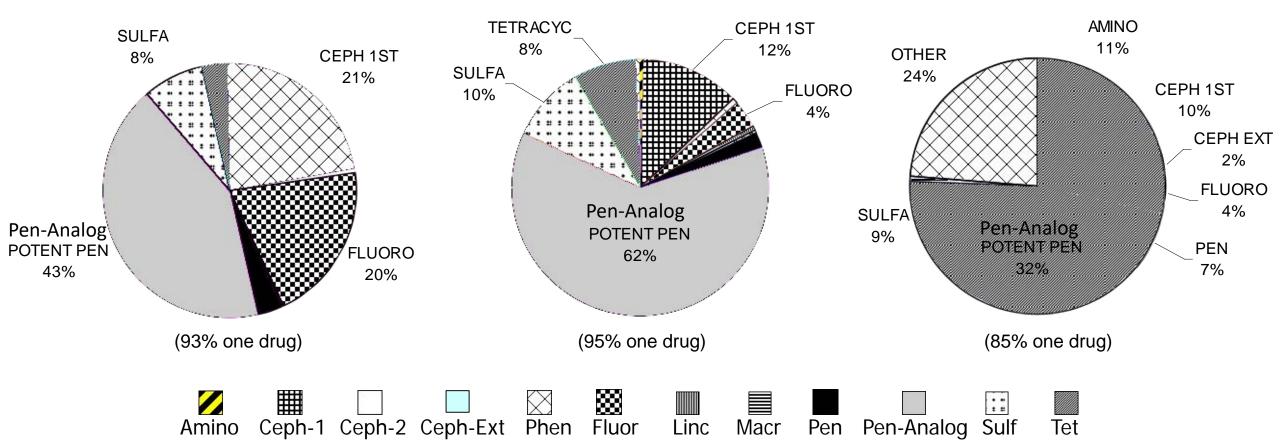






Pneumonia with Primary Bacterial Etiology (n=254)

Uncomplicated Viral Upper Respiratory Disease (n=186) Acute Viral Diarrhea Without Fever (n=191)





Pneumonia with Primary Uncomplicated Viral Upper Acute Viral Diarrhea Bacterial Etiology (n=254) **Respiratory Disease (n=186)** Without Fever (n=191) AMINO TETRACYC 5% TETRACYC OTHER **CEPH EXT** 5% OTHER 2% 1% AMINO 3% 14% AMINO 21% TETRACYC 3% **SULFA** PEN 30% 21% **SULFA** 13% CEPH EXT Pen-Analog 12% POTENT PEN Pen-Analog 5% POTENT PEN **CEPH EXT** 3% PEN PHENICOL 15% PEN 2% 27% (76% one drug) (95% one drug) (78% one drug) ::

34%

CEPH 1ST

2%

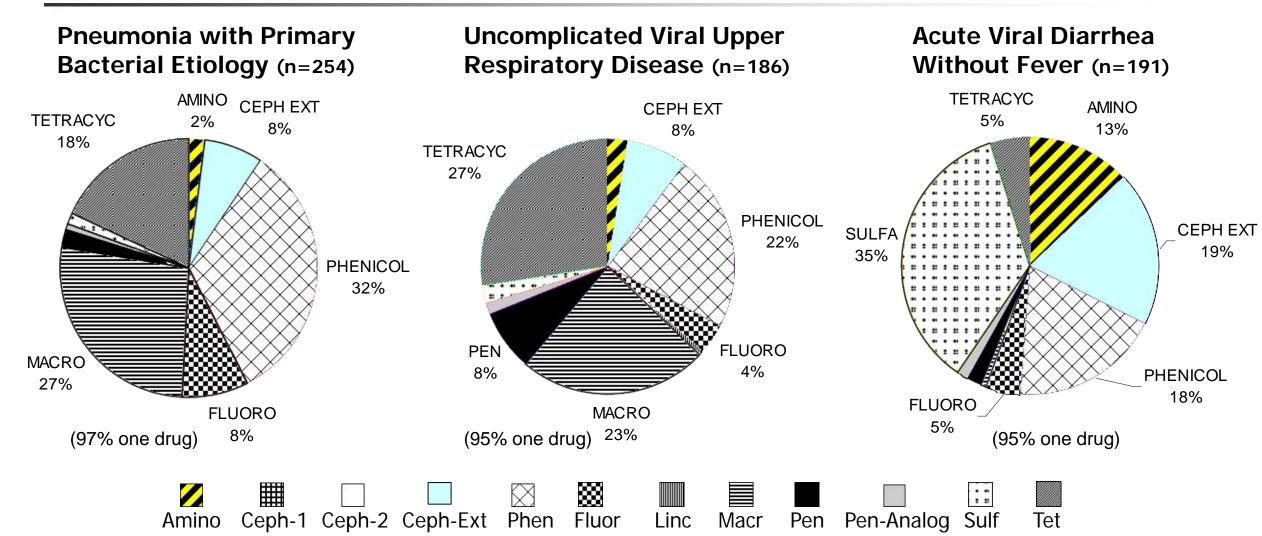
12%

Sulf

Tet

*** Fluor Pen-Analog Amino Ceph-1 Ceph-2 Ceph-Ext Phen Linc Macr Pen







Selection of Drugs – Additional conclusions and suppositions:

- In addition to perceived efficacy of treatment:
 - Convenience / ease of use is a critical driver of product choice.
 - Drug formulations providing multiple-day therapy from single dose.
 - Oral forms that are acceptable to companion animals in outpatient situations.
 - All else being equal, cost is a critical factor.
 - Question: What types of AMDs and formulations more likely to be developed and marketed for veterinary use?
- Differences among vets treating different species:
 - Peer-related, and Risk/Anxiety-related influences have strong impact.



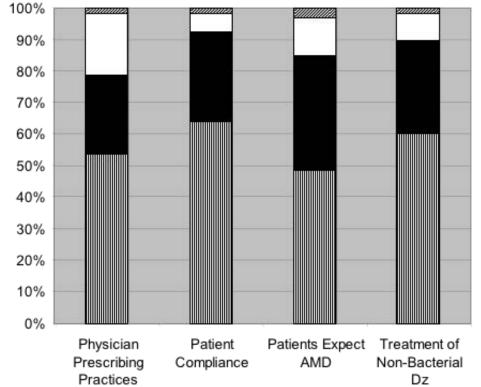
Veterinarian's Opinions About AMR

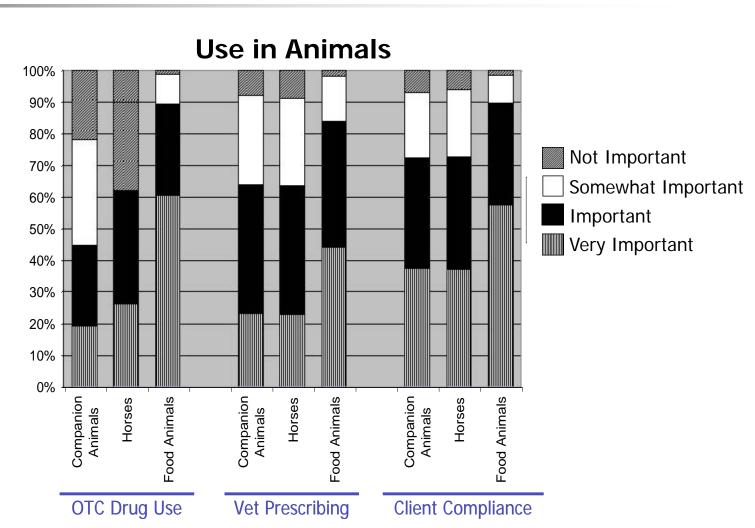


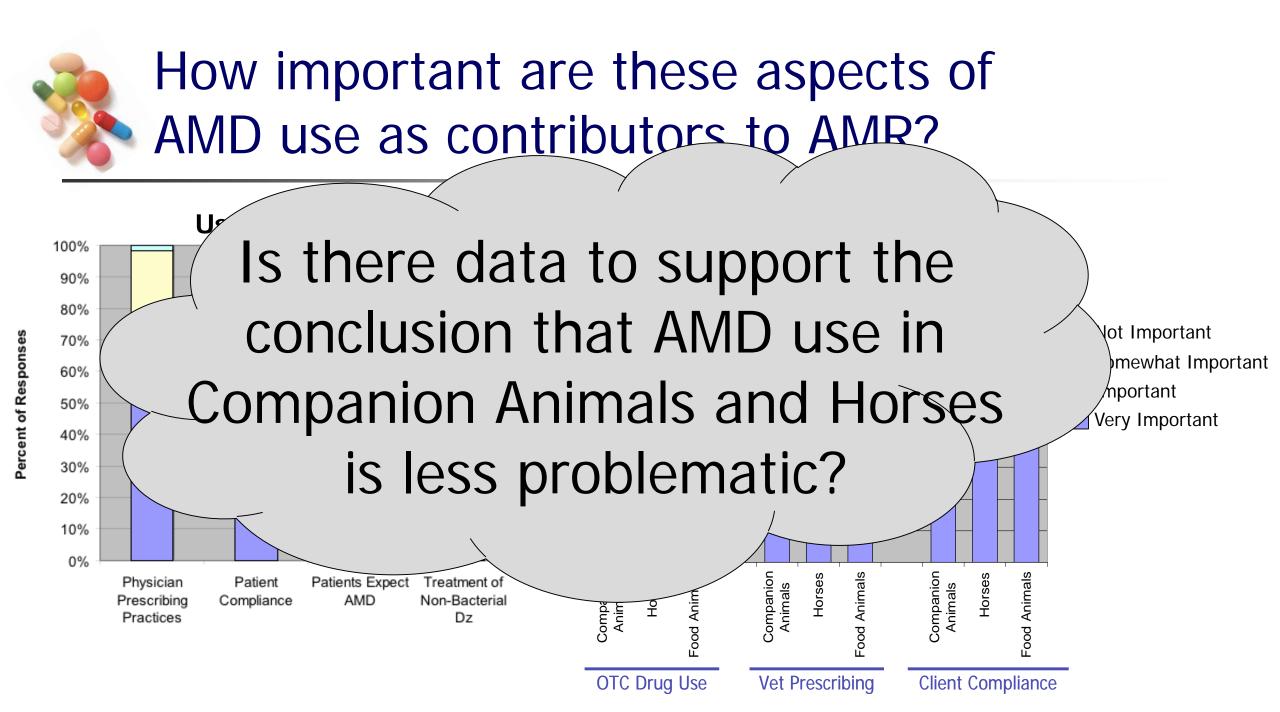
Percent of Responses

How important are these aspects of AMD use as contributors to AMR?

Use in Humans

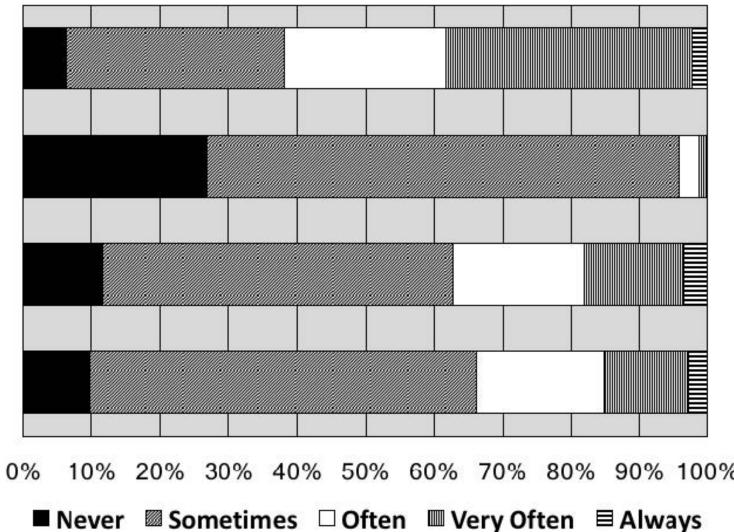








Impact of AMD Use in Animals on Public Health: "Does AMD Prescribing by Veterinarians"



... POSITIVELY affect public health?

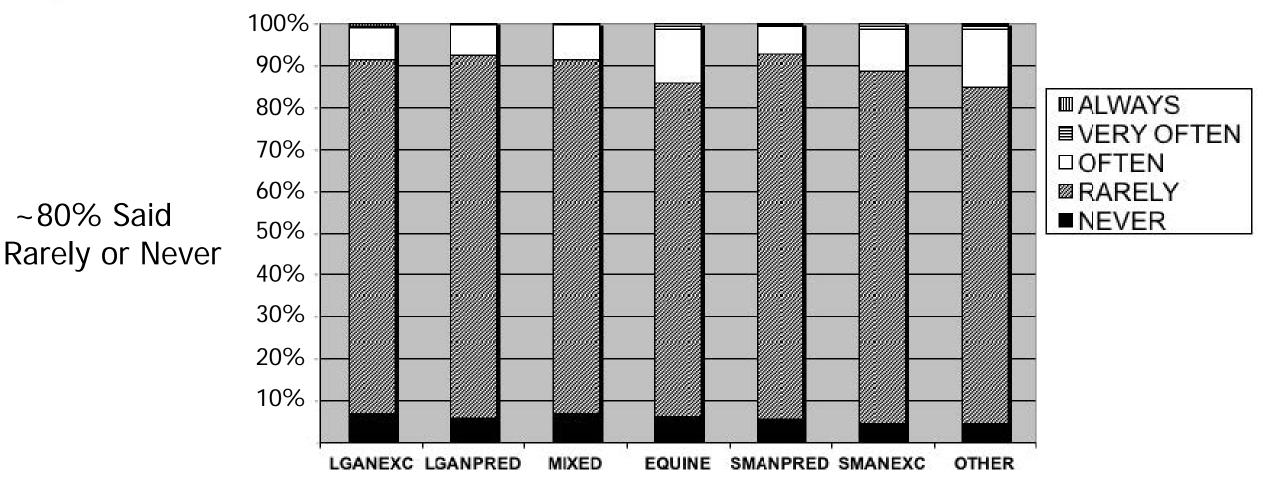
... NEGATIVELY affect public health?

... for GROWTH PROMOTION in food animals NEGATIVELY affect public health?

... for DISEASE PREVENTION in food animals NEGATIVELY affect public health?



"Do Your AMD Prescribing Practices Lead to the Development of Antimicrobial Resistant Bacteria?"





2017-2018 Study: Veterinary Prescribing of Antimicrobial Drugs in Food Producing Animals

- Dan Taylor, Jennifer Martin, Keith Belk, Paul Morley, Elaine Scallan
 - Colorado School of Public Health
 - Colorado State University
- Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Growing Pigs, Turkeys
- Targeting veterinarians prescribing in populations
- Responses about Empirical Use in Standardized Scenarios
- Evaluate Prediction/Correlation With Actual Prescribing Using Electronic Diaries



Thank You

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A solo