



WPI

Reducing Antibiotic Use in Chinese Pig Farms

Elizabeth Walfield (BME), James Lin (BME), Richard Coffin (Mechanical Engineering),
Chris Scangas (ME/FPE) and Ben Schneller (BME)

Advisor: Professor Jill Rulfs (Biology) & Helen Vassallo (Management)



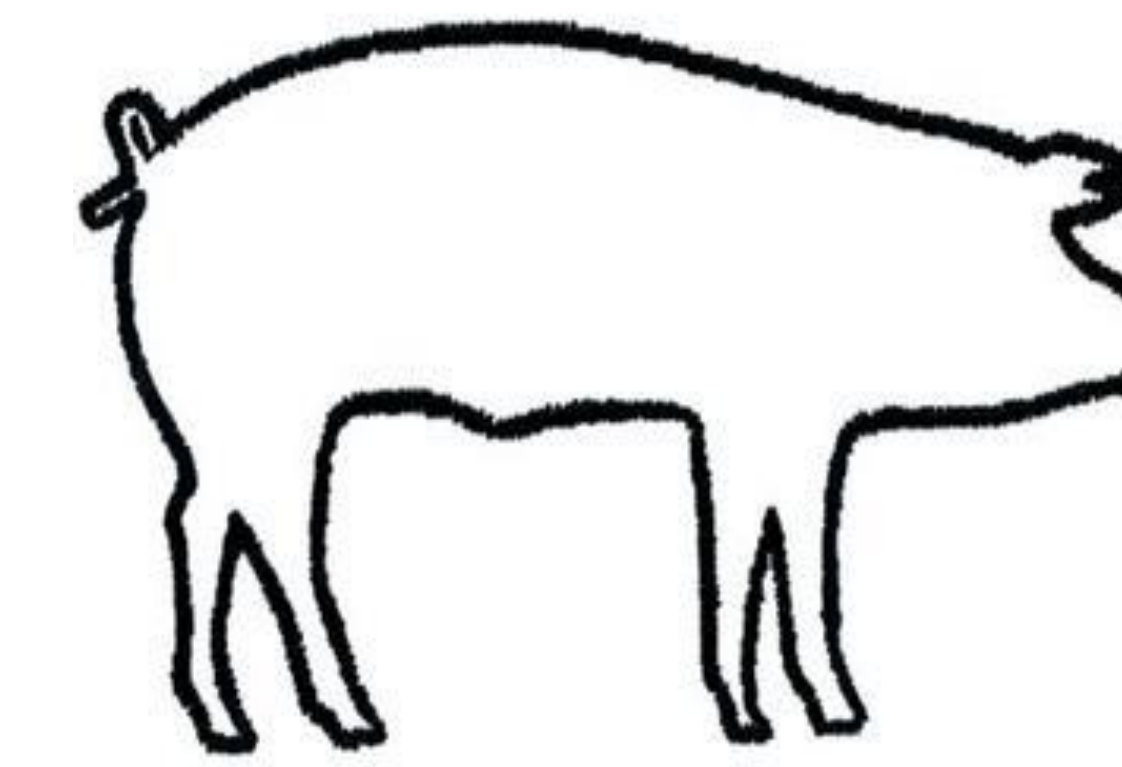
Abstract

- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has been a serious rising issue for China because of unregulated use of antibiotics.
- Using antibiotics for livestock provides a vector for resistant strains to the public.
- We proposed a two-pronged solution:
 1. Educate the farmers through pamphlets with each delivery of antibiotics.
 2. Educate the public by using labels on meat to promote antibiotic free meat.

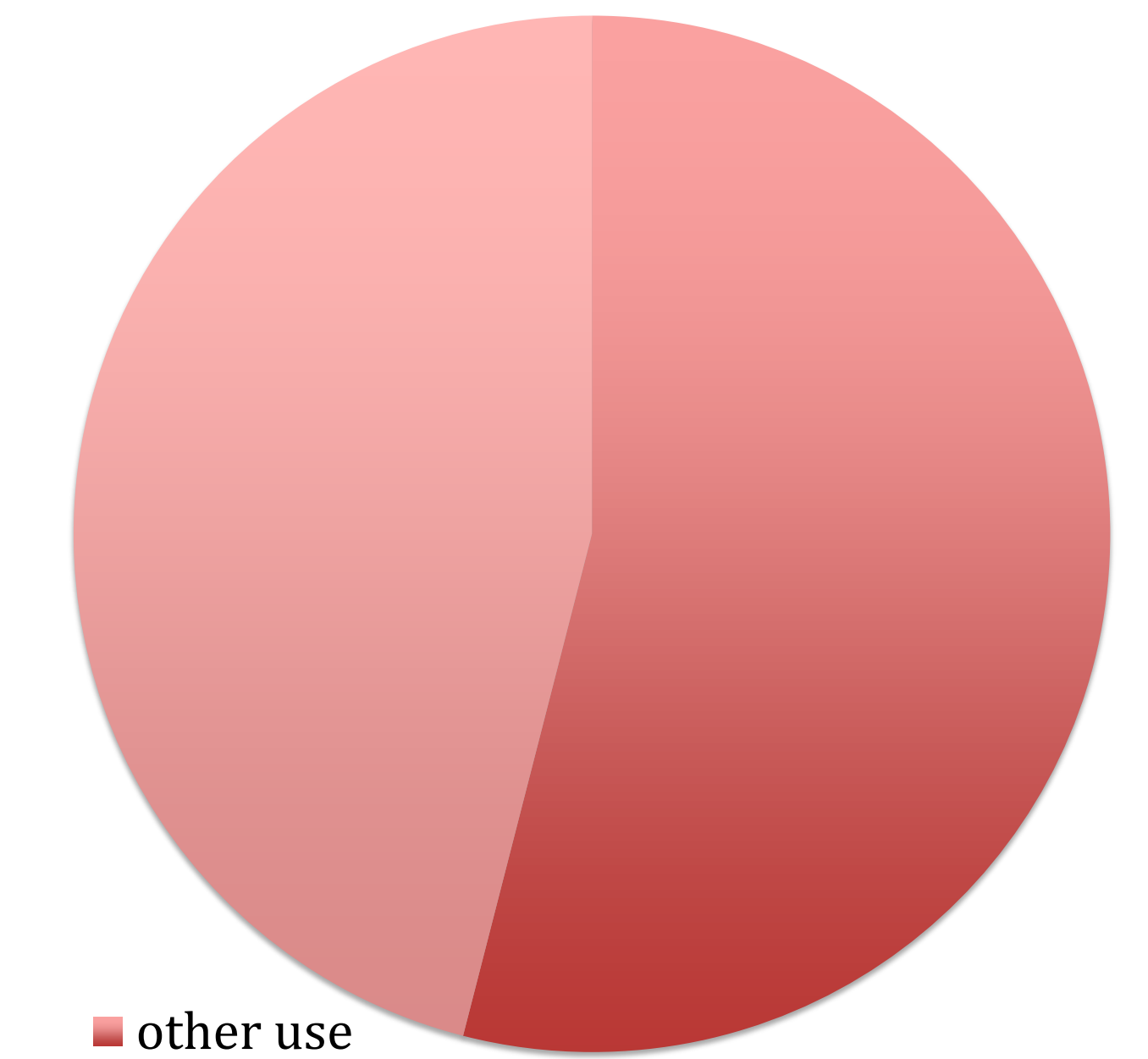
Project Goal/Objective

To educate the Chinese farmers and public about the excessive use of antibiotics.

Current Antibiotic Use



46%



Background

AMR is the resistance of a microorganism to an antimicrobial medicine to which it was originally sensitive¹.

In China:

1. Roughly 106,030 tons of antibiotics is used for livestock annually².
2. AMR bacteria population grows in livestock.
3. Around 54 million tons of pork is consumed annually².
4. Antibiotic misuse kills 80,000 people in China a year³.

Conclusions/Recommendations

- To find out if farmers followed pamphlet, test samples of pig manure in three years.
- To check effectiveness of label, compare sales of labeled and non-labeled meat in the same time frame.
- To determine effectiveness of the education program, analyze the number of deaths due to antibiotic misuse.

Methods/Process

Education of Farmers

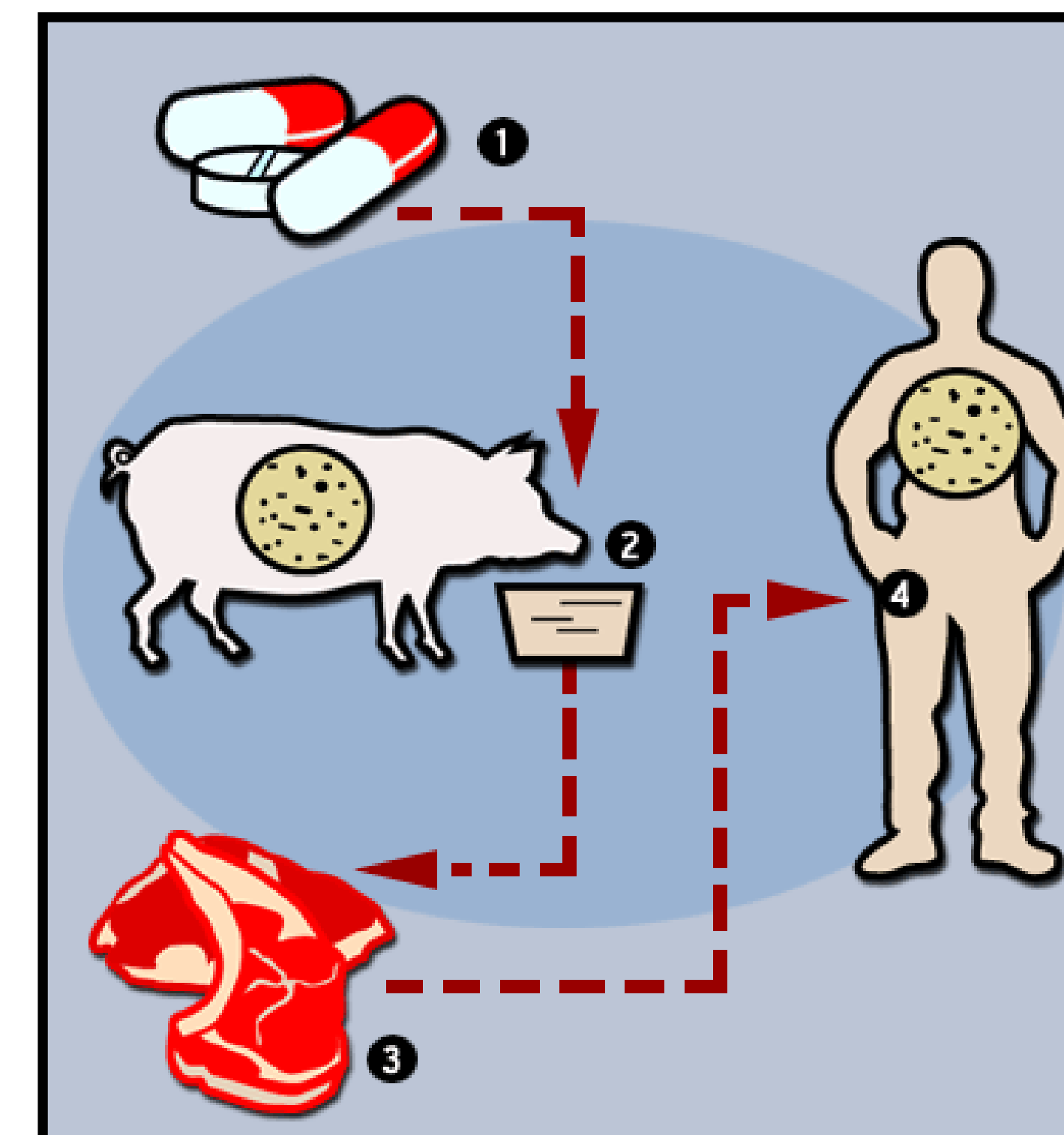
- Pamphlet in Chinese was created which discussed
 - Antimicrobial Resistance
 - Biomagnification
 - Potential consequences
 - Incentives

Education of Public

- Label for meat which signifies no antibiotic use
- Poster within supermarkets explaining:
 - Importance of label
 - Antimicrobial Resistance

Involvement of Government

- Government oversight is necessary to mandate:
 - Distribution of pamphlets.
 - Usage of label

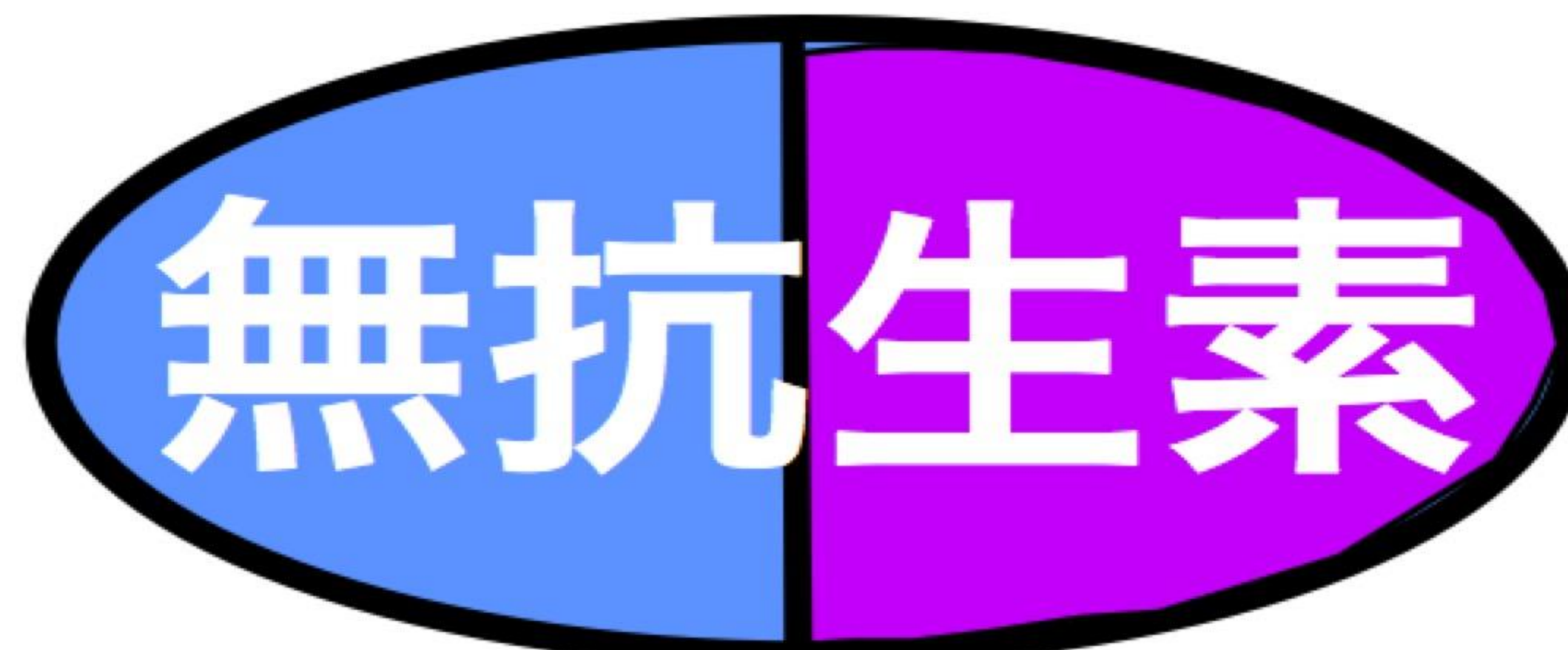


Outcome

- Pamphlets, labels, and poster were created.
- Decreased amount of antibiotic used in livestock.
- Market for antibiotic free meat increases.
- Less cases of antibiotic resistant fatalities.

References

- 1.) Antimicrobial Resistance. (2013). WHO. doi: /entity/mediacentre/factsheets/fs194/en/index.html
- 2.) Zhu, Y. G., Johnson, T. A., Su, J. Q., Qiao, M., Guo, G. X., Stedtfeld, R. D., . . . Tiedje, J. M. (2013). Diverse and abundant antibiotic resistance genes in Chinese swine farms. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 110(9), 3435-3440. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1222743110
- 3.) Yung, J. (2009). The Chinese government's antibiotics crackdown. *GlobalPost*.
- 4.) Graham, Melissa. "Super Bug." Cartoon. *What's a Superbug?* N.p., 03 Aug. 2012. Web.
- 5.) Larsen, Rachel. "How Resistance Is Transferred to Human Microbes." Cartoon. *From Farm Animals to Humans*. N.p., 08 May 2012. Web.
- 6.) Weiss, Phillip. "Pigs as a Vector." Cartoon. *Mondoweiss*. N.p., 08 Nov. 2013. Web.



Label for meat that is antibiotic free.