

Communicating AMR

One Health (Small Animal) Perspective

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Land Acknowledgement

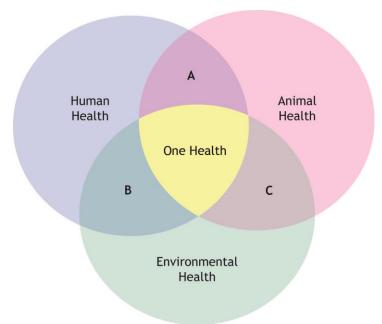


We humbly acknowledge that Johns Hopkins University is located on the traditional and contemporary homelands of indigenous peoples. Our campus resides on unceded lands of the Piscataway and Susquehannock peoples. We recognize the enduring presence of more than 7,000 indigenous peoples in Baltimore City, including the Piscataway, Lumbee, and Eastern Band of Cherokee community members. As we gather from places across the country and globe, we honor and recognize indigenous people of our homelands.

Together, we acknowledge the history of genocide and ongoing systemic inequities while respecting treaties made on this territory as a step towards reconciliation and strengthening relationships with indigenous peoples. We give thanks to the past, present and future stewards of this land and respect all tribal nation's sovereignty and right to self-determination. We aim to hold ourselves and the university community accountable to tribal nations.

One Health perspective on AMR





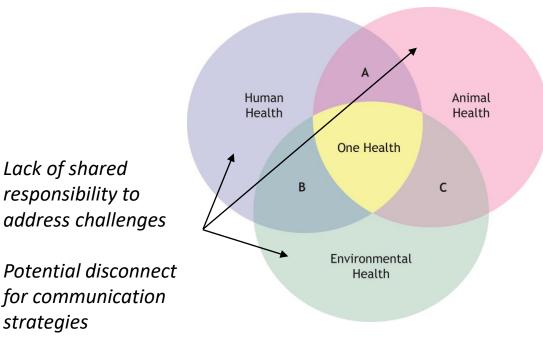
(A) Studies or programs relating factors between animal and human health
(B) Studies or programs relating factors between environmental and human health
(C) Studies or programs relating

factors between animal and environmental health, including natural and built environments and plant health

Davis MF, Rankin SC, Schurer JM, Cole S, Conti L, Rabinowitz P for the COHERE Expert Review Group. Checklist for One Health Epidemiological Reporting of Evidence 3 (COHERE). One Health 2017.

One Health perspective on AMR

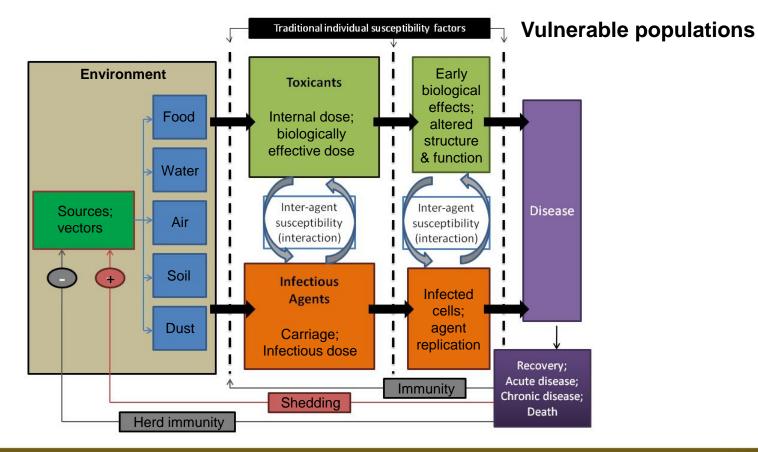




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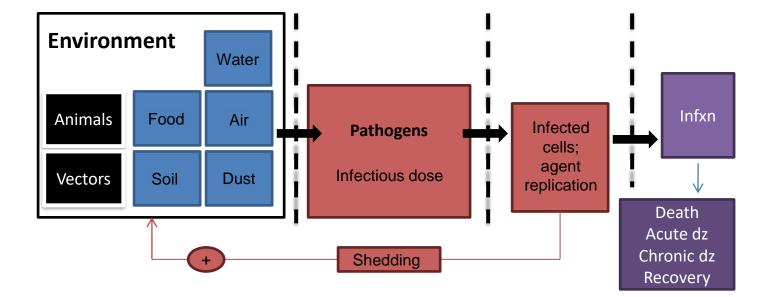
Complex science: Pathogens in the Environmental Health Paradigm



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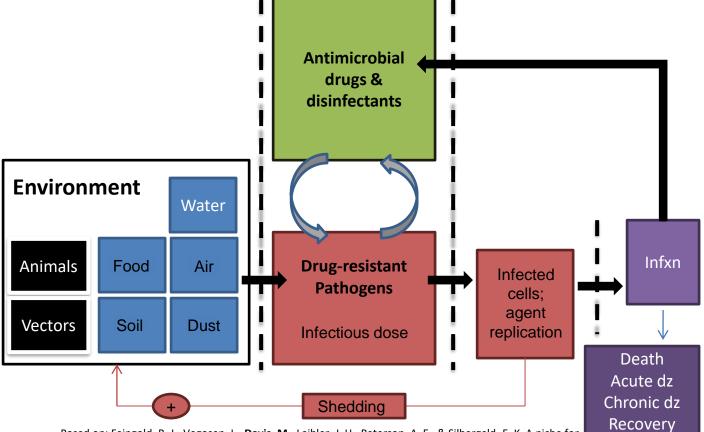


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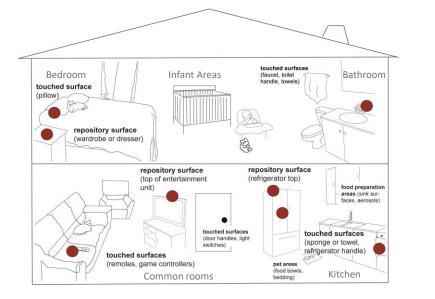
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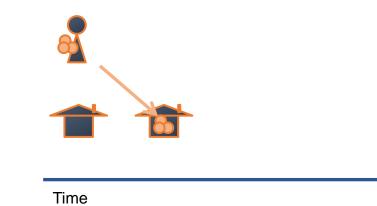


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Case: MRSA in Households



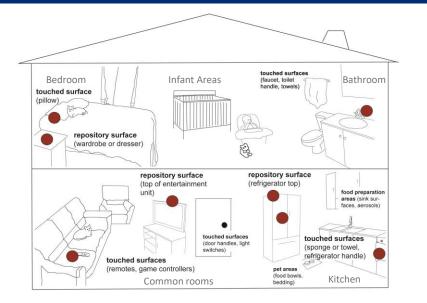


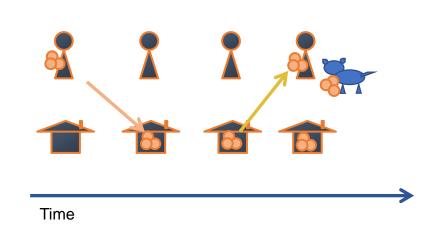


Home contamination with MRSA can be a reservoir to expose both people and pets

Case: MRSA in Households

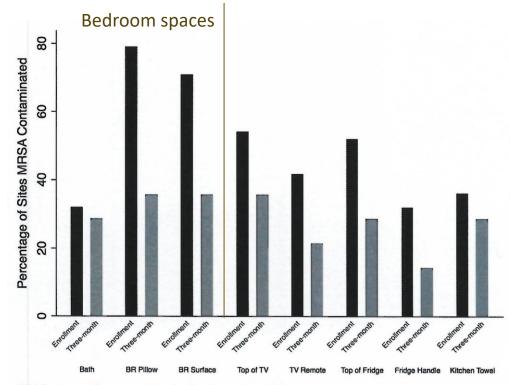






Home contamination with MRSA can be a reservoir to expose both people and pets

MRSA contamination in homes of people with recent infxn



Jonathan Shahbazian

Risk factors for multidrug resistance:

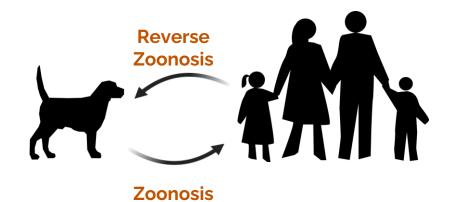
- Human or pet use of antimicrobial drugs
- Use of disinfectants on EPA list of MRSA-cidal products
- Rural residence



FIG 1 Percentage of sites contaminated with MRSA at the enrollment visit (baseline) and the 3-month visit. Samples were collected from eight standardized locations in the common room, kitchen, and bedroom (BR) of each household.

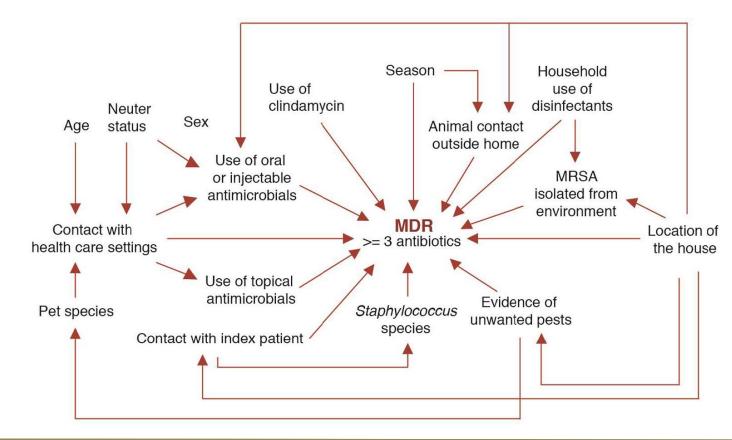
Companion animals (dogs, cats, pocket pets, etc.)





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Pet Outcomes: Multidrug resistance





Cusi Ferradas

Ferradas, C., Cotter, C., Shahbazian, J. H., et al.(2022). Risk factors for antimicrobial resistance among Staphylococcus isolated from pets living with a patient diagnosed with methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* infection. Zoonoses and Public Health, 00, 1–10. https://doi.org/10.1111/zph.12946



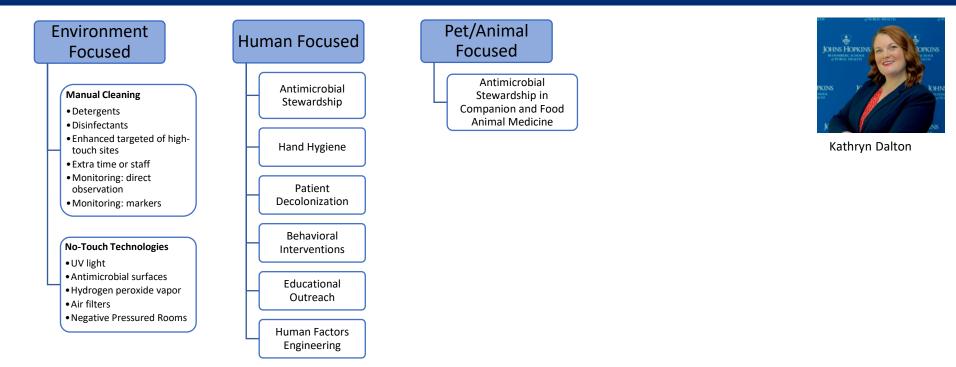
Pet Outcomes: MRSA in pets and the environment

House ID	Sample	Pet species	N of MRSA positive / Total N in the house	spa type	MDR	fox	amk	e	cip	gm	cc	sxt	tet	Concordant (N)*	Total N of antimicrobials tested*	Percent concordance
А	Pet	Dog	1/5	t334	Yes									8	11	73%
	Environment	-	-	t216	-									0		
в	Pet	Cat	1/1	t008	Yes									10	11	91%
	Environment	-		t008										10		
	Pet	Cat 1	2/2	t008	Yes									9	11	82%
C	Fel	Cat 2	212	t008	Yes											
	Environment	-	-	t008	-											
	Pet	Cat 1	2/13	t008	Yes									11	11	100%
D		Cat 2		t008	Yes											
	Environment	-	-	t008												
Е	Pet	Dog	1/1	t12500	Yes									10	11	91%
E	Environment	-	-	t12500	-					L L				10		
F	Pet	Dog	1/1	t216	No									9	11	82%
г	Environment	-		t216										9		
	Pet	Dog	1/1	t216	No									9	11	82%
G		Cat	1/1	t216	No											
	Environment	-	-	t216	-											
	Pet	Dog	1/1	t121	Yes									40	11	91%
н	Environment		-	t121	-									10		

Ferradas, C., Cotter, C., Shahbazian, J. H., et al. (2022). Risk factors for antimicrobial resistance among Staphylococcus isolated from pets living with a patient diagnosed with methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* infection. Zoonoses and Public Health, 00, 1–10. https://doi.org/10.1111/zph.12946

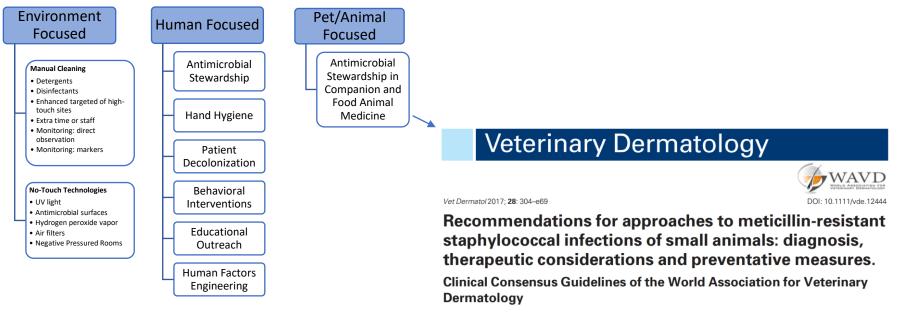
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One Health infection control domains



Dalton, K.R., Rock, C., Carroll, K.C. *et al.* One Health in hospitals: how understanding the dynamics of people, animals, and the hospital built-environment can be used to better inform interventions for antimicrobial-resistant gram-positive infections. *Antimicrob Resist Infect Control* **9**, 78 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1186/s13756-020-00737-2

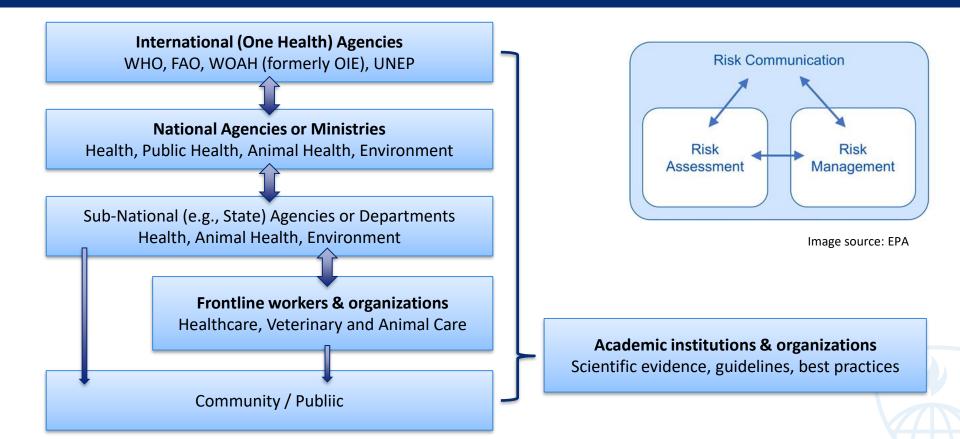
One Health infection control domains



Daniel O. Morris*, Anette Loeffler†, Meghan F. Davis‡, Luca Guardabassi§ and J. Scott Weese¶

Dalton, K.R., Rock, C., Carroll, K.C. *et al.* One Health in hospitals: how understanding the dynamics of people, animals, and the hospital built-environment can be used to better inform interventions for antimicrobial-resistant gram-positive infections. *Antimicrob Resist Infect Control* **9**, 78 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1186/s13756-020-00737-2

Communication Stakeholders and Process



Public perceptions of veterinarians v. physicians

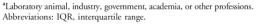
- Favorable public perceptions of veterinarians compared to physicians
- Veterinarians: approachable, sensitive, sympathetic, patient and understanding
- Physicians: proud, arrogant and overconfident

	Physic	cians	Veterin					
	Unweighted (n = 606)	Weighted (n = 758)	Unweighted (n = 606)	Weighted (n = 758)				
	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	t	df	p	d
Proud	7.30 (1.53)	7.32 (1.57)	6.93 (1.70)	6.92 (1.71)	7.107	757	< 0.001	1.141
Arrogant	4.89 (2.35)	4.88 (2.35)	3.35 (2.25)	3.01 (2.11)	22.357	757	< 0.001	0.838
Sensitive	5.59 (2.01)	5.37 (2.04)	6.89 (1.92)	6.98 (1.83)	-20.62	757	< 0.001	0.831
Sympathetic	6.36 (1.82)	6.12 (1.80)	7.39 (1.65)	7.50 (1.54)	-19.659	757	< 0.001	0.825
Approachable	6.33 (1.71)	6.14 (1.63)	7.28 (1.55)	7.40 (1.44)	-20.536	757	< 0.001	0.819
Patient	5.68 (2.04)	5.47 (2.02)	6.84 (1.83)	6.94 (1.85)	-17.398	757	< 0.001	0.760
Overconfident	5.15 (2.36)	5.06 (2.34)	3.77 (2.35)	3.38 (2.20)	20.986	757	< 0.001	0.740
Understanding	6.40 (1.84)	6.29 (1.74)	7.33 (1.66)	7.39 (1.54)	-16.868	757	< 0.001	0.670
Punctual	5.54 (2.17)	5.43 (2.15)	6.63 (1.68)	6.70 (1.62)	-16.820	757	< 0.001	0.667
Likable	6.51 (1.64)	6.39 (1.62)	7.28 (1.57)	7.39 (1.46)	-16.714	757	< 0.001	0.649
Respectful	6.68 (1.70)	6.52 (1.71)	7.42 (1.55)	7.50 (1.44)	-15.657	757	< 0.001	0.620
Caring	6.72 (1.66)	6.59 (1.70)	7.42 (1.62)	7.55 (1.49)	-15.908	757	< 0.001	0.599
Attentive	6.69 (1.73)	6.52 (1.73)	7.38 (1.62)	7.42 (1.58)	-14.410	757	< 0.001	0.543
Helpful	6.72 (1.74)	6.63 (1.68)	7.41 (1.57)	7.45 (1.56)	-13.045	757	< 0.001	0.505
Unpleasant	3.83 (2.23)	3.70 (2.13)	2.99 (2.23)	2.69 (2.07)	14.933	757	< 0.001	0.480
Thorough	6.67 (1.75)	6.69 (1.74)	7.25 (1.63)	7.39 (1.54)	-12.344	757	< 0.001	0.427
Greedy	4.33 (2.32)	4.15 (2.28)	3.65 (2.41)	3.27 (2.33)	11.718	757	< 0.001	0.382
Ethical	6.83 (1.71)	6.77 (1.70)	7.29 (1.62)	7.39 (1.54)	-9.975	757	< 0.001	0.382
Honest	6.92 (1.51)	6.82 (1.53)	7.13 (1.57)	7.21 (1.50)	-7.397	757	< 0.001	0.257
Competent	7.06 (1.60)	7.02 (1.58)	7.34 (1.54)	7.41 (1.49)	-7.500	757	< 0.001	0.253
Inefficient	3.71 (2.15)	3.45 (2.05)	3.30 (2.21)	3.01 (2.05)	7.160	757	< 0.001	0.215
Confident	7.45 (1.51)	7.48 (1.47)	7.19 (1.56)	7.22 (1.50)	5.333	757	< 0.001	0.175
Rational	7.00 (1.52)	7.00 (1.52)	7.17 (1.62)	7.26 (1.55)	-5.157	757	< 0.001	0.170
Skilled	7.29 (1.56)	7.32 (1.52)	7.43 (1.52)	7.54 (1.48)	-4.235	757	< 0.001	0.146
Scientific	7.05 (1.63)	7.07 (1.61)	7.00 (1.71)	7.10 (1.65)	-0.550	757	0.583	0.018

Key stakeholders: veterinary and animal care workforce

- 1577 U.S. veterinary and animal care workers
- July to October 2020 (COVID-19 Pandemic)
- Queried
 - Communication / Knowledge sources
 - Training, Knowledge & Confidence
 - Job roles & changes with pandemic
 - Contact with co-workers and public
 - PPE use
 - Threat, Efficacy and Barriers
 - Readiness, Willingness, Ability to Respond

Characteristics	n (%)
Job role	
Small animal medicine veterinarian	600 (38)
Small animal medicine technician/assistant	496 (32)
Small animal medicine support staff	77 (5)
Medicine – other veterinarian	80 (5)
Medicine – other technician/assistant	0 (0)
Medicine – other support staff	3 (0)
Animal shelter/control	122 (8)
Zoo/wildlife	47 (3)
Other ^a	129 (8)
Time in job, years	
Minimum	0
Median (IQR)	5 (2 to 12)
Maximum	46
Leadership role	
Yes	895 (57)
Age, years	
Under 40 years	816 (52)
40 years or older	755 (48)
Prefer not to say	4 (0)
Gender	
Male	156 (10)
Female	1,395 (89)
Other/prefer not to say	23 (1)









Kathryn Dalton Sharmaine Miller David Marquez

Key stakeholders: veterinary and animal care workforce

		Table 1. Job and D	Demographic Characteristics (N=1,577)
157	7 U.S. veterinary and animal care	Characteristics	n (%)
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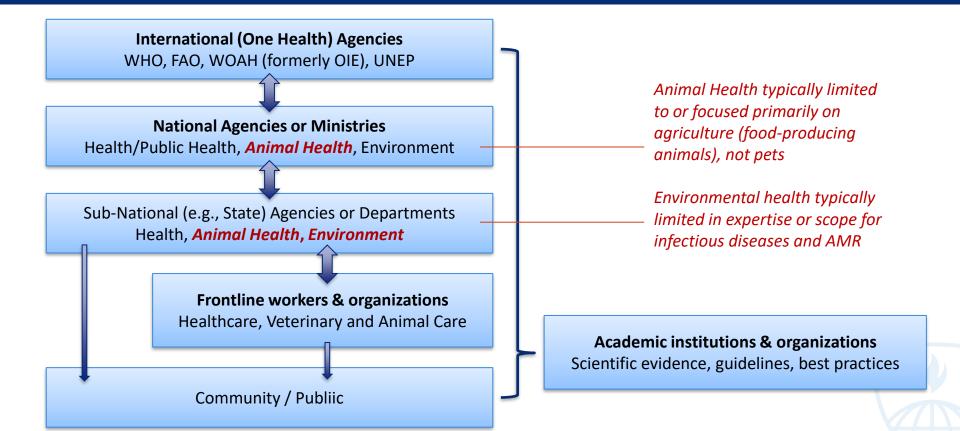




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Kathryn R. Dalton, Kimberly M. Guyer, Francesca Schiaffino, Cusi Ferradas, Jacqueline R. Falke, Erin A. Beasley, Kayla Meza, Paige Laughlin, Jacqueline Agnew, Daniel J. Barnett, Jennifer B. Nuzzo, and Meghan F. Davis. Health Security. ahead of printhtp://doi.org/10.1089/hs.2021.0091

Communication Stakeholders and Process



Communication Stakeholders and Process



AMR communication strategies may not engage less traditional stakeholders (e.g., animal shelter organizations and workers outside of shelter vets; animal control units)

Veterinary services may not reach vulnerable populations (veterinary care deserts)

Academic institutions & organizations Scientific evidence, guidelines, best practices

Conclusions

Communication strategies for AMR should engage diverse One Health stakeholders

- Including animal care workers outside of veterinarians and allied professionals
- Including strategies for engagement tailored to the stakeholder group
- Veterinary and animal care workers may be a trusted source of information
 - Particularly small animal practitioners and allied professionals
 - Leverage established chains of communication
- Addressing barriers and gaps may enhance AMR communication strategies
 - Including companion animal health more explicitly in national and sub-national agencies
 - Engaging environmental health stakeholders more fully in AMR control and communication strategies

Still scratching your head? mdavis65@jhu.edu



