



Antimicrobial resistance in dairy slurry tanks: a critical point for measurement and control



Baker M¹, Williams AD¹, Hooton SPT¹, Helliwell R¹, King E¹, Dodsworth T¹, Baena-Nogueras RM¹, Warry A¹, Ortori CA¹, Todman H¹, Gray-Hammerton CJ¹, Pritchard ACW¹, Iles E¹, Cook R¹, Emes RD¹, Jones MA¹, Kypraios T¹, West H¹, Barrett DA¹, Ramsden SJ¹, Gomes RL¹, Hudson C¹, Millard AD², Raman S¹, Morris C¹, Dodd CER¹, **Kreft JU³**, Hobman JL¹, Stekel DJ¹

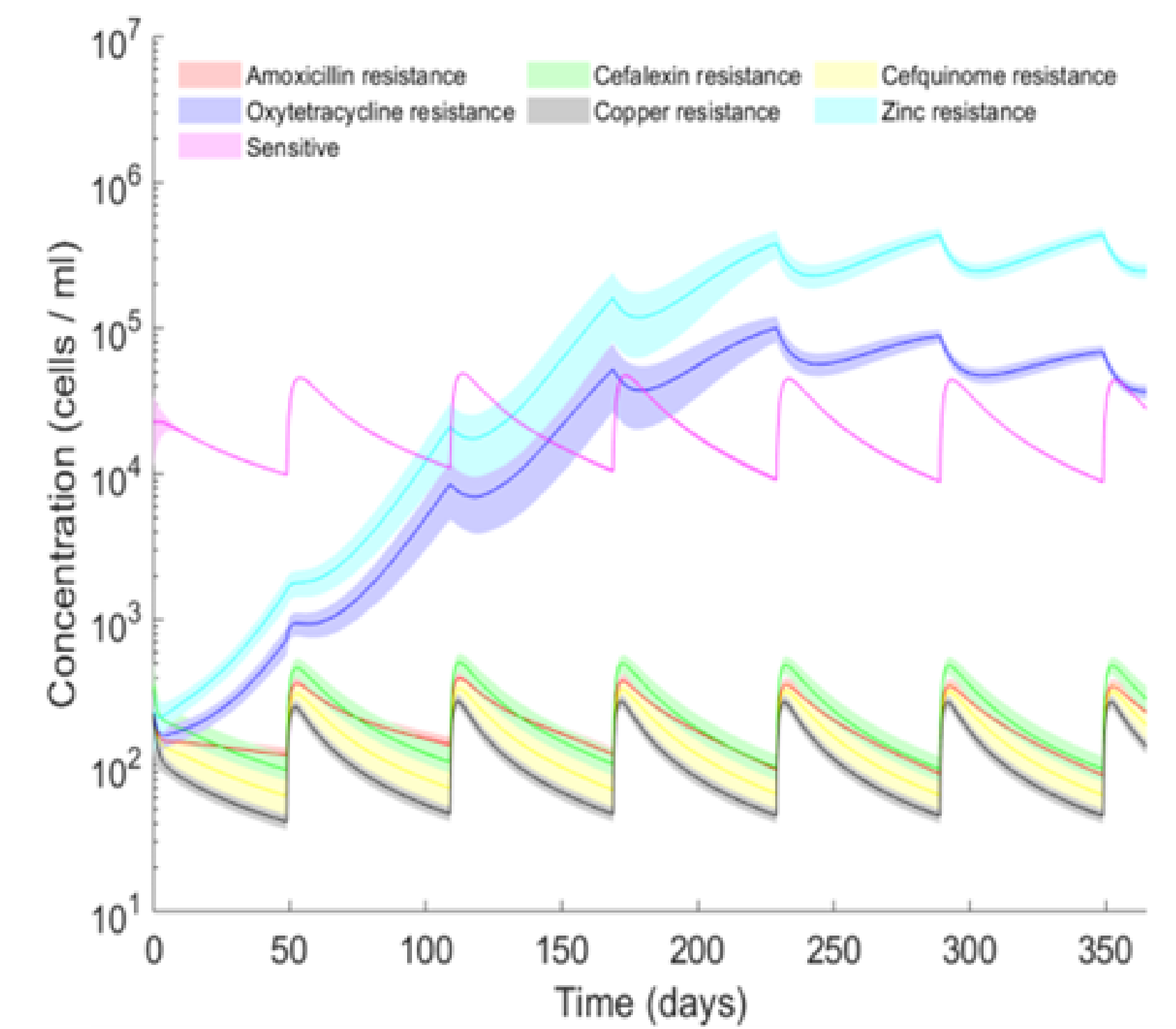
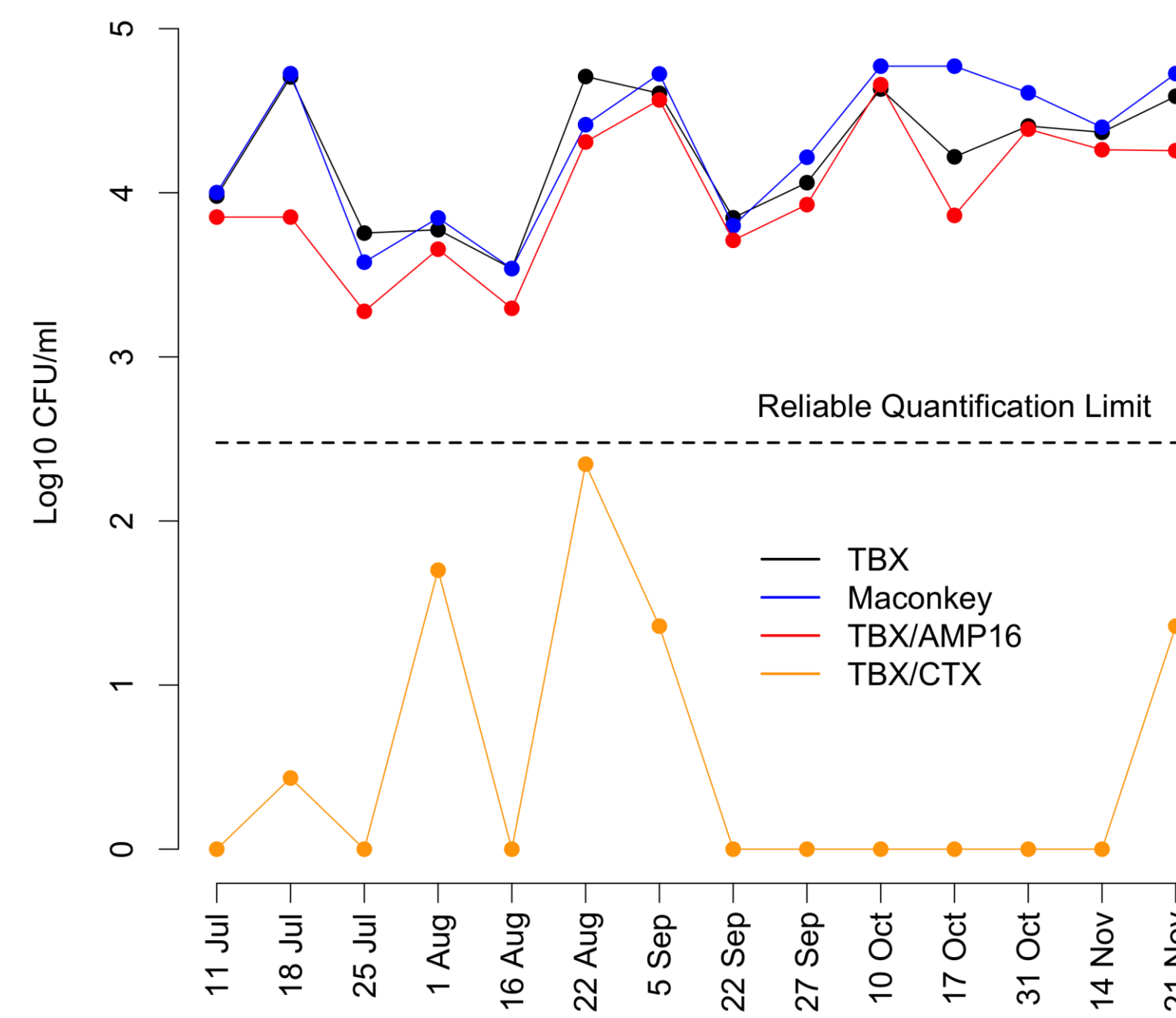
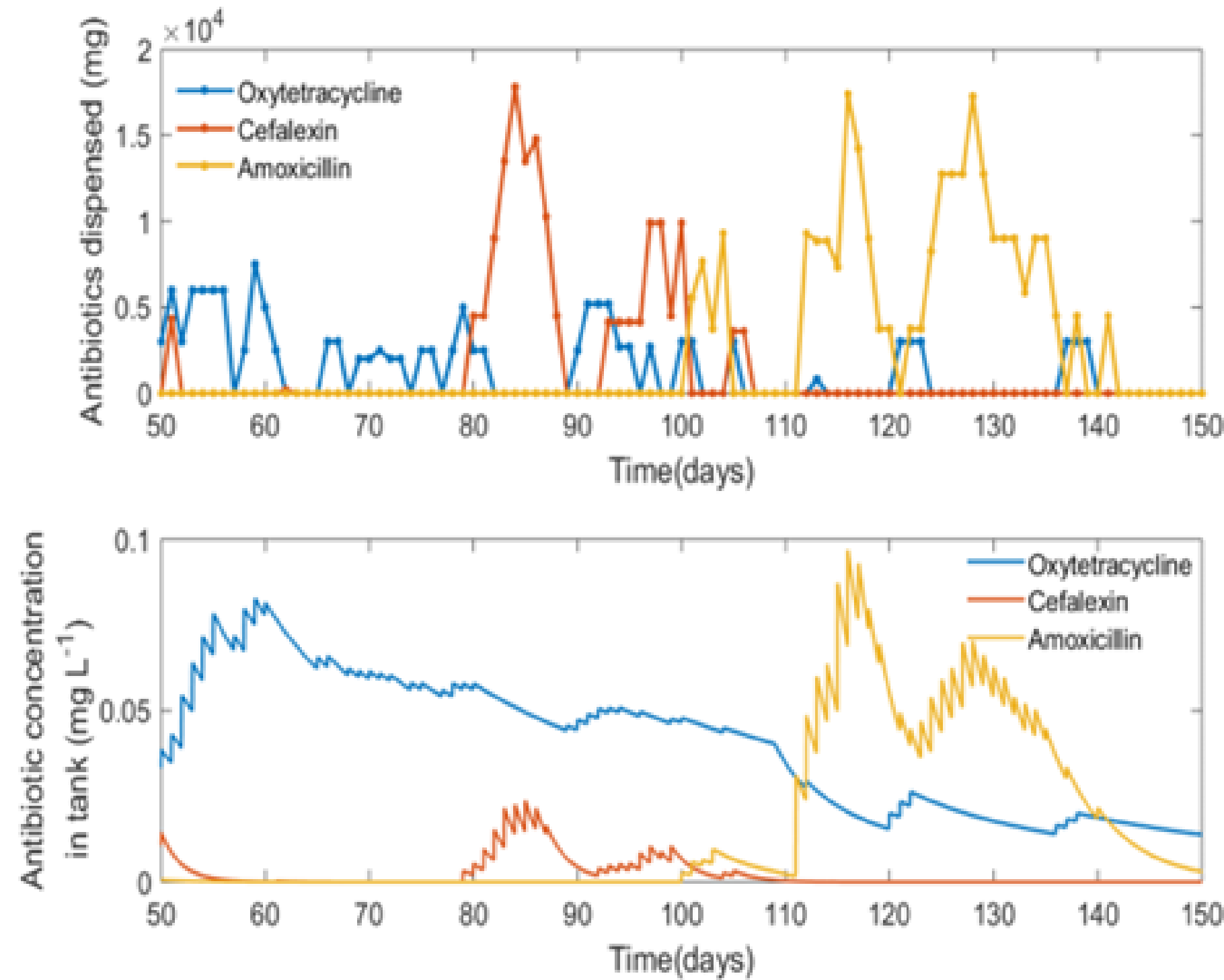
¹University of Nottingham, UK

²University of Leicester, UK

³University of Birmingham, UK

Simplified multidisciplinary workflow: From big tank to mini tank to modelling and then back to big tank

1. Antibiotic prescription records of farm, farm flow model and some measured decay rates fitted to model allowed us to predict antibiotic concentrations in the big slurry tank



Big tank

Model predicts big tank

4. Finally, calibrated model can predict dynamics in big tank to complete the cycle: Resistance to persistent antimicrobials (Oxytet and Zinc) increases, resistance to β -lactams remains low. Saw-tooth pattern caused by periodic emptying of tank.

Mini tanks (12)

2. Because mini tanks (mesocosms) are isolated, without the inflow and outflow of the big tank, it was possible to fit our model to these data

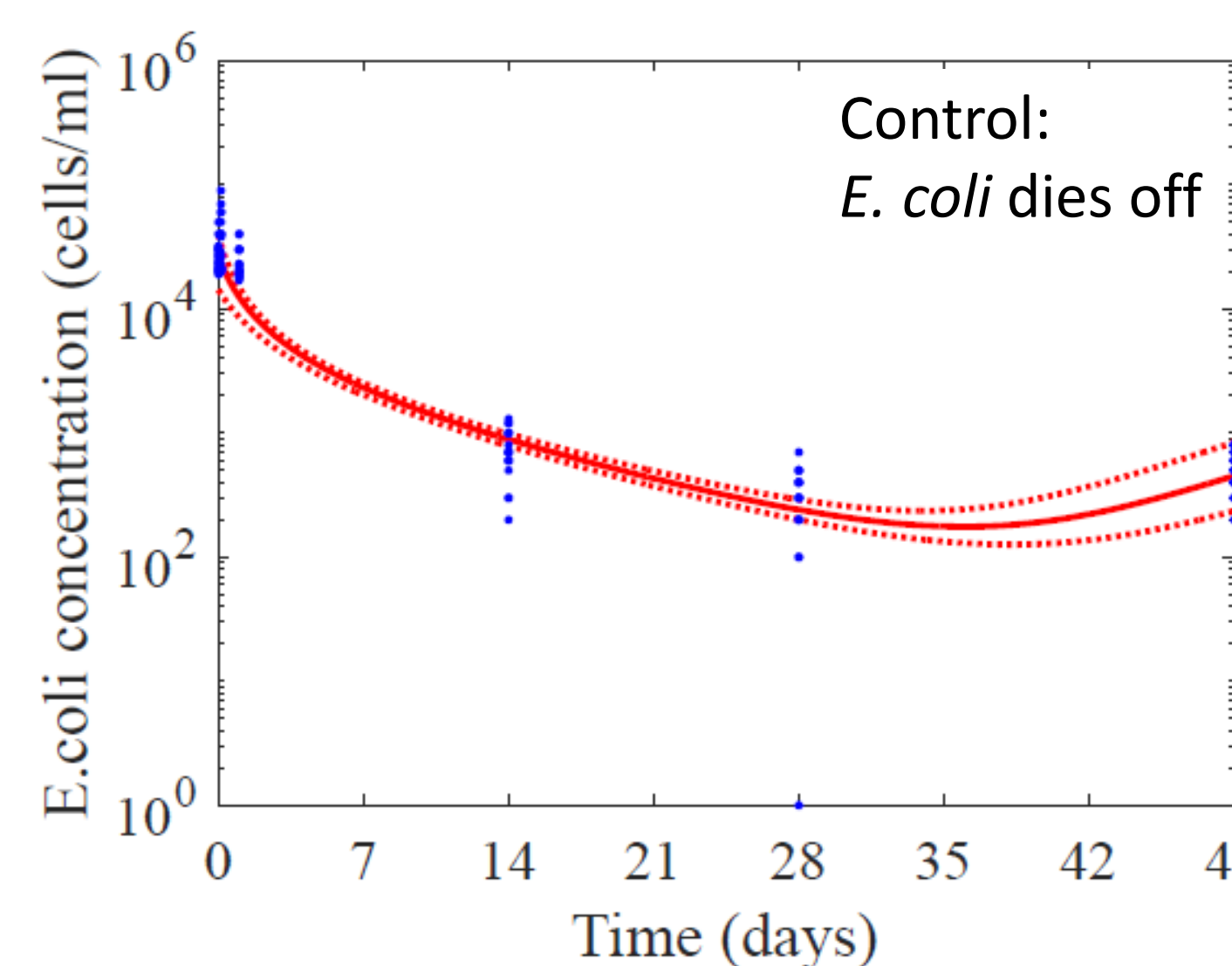


Filling the mini tanks



Data from mini tanks

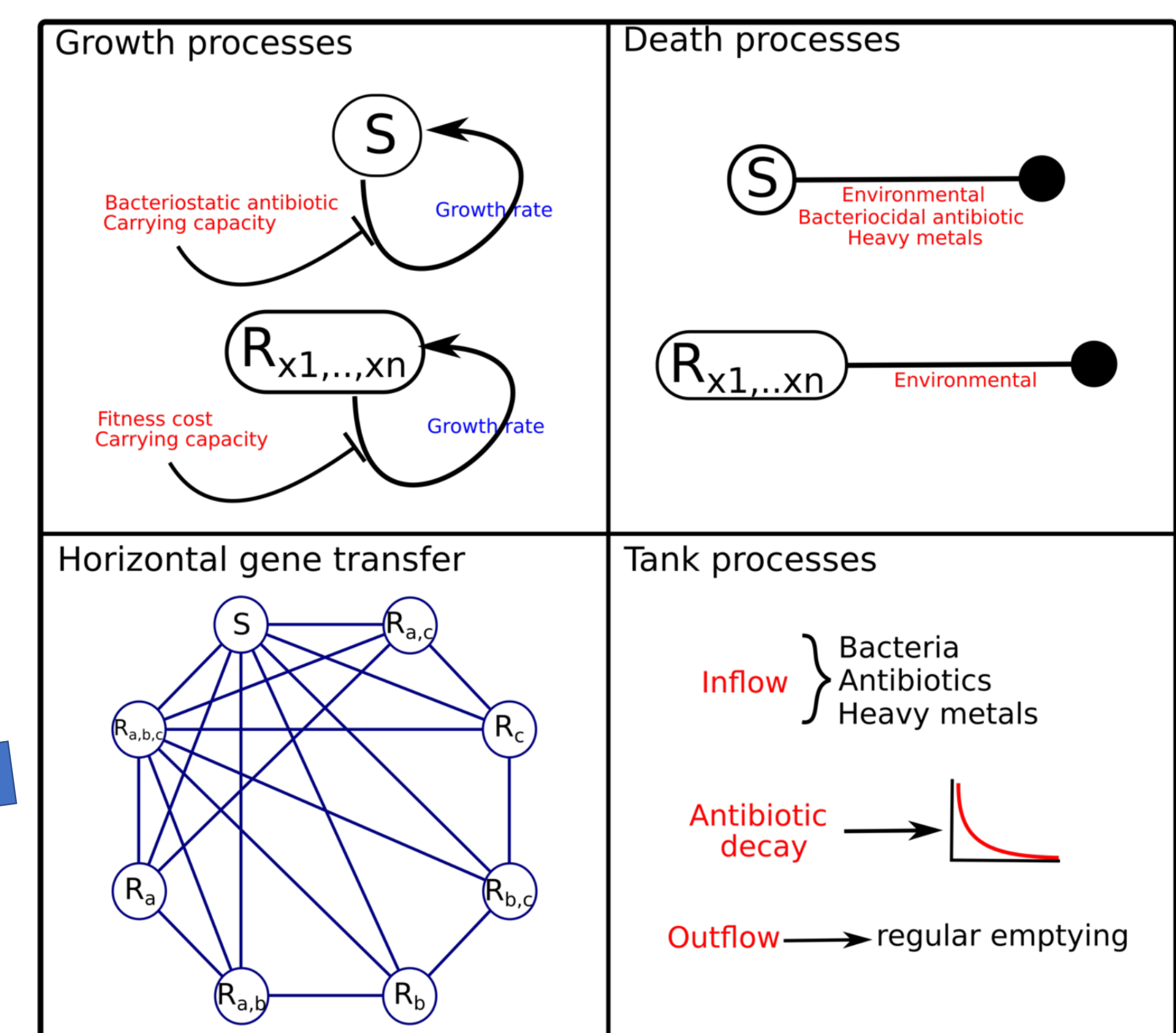
Fitting model to *E. coli* viable counts



Fitting model

Model

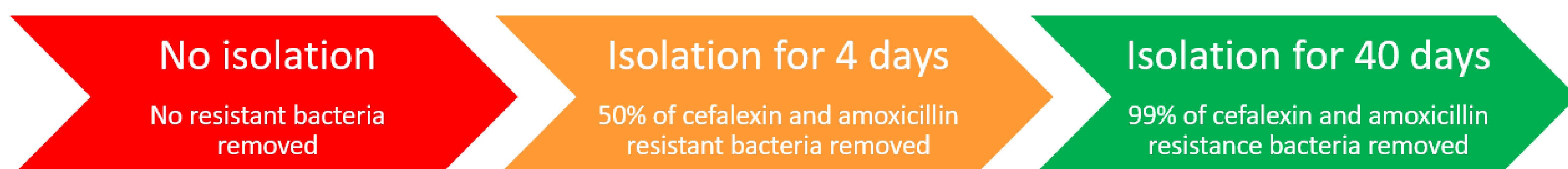
Model is based on growth and death of Sensitive (S) and Resistant (R) bacteria, antibiotic inhibition, fitness costs and HGT



3. Model could be used to infer several parameters from the mini tank experiments, further parameters were obtained by fitting to laboratory growth curves of *E. coli* isolates.

Conclusions

1. Evidence from various time series (culturing, sequencing, chemistry) was consistent so could be integrated by modelling, to predict dynamics in the big tank quite well
2. For farms with already low antibiotic use, further reductions have little effect on AMR levels
3. Use of rapidly degraded antibiotics helpful
4. Storage of slurry before application to fields is a simple and effective mitigation strategy because resistant bacteria die off over time



AMR die off is exponential!