



ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE TERMS

Antibacterial same as antibiotic.

Antibiotic a naturally occurring, semi-synthetic or synthetic substance that kills or inhibits the replication of bacteria.

Antifungal a naturally occurring, semi-synthetic or synthetic substance that kills or inhibits the replication of fungi.

Antimicrobial a naturally occurring, semi-synthetic or synthetic substance that kills or inhibits the replication of microorganisms.

Antimicrobial Resistance the inherited or acquired characteristic of microorganisms to survive or proliferate in concentrations of an antimicrobial that would otherwise kill or inhibit them.

Antiparasitic a naturally occurring, semi-synthetic or synthetic substance that kills or inhibits the replication of parasites.

Antiprotozoal a naturally occurring, semi-synthetic or synthetic substance that kills or inhibits the replication of protozoa.

Antiviral a naturally occurring, semi-synthetic or synthetic substance that destroys or inhibits the replication of viruses.

Bactericidal a naturally occurring, semi-synthetic or synthetic substance that kills bacteria.

Bacteriostatic a naturally occurring, semi-synthetic or synthetic substance that inhibits the replication of bacteria.

Control/metaphylaxis Administration or application of antimicrobial agents to a group of plants/crops or animals containing sick and healthy individuals (presumed to be infected), to minimize or resolve clinical signs and to prevent further spread of the disease ([Codex](#)).

Critically Important Antimicrobials (CIA) antimicrobials classified as such in the most current version of the "[WHO List of Critically Important Antimicrobials for Human Medicine](#)."

Fungicide a substance with fungicidal properties.

Fungistatic a naturally occurring, semi-synthetic or synthetic substance that inhibits the replication of fungi.

Fungicidal a naturally occurring, semi-synthetic or synthetic substance that kills fungi.

Growth Promotion (use) the administration of antimicrobial agents to animals only to increase the rate of weight gain or the efficiency of feed utilization ([OIE](#)).

Highest Priority Critically Important Antimicrobials antimicrobials classified as such in the most current version of the "[WHO List of Critically Important Antimicrobials for Human Medicine.](#)"

Highly Important Antimicrobials antimicrobials classified as such in the most current version of the "[WHO List of Critically Important Antimicrobials for Human Medicine.](#)"

Important Antimicrobials antimicrobials classified as such in the most current version of the "[WHO List of Critically Important Antimicrobials for Human Medicine.](#)"

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations, keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified, and reduce or minimize risks to human and animal health, and/or the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agroecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms ([FAO/WHO](#)).

Medically Important Antimicrobials "All antimicrobial classes* used in human medicine." *Antimicrobial class is made of "antimicrobial agents with related molecular structures, often with a similar mode of action because of interaction with a similar target, and thus subject to similar mechanisms of resistance." as defined in the "[WHO List of Critically Important Antimicrobials for Human Medicine.](#)"

Microorganism viruses and single-cellular species of the kingdoms of bacteria (Archaeobacteria, Eubacteria), Fungi, Protista, and Chromista.

Non-veterinary medical use of antimicrobial agents administration of antimicrobial agents to animals for any purpose other than to treat, control or prevent infectious disease; it includes growth promotion ([OIE](#)).

Parasite an organism living on or in another organism (the host), whose survival is dependent on nutrients from the host.

Pest any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants and plant products, materials or environments, and includes vectors of parasites or pathogens of human and animal disease and animals causing public health nuisance ([IPPC](#)).

Pesticide any substance or mixture of substances of chemical or biological ingredients intended for repelling, destroying or controlling any pest, or regulating plant growth ([FAO/WHO](#)).

Prevent/prophylaxis Administration or application of antimicrobial agents to an individual or a group of plants/crops or animals at risk of acquiring a specific infection or in a specific situation where infectious disease is likely to occur if the antimicrobial agent is not administered or applied ([Codex](#)).

Treat/therapeutic to administer an antimicrobial agent to an individual or a group plants/crops or of animals showing clinical signs of an infectious disease ([Codex](#)).

Veterinary Critically Important Antimicrobials antimicrobials classified as such in the most current version of the "[OIE List of Antimicrobials of Veterinary Importance.](#)"

Veterinary Highly Important Antimicrobials antimicrobials classified as such in the most current version of the "[OIE List of Antimicrobials of Veterinary Importance.](#)"

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