

Now, this is the results from Vanessa Schmidt's PhD, which she undertook at the University of Liverpool Vet School. And this work very nicely showed that antimicrobial use is involved with the selection for resistance, is in fact the single biggest driver of resistance. And what Vanessa did was selected dogs that were being treated with systemic antibiotics, and she took mucosal and faecal samples from them on the day of the treatment, at the end of the treatment.

And then she followed these dogs through for up to three months. And essentially, no matter which marker of resistance she used, and no matter which antibiotic was used, there was an increase in the prevalence of resistance at the end of treatment. And this took about three months to get back to normal. So every time we use an antimicrobial, we're selecting for resistance. And this repetitive use and recurrent causes of especially broad spectrum drugs is a major driver of resistance in veterinary practice.