

DOCUMENT TITLE: REGULATORY DIRECTIVE ON THE USE OF COLISTIN AS COCCIDIOSTAT		
DOC. REF. NO.:	EFFECTIVE DATE:	REVIEW DUE DATE:
NAFDAC-RDCC-013-00	20-05-2025	19-05-2030



NATIONAL AGENCY FOR FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL
(NAFDAC)

REGULATORY DIRECTIVE ON THE USE OF COLISTIN AS COCCIDIOSTAT

1.0.Purpose:

- 1.1. Regulatory Directive on the use of Colistin as coccidiostat stipulates the ban on the use of colistin as a coccidiostat in animal feed.
- 1.2. Antimicrobials are used in veterinary medicine for treating and preventing animal disease.
- 1.3. The global annual consumption of antimicrobials intended for animal use is on the increase and it is believed that excessive use of antimicrobials in animal production is a major factor contributing to the global rise in Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR).
- 1.4. Colistin, an antibiotic for therapeutic purposes in veterinary medicine, is used for the treatment of diseases caused by sensitive bacteria (e.g. *Salmonella* and *Escherichia coli*) in rabbits, pigs, poultry, cattle, sheep and goats.
- 1.5. In poultry and swine production, colistin sulfate is used for the control of coccidiosis and gastrointestinal diseases caused by Gram-negative bacteria, *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella* spp.
- 1.6. Presently, colistin is considered a last line of defense against human infections caused by multidrug resistant gram-negative organisms.

2.0.Scope:

- 2.1. This is a Regulatory Directive to feed millers and animal feed end users on colistin.

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3.0. Directive Details:

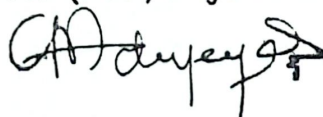
- 3.1. Animal feed millers and end users are banned from the use of colistin as a means for inhibiting reproduction and retarding the development of the parasite in the cells of target hosts.
- 3.2. AMR has been recorded against use of B-lactams, due to the production of b-lactamases; carbapenems, an effective next line of choice, is presently being overcome by the production of carbapenemases.
- 3.3. Colistin, is a last-resort drug for the treatment of infection in humans caused by multidrug-resistant Gram-negative bacteria and was reintroduced to treat carbapenem resistance in Gram-negative bacteria.
- 3.4. Unfortunately, colistin resistance mechanisms have now been documented in Enterobacteriaceae strains capable of producing carbapenemase, causing a global health concern.

Approved By:

Director-General (NAFDAC)

Prof. (Mrs.) Mojisola Christianah Adeyeye

Signature:



Date: 19-05-2025