and simultaneously corticosteroids used in several countries as illegal growth promoters in association with beta-agonists.

Results and Discussion

Results from the official controls can be found in EFSA website. Concerning the non biological samples, the number of positive results and the concentration found are much lower than in the previous decade and only clenbuterol and ractopamine were found. Although animal feed have been analyzed, they have been encountered only in animal drinking water. On the other hand, there are currently no cases reported on human health associated with consumption of meat contaminated with beta-agonists in Portugal.

Conclusions

The economic pressure that has led to illegal use of beta-agonists by livestock producers is probably the same that will lead to its disappearance in the food chain.

References

4. Searby, L.; Aramark to outlaw controversial growth hormones from its supply chain.

Risk Assessment and risk communication of foodborne pathogens

48. Risk-based approach for food safety applied to pork value chain in Vietnam

Nguyen-Viet, H. 1; Sinh, D. X. 2; Hanh 2; T. T. Unger 1; T; Grace, D. 1; Phuc, P. D. 2; Makita, K. 3

Food-borne disease is a major public health issue in Vietnam. The contamination of popular foods can occur all along the food value chain. It is important to understand how and where food safety issues arise to mitigate and prevent food-borne diseases. Risk-based approach is a tool for managing food safety. However, in Vietnam it is rarely applied and the capacity for application is still lacking. However, risk-based approach is rarely applied and the capacity for application is still lacking. This paper describes the risk assessment training and research for pork along pig value chain in Vietnam. Risk assessment short courses and training curriculum were developed and taught at universities to strengthen the risk assessment capacity of partners. In parallel and after the training, risk assessment case studies were conducted to assess health risks related to pork consumption in the context of a pig smallholder value chain and pork traded in informal markets. Microbiotial (Salmonella) in 1275 pork and environmental samples collected at farm, slaughterhouse, and market and consumption level were analyzed. Pork consumption behavior and cross-contamination modalities during pork preparation were assessed. Chemical hazards (antibiotic and heavy metal residues) in 190 pork samples from markets were also analyzed. Results show that Salmonella contamination in carcass swab in slaughterhouse was 39%, and in the final pork at market 45% with an average concentration of 9 MPN/g was recorded. 50% and 16.7% pooled samples were positive with sulfamethazine and chloramphenicol, with an average residue level of 156µg/kg and 0.54 µg/kg respectively. A quantitative risk modeling is being developed and integrates information on contamination along the pork value chain to characterize the health risk caused by Salmonella. Results of risk modeling will be presented and risk mitigation options discussed.

1International Livestock Research Institute;
2Hanoi School of Public Health;
3Rakuno Gakuen University