[Hong Kong]

Ensuring Food Safety: An Important Challenge Today*

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Food Safety Hazards

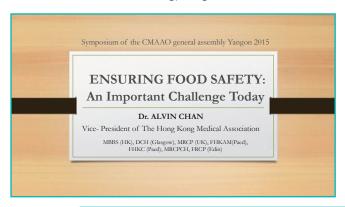
- a. Excessive Metals
 - i. Lead
 - ii. Mercury
 - iii. Cadmium
- b. Bacteria Contamination
 - i. Bacillus cereus
 - ii. Coliform
 - iii. Salmonella
 - iv. Listeria monocytogenes
- c. Radiation Pollution
- d. Illegal Sales of Banned Carcinogen
- e. Chemicals
 - i. Preservative
 - ii. Pesticide

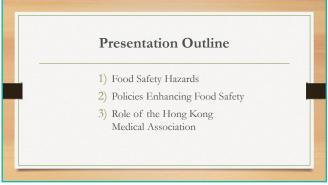
Policies Enhancing Food Safety

- a. Centre for Food Safety-police
 - i. Code of Practice on Food Safety Orders
- b. Report to Department of Health
- c. Regulatory Framework on Nutrition and Health Claims on Infant Formula, Follow-up Formula, and Prepackaged Foods for Infants and Young Children Under the Age of 36 Months in Hong Kong
- d. Vetting of the Food and Drugs (Composition and Labelling) Regulation

Role of the Hong Kong Medical Association

- a. Submissions of response and advice to consultations
- b. Task Force on Nutrition Labelling
 - i. joined hands with 24 other organizations to
 - 1. hold a press conference
 - 2. stage a demonstration
 - 3. put up an advertorial on MingPao to counter the commercial forces
- c. Task Force on Hong Kong Code on Formula Milk
 - Legislative Proposals Relating to Formula Products and Foods intended for Infants and Young Children under the age of 36 months in Hong Kong
- d. Ad Hoc Committee on Toxic Effects of Lead Contaminated Water
 - i. Co-working with the government of departments to respond to the crisis
 - ii. Education and recommendations to doctors through Rapid communication system
 - iii. Public education through mass media and, doctors community networks





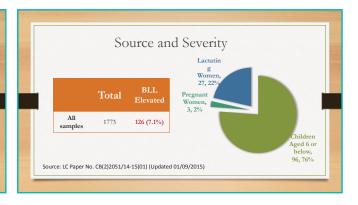
^{*1} This article is based on a presentation made at the Symposium "Ensuring Food Safety: An Important Challenge Today" held at the 30th CMAAO General Assembly and 51st Council Meeting, Yangon, Myanmar, on September 23-25, 2015.

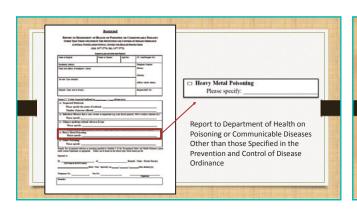
¹ Vice-President, Hong Kong Medical Association (hkma@hkma.org).



Lead in Drinking Water

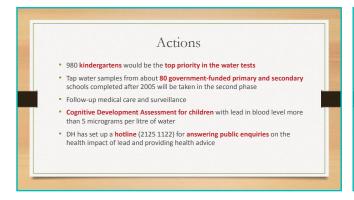








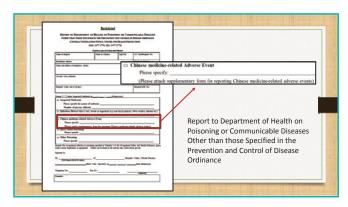
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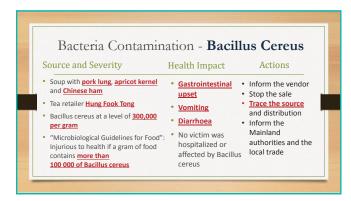
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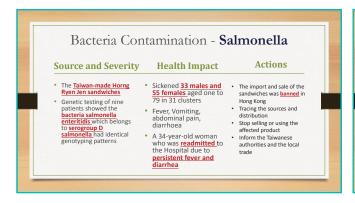




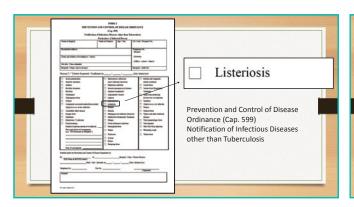












Microbial Contamination of Ingredients
When Making Homemade Ice-cream

Raw eggs: Salmonella infection

U.S. Food and Drug Administration

10 to 80°C in a water bath
10 to 30 minutes

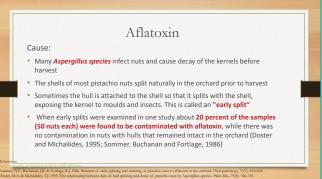
Kill pathogenic bacteria without affecting the texture and flavor of the ice-cream

Microbial Contamination of Ingredients
When Making Homemade Ice-cream

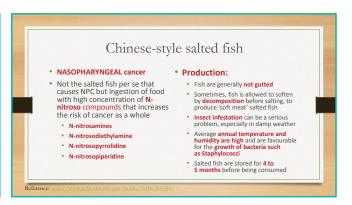
• Dairy products: Listeria monocytogenes
• Able to survive and reproduce below 0°C
• Incompletely sterilized milk are classified as high risk food
• The mortality rate could be as high as 30%
• Homemade ice-creams are free from stabilizers and additives
→ Consume as soon as possible

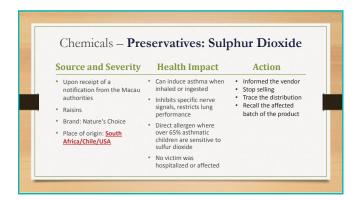
Radiation Pollution **Health Impact** Actions Source and Severity • Radioactive caesium, Received a complaint Not to import any restricted fresh produce caesium-134 and Importing 10 boxes of restricted fresh produce from the five Japanese prefectures Maximum fine of caesium-137, can be carrots from Chiba, released Japan Internal exposure allows the radioactive \$100,000 Imprisonment for 12 Import documents did months The importer was not state that the consignment was material to be distributed in muscle tissue, increasing originated from the cancer risk prefecture concerned





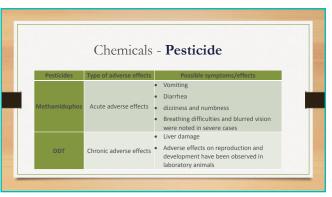
| Group | Description | Food-related Examples |
|-------|--|--|
| 1 | Carcinogenic to humans: • Evidence is sufficient in humans | Aflatoxins, alcoholic beverages, inorganic arsenic compounds, benzo[a]pyrene (B[a]P), chromium (VI)compounds, dioxins, polychlorinated biphenols (PCBs), Chinese-style salted fish |
| 2A | Probably carcinogenic to humans: • Evidence is limited in humans; and is sufficient in experimental animals. | Acrylamide, inorganic lead compounds, certain nitroso compounds resulted from ingested nitrate / nitrite |
| 2B | Possibly carcinogenic to humans: • Evidence is limited in humans; and is less than sufficient in experimental in experimental animals; or • Evidence is inadequate in humans; but is sufficient in experimental animals. | Bracken fern, fumonisin B1, ochratoxin A |
| | Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans: • Evidence is inadequate in humans; and is inadequate or limited in animals. | Chromium (III) compounds, metallic chromium, citrinin, patulin |
| 4 | Probably not carcinogenic to humans | |













POLICIES ENHANCING FOOD SAFETY





