

Ενιαία Υγεία - Οι προκλήσεις στον τομέα των Τροφίμων και της Διατροφής μετά την COVID-19



ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΑΓΡΟΤΙΚΗΣ
ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ & ΤΡΟΦΙΜΩΝ



ΕΝΙΑΙΟΣ ΦΟΡΕΑΣ ΕΛΕΓΧΟΥ ΤΡΟΦΙΜΩΝ

ΕΦΕΤ

Πρόεδρος ΔΣ Ενιαίου Φορέα Ελέγχου Τροφίμων
Μέλος ΔΣ Ευρωπαϊκής Αρχής Ασφάλειας
Τροφίμων (EFSA)

Αντώνης Ζαμπέλας

Καθηγητής Διατροφής του Ανθρώπου
Τμήμα Επιστήμης Τροφίμων και Διατροφής του Ανθρώπου
Γεωπονικό Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών

Honorary Professor
Division of Medicine, Faculty of Medical Sciences
University College London

After COVID-19 era

Viewpoint

After 2 years of the COVID-19 pandemic, translating One Health into action is urgent

Thierry Lefrançois*, Denis Malvy*, Laetitia Atlani-Duault, Daniel Benamouzig, Pierre-Louis Druais, Yazdan Yazdanpanah, Jean-François Delfraissy, Bruno Lina

Introduction

The world is coping with the health, societal, and economic consequences of more than 2 years of the

the emergence of infectious diseases need to be filled to allow the identification and rapid control of zoonotic risks before their introduction in humans. Optimum



Lancet 2023; 401: 789-94

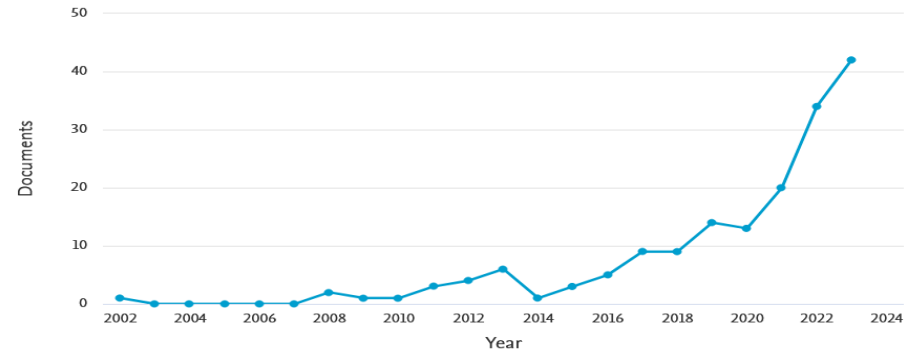
Published Online

October 24, 2022

https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(22)01111-1

Select year range to analyze: 2002 to 2023 Analyze

Documents by year



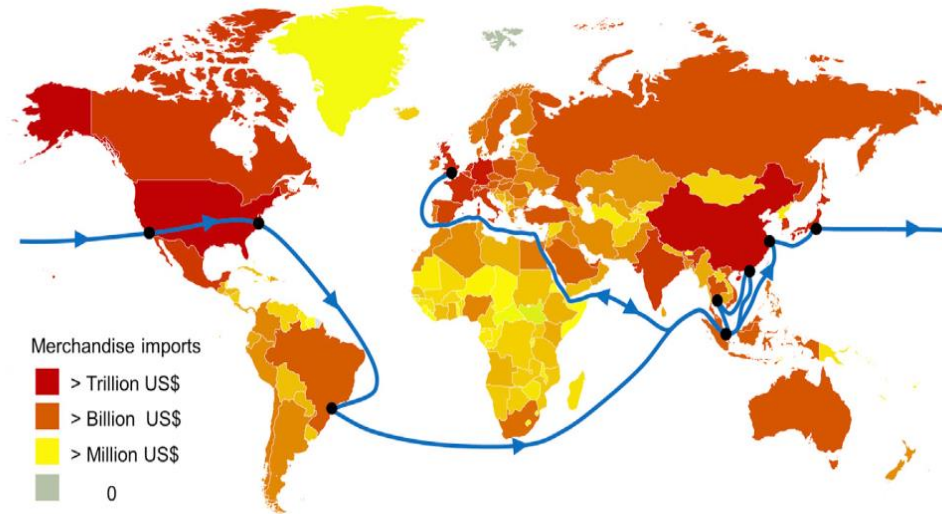
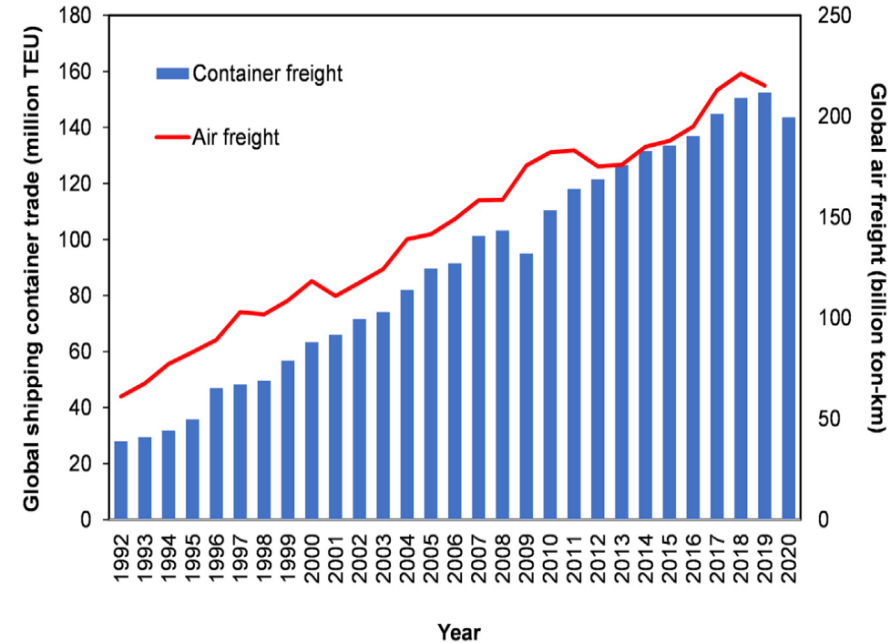
One Health – Ενιαία Υγεία



Fig 1. One Health toward a sustainable healthy future as developed by the OHHLEP. OHHLEP, One Health High-Level Expert Panel.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1010537.g001>

Η παγκοσμιοποίηση επιταχύνει / διευκολύνει την είσοδο Ε.Ο σε νέες περιοχές



ΒΙΟΑΣΦΑΛΕΙΑ ΣΤΑ ΣΥΝΟΡΑ



Keep infectious animal diseases out of the European Union!

Products of animal origin may carry pathogens that cause infectious diseases in animals



There are strict procedures and veterinary controls on the introduction of products of animal origin into the European Union



Travellers (*) must surrender these products for official controls

(* Other than those arriving with small quantities for personal consumption from Anders, Costa, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, San Marino and Switzerland.

Diseases don't respect borders

Did you bring their papers?

Your pet cannot enter the EU without the correct certification



DISEASES DON'T RESPECT BORDERS

WHAT ARE THE RULES?

www.ec.europa.eu

FOOD IMPORTS

Personal imports of small seal dairy products brought into the EU present a risk to our animal health, which can increase various zoonoses that cause zoonotic diseases, such as foot and mouth disease.

So by bringing seal and dairy products into the EU, you risk bringing an animal disease.

Can I bring seal or dairy products into the EU?

In general, you cannot bring into the EU personal dairy products, unless they are in small quantities for personal consumption from Anders, Costa, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, San Marino and Switzerland.

Such products are subject to controls by the competent authorities, which may limit their use.

What about other products of animal origin?

If you want to bring small quantities of products of animal origin other than seal or dairy products, such as meat, eggs, etc., into the EU for personal consumption, please check the rules with the competent authority.

What about infant milk or food?

When bringing into the EU, you must not have used any animal or animal products, and you must ensure that the milk is safe for consumption.

- They do not need to be certified before entering.
- They are not good for baby's health because they are not sterile.
- They are not good for baby's health because they are not sterile.

What happens if I break the rules?

- The products will be seized and destroyed or animal into the EU.
- If you do not declare such items, you will be fined or face criminal prosecution.



EU Veterinary Week 2008
Animal Health - One Health

Do these animals pose any risk?

Sheep
Sheep are not considered high risk animals for the introduction of zoonotic diseases into the EU.

Pig
Pigs are not considered high risk animals for the introduction of zoonotic diseases into the EU.

Goat
Goats are not considered high risk animals for the introduction of zoonotic diseases into the EU.

Chicken
Chickens are not considered high risk animals for the introduction of zoonotic diseases into the EU.

Turkey
Turkeys are not considered high risk animals for the introduction of zoonotic diseases into the EU.

Rabbit
Rabbits are not considered high risk animals for the introduction of zoonotic diseases into the EU.

Horse
Horses are not considered high risk animals for the introduction of zoonotic diseases into the EU.

Dog
Dogs are not considered high risk animals for the introduction of zoonotic diseases into the EU.

Cat
Cats are not considered high risk animals for the introduction of zoonotic diseases into the EU.

Bird
Birds are not considered high risk animals for the introduction of zoonotic diseases into the EU.

Fish
Fish are not considered high risk animals for the introduction of zoonotic diseases into the EU.

Shellfish
Shellfish are not considered high risk animals for the introduction of zoonotic diseases into the EU.

Insect
Insects are not considered high risk animals for the introduction of zoonotic diseases into the EU.

ΖΩΟΝΟΣΟΙ-ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑ ΥΓΕΙΑ

Φυματίωση

Εκρίζωση της Φυματίωσης των Βοοειδών

Βρουκέλλωση

Έλεγχος και εκρίζωση της Βρουκέλλωσης των βοοειδών των αιγών και των προβάτων

Ιός του Πυρετού του Δυτικού Νείλου

Επιτήρηση του ιού του Πυρετού του Δυτικού Νείλου στα ιπποειδή, τα πτηνά και σε άλλα ζώα ευαίσθητα στον ιό Γρίπη των πτηνών

Σαλμονέλλωση

Εθνικά Προγράμματα Ελέγχου στις όρνιθες ωοπαραγωγής και κρετοπαραγωγής και τις ινδόρνιθες αναπαραγωγής και πάχυνσης

Η προσέγγιση της IPPC/FAO στην ενιαία υγεία

Διεθνής σύμβαση για την προστασία των φυτών

Strategic Objectives

- Enhance global food security and increase sustainable agricultural productivity
- Protect forests and the environment from the impacts of plant pests
- Facilitate safe trade development and economic growth



Η απειλή για την υγεία των φυτών

1. Οι συνθήκες:



Η αύξηση του Διεθνούς Εμπορίου σε συνδυασμό με την Κλιματική Αλλαγή

2. Η απειλή:



ΝΕΟΙ και ΑΝΑΔΥΟΜΕΝΟΙ ΕΠΙΒΛΑΒΕΙΣ ΟΡΓΑΝΙΣΜΟΙ ΚΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΑΣ.

3. Το Αποτέλεσμα:



Η Φυτοϋγεία μιας περιοχής διατρέχει αυξημένο κίνδυνο (φυτικό κεφάλαιο, οικονομία, φυσικό περιβάλλον)



Επιβλαβείς Οργανισμοί Καραντίνας

- Πρόκειται για επιβλαβείς οργανισμούς που δεν υπάρχουν σε μία χώρα ή σε μια περιοχή,
- Έχουν **υψηλή οικολογική, οικονομική, κοινωνική και πολιτιστική επίπτωση,**
- Είναι υπό τον επίσημο έλεγχο του Κράτους.



Άξονες έρευνας στο πλαίσιο της Ενιαίας Υγείας

- Προστασία της φυτουγείας μέσω της χρήσης βιολογικών και χημικών φυτοπροστατευτικών προϊόντων
- Ελαχιστοποίηση των κινδύνων
 - (α) της ανθρώπινης έκθεσης σε υπολείμματα φυτοφαρμάκων, παθογόνων και μυκοτοξινών, και
 - (β) της ανάπτυξης ανθεκτικότητας στα αντιμικροβιακά και στα εντομοκτόνα

MRA in One Health approach

For instance,
while a zero-tolerance strategy against a foodborne
hazard might reduce microbial safety risks.....

it may lead to

- an increased used of **chemical preservatives...**
- a significant increase in **food prices** and **food waste.....**
- which would negatively impact **food security**
- and ultimately contribute to **health inequalities.**

Human Health Risk



Environment



Food Prices



Animal Welfare



Food Security

Προγράμματα δειγματοληψίας και ανάλυσης

ΜΙΚΡΟΒΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΙ ΠΑΡΑΓΟΝΤΕΣ

MF.01	Salmonella spp.
MF.02	Salmonella spp. & Listeria monocytogenes
MF.04	Listeria monocytogenes
MF.05	Listeria monocytogenes (διερευνητικό)
MF.09	Staphylococcus aureus
MF.10	Εντεροτοξίνες σταφυλόκοκκου
MF.16	Αλκαλική Φωσφατάση
MF.18	Αντιμικροβιακή αντοχή

ΧΗΜΙΚΟΙ ΠΑΡΑΓΟΝΤΕΣ

CF.01	Φυτοπροστατευτικές ουσίες
CF.05	Μέταλλα και άλλα στοιχεία
CF.12	Πρόσθετα
CF.19	Υλικά σε επαφή

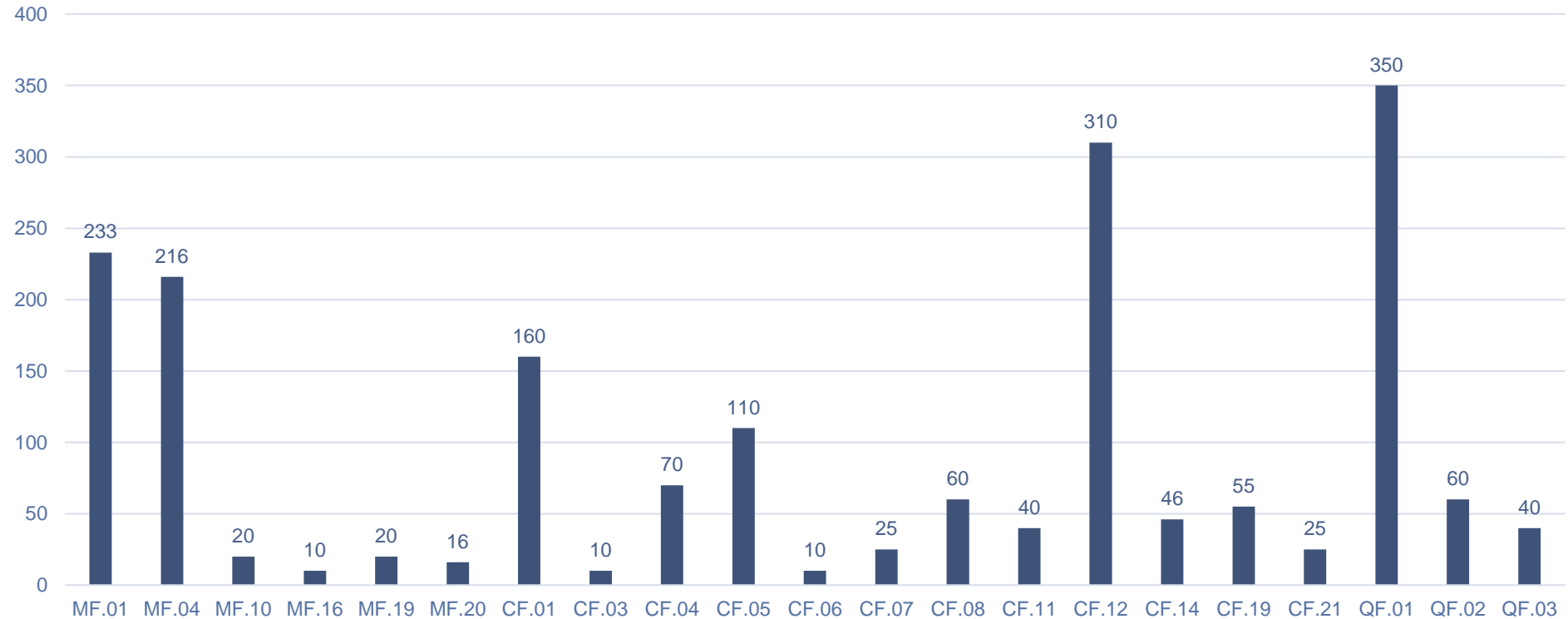
ΠΑΡΑΓΟΝΤΕΣ ΠΟΙΟΤΗΤΑΣ

QF.01	Ελαιόλαδο
QF.02	Μέλι
QF.03	Γαλακτοκομικά

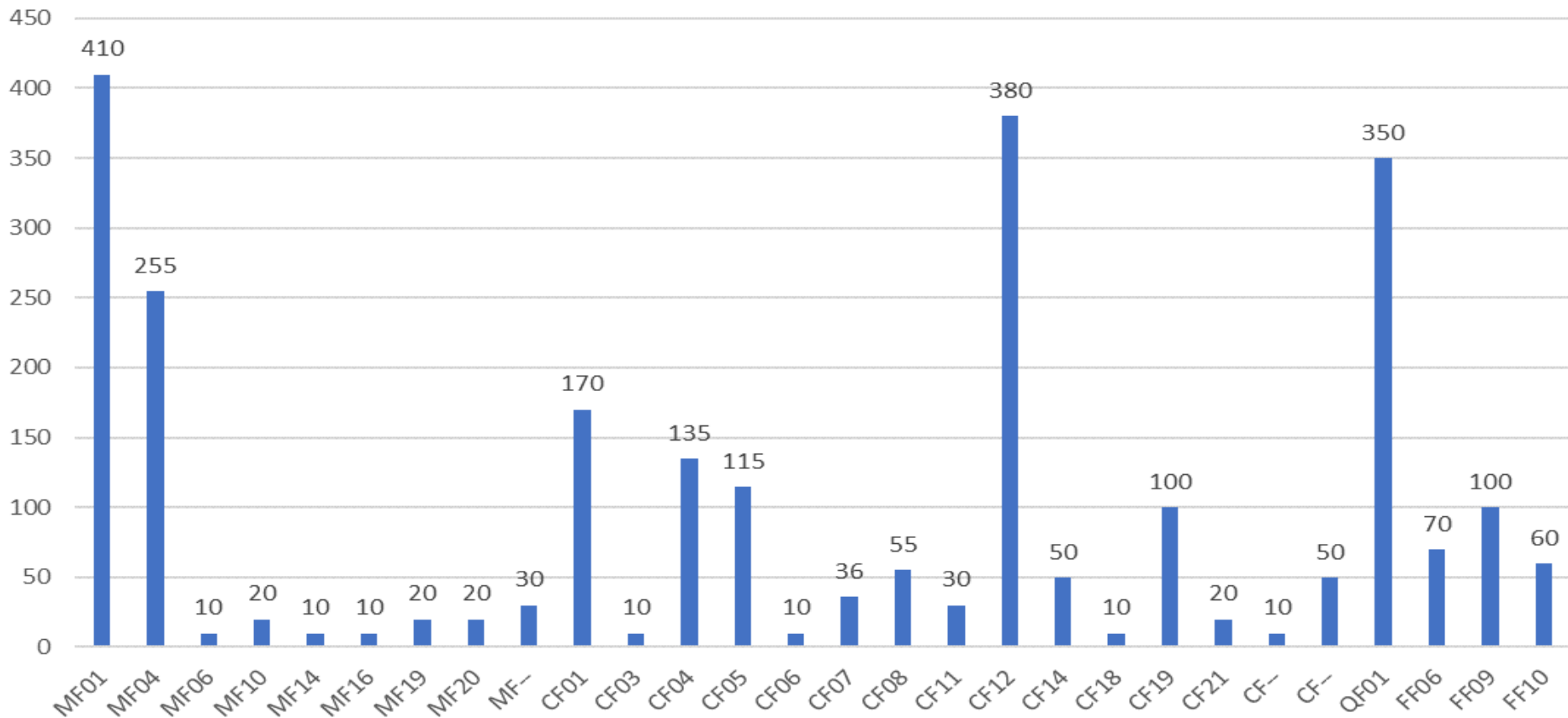
ΑΥΘΕΝΤΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ/ΑΠΑΤΗ ΤΡΟΦΙΜΩΝ

FF.06	Αυθεντικότητα - Νοθεία ελαιολάδου
-------	-----------------------------------

Προβλεπόμενος αριθμός δειγματοληψιών 2023

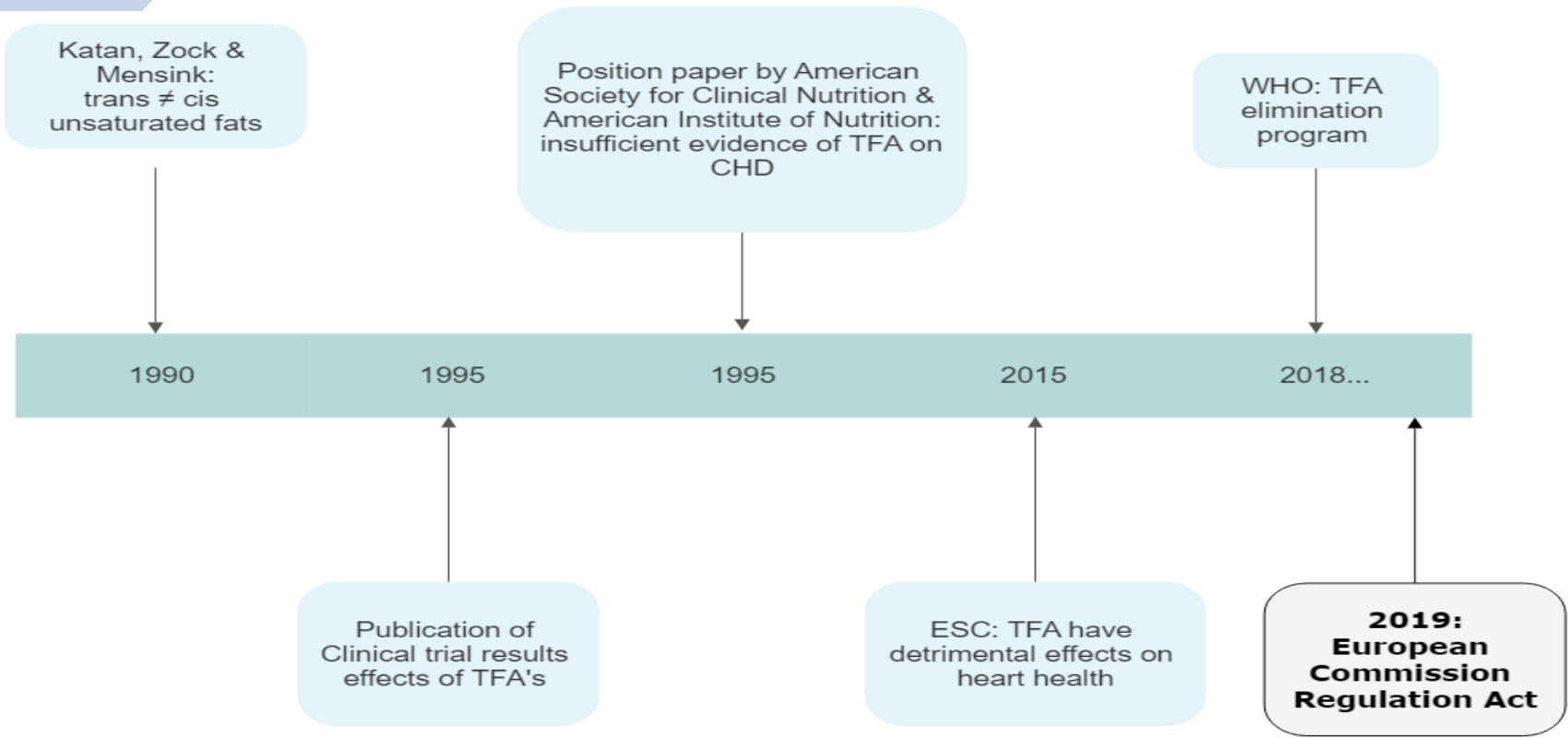


Προβλεπόμενος αριθμός δειγματοληψιών 2024





ΤΡΟΦΙΜΟ – ΔΙΑΤΡΟΦΗ



Katan, Zock & Mensink:
trans ≠ cis
unsaturated fats

1990

1995

Position paper by American Society for Clinical Nutrition & American Institute of Nutrition: insufficient evidence of TFA on CHD

1995

Publication of Clinical trial results effects of TFA's

ESC: TFA have detrimental effects on heart health

2015

WHO: TFA elimination program

2018...

2019:
European Commission Regulation Act

ΚΑΝΟΝΙΣΜΟΣ (ΕΕ) 2019/649 ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗΣ

της 24ης Απριλίου 2019

για την τροποποίηση του παραρτήματος III του κανονισμού (ΕΚ) αριθ. 1925/2006 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου όσον αφορά τα trans-λιπαρά, πλην των trans-λιπαρών που αποτελούν φυσικά συστατικά του λίπους ζωικής προέλευσης

Άρθρο 1

Η περιεκτικότητα σε trans-λιπαρά, πλην των trans-λιπαρών που αποτελούν φυσικά συστατικά του λίπους ζωικής προέλευσης, σε τρόφιμα που προορίζονται για τον τελικό καταναλωτή και σε τρόφιμα που προορίζονται για προμήθεια εμπόρων λιανικής, δεν υπερβαίνει τα 2 γραμμάρια ανά 100 γραμμάρια λίπους.



Original Research

Trans fatty acid intake increases likelihood of dyslipidemia especially among individuals with higher saturated fat consumption

Emmanuella Magriplis^{1,*}, Georgios Marakis², Sotiria Kotopoulou^{1,2}, Androniki Naska³, George Michas¹, Renata Micha^{4,5}, Demosthenes Panagiotakos⁶, Antonis Zampelas^{1,2}

Main food group contribution to TFA in total population

The three most contributing food groups to TFA intake in adults in Greece are cheese, processed/refined grains such as pies/pastries and fried fish

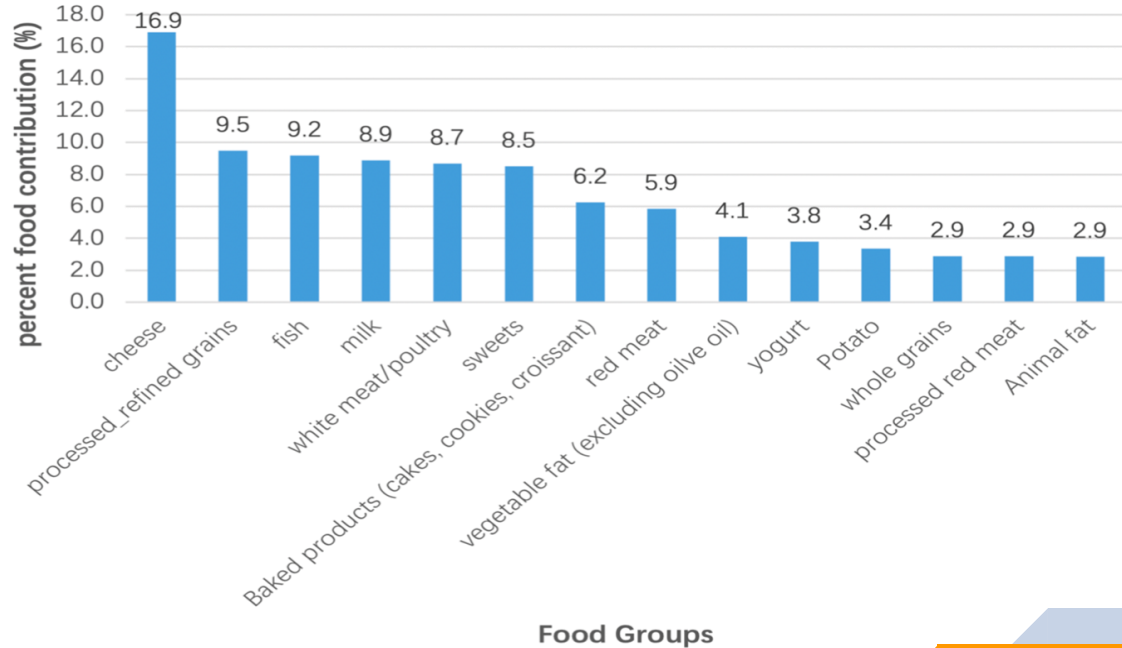
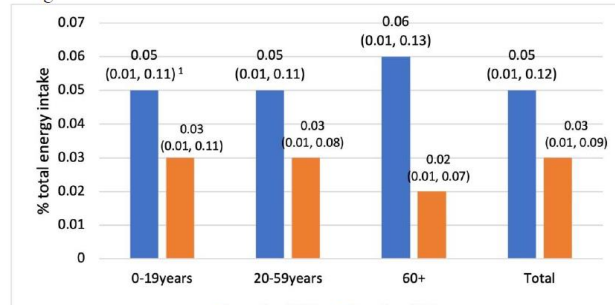
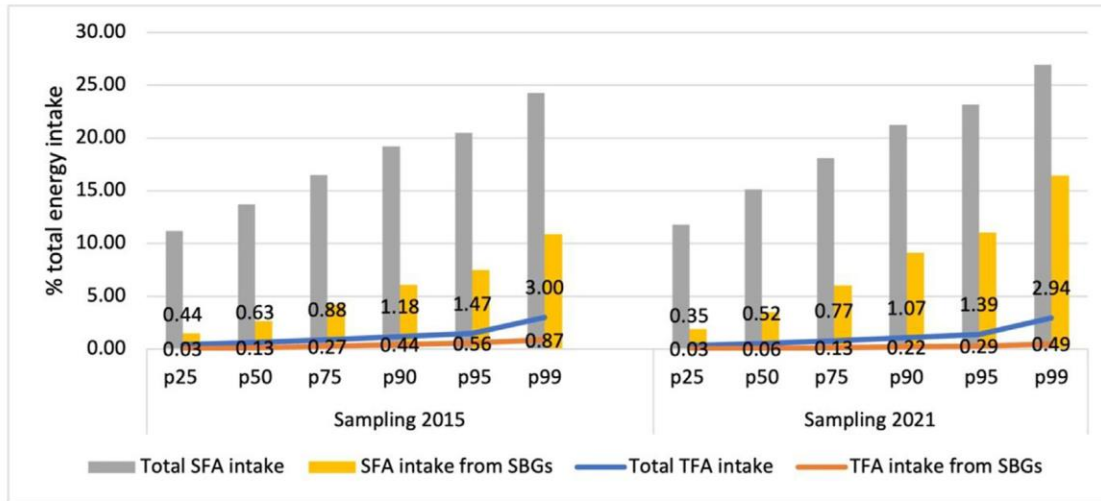


Figure 3. i-TFA intake from SBGs, as % of daily total energy intake, in total and by age group using substitution models*.



Essential in public health to specify replacers

Trans Fat intake in Greece before and after the trans policy & food reformulation



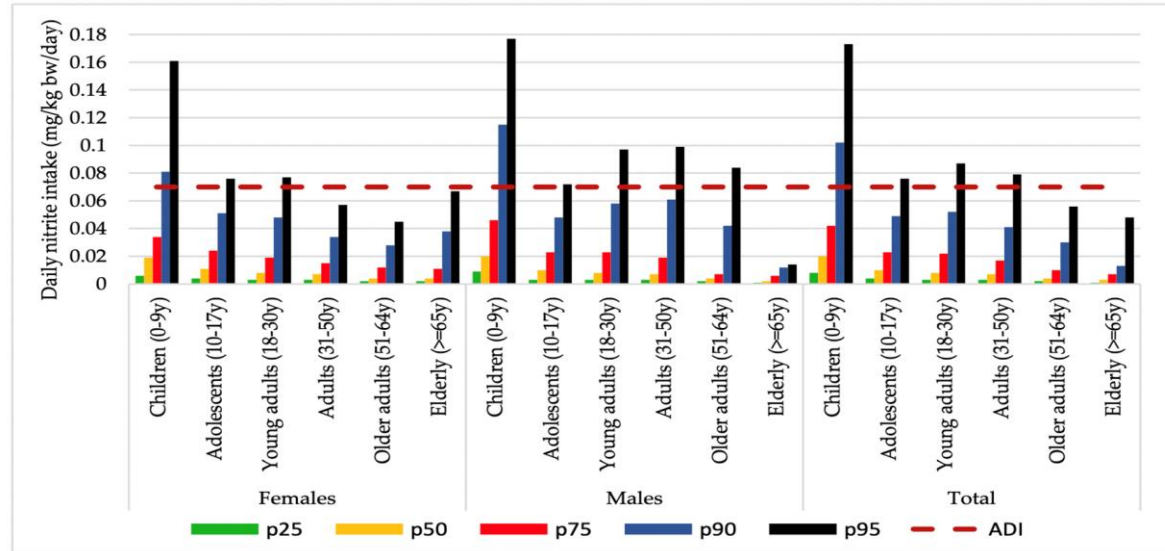
Substitution models: measured SFA and TFA content in savory baked goods in 2021 were Placed from those measured during the HNNHS study years (2015) to evaluate TFA intake amounts post Regulation (EU)2019/649 if food intakes remained unaltered

Article

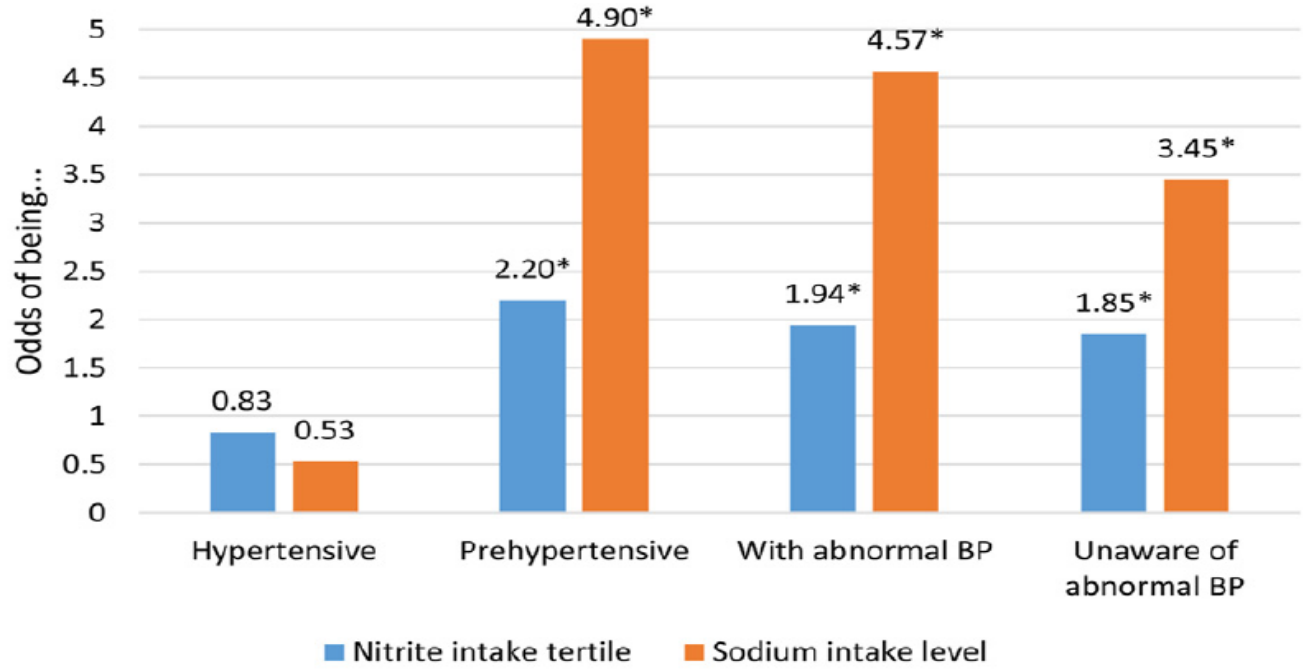
Risk assessment of nitrite and nitrate intake from processed meat products: Results from the Hellenic National Nutrition and Health Survey (HNNHS)

Sotiria Kotopoulou ^{1,2}, Antonis Zampelas ^{1,2} and Emmanuella Magriplis ¹

Distribution of daily total nitrite intake (mg/kg bw/day) by sex and age group, in comparison to ADI of 0.07 mg/kg bw/day for nitrite



Likelihood of being hypertensive, prehypertensive, with abnormal BP and unaware of having abnormal BP by tertile intake of nitrite from processed meat products and total sodium intake level





2023/2108

9.10.2023

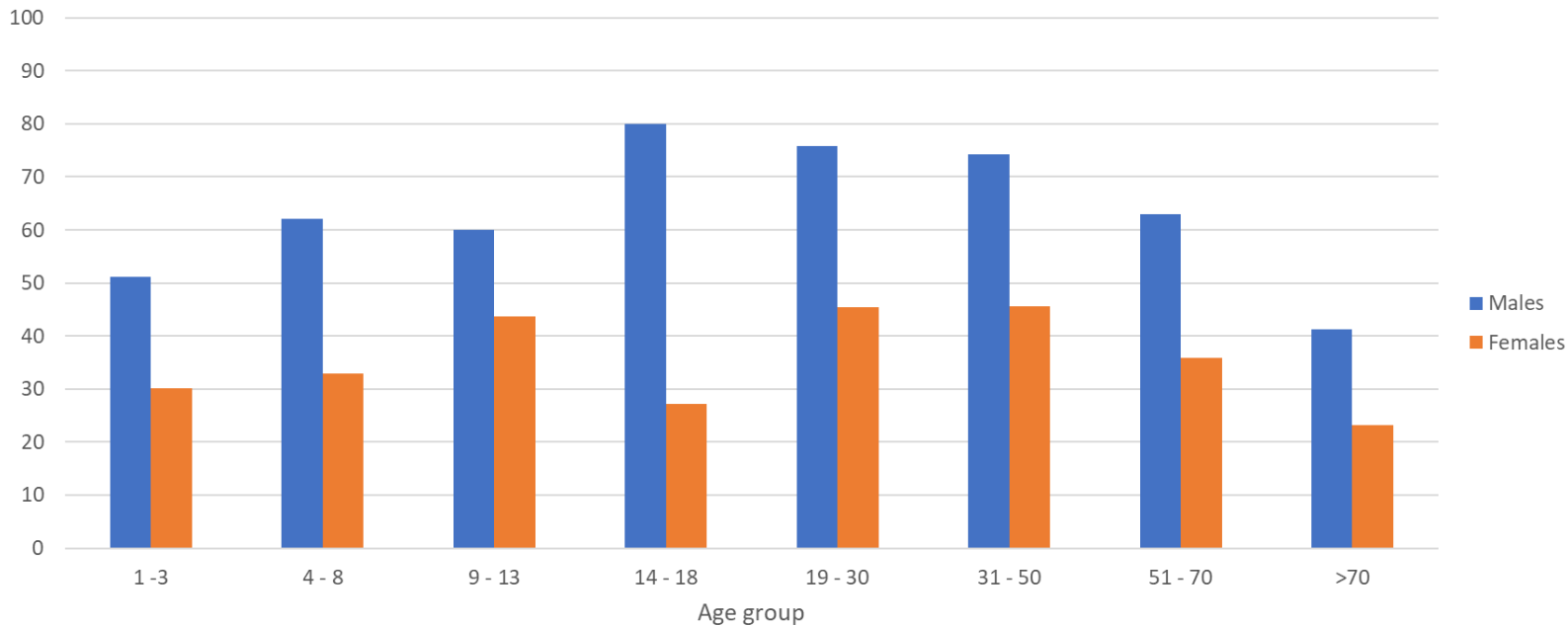
ΚΑΝΟΝΙΣΜΟΣ (ΕΕ) 2023/2108 ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗΣ

της 6ης Οκτωβρίου 2023

για την τροποποίηση του παραρτήματος II του κανονισμού (ΕΚ) αριθ. 1333/2008 του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου και του Συμβουλίου και του παραρτήματος του κανονισμού (ΕΕ) αριθ. 231/2012 της Επιτροπής όσον αφορά τα πρόσθετα τροφίμων νιτρώδη (Ε 249-250) και νιτρικά άλατα (Ε 251-252)

(Κείμενο που παρουσιάζει ενδιαφέρον για τον ΕΟΧ)

ΠΟΣΟΣΤΟ ΠΛΗΘΥΣΜΟΥ ΜΕ ΥΨΗΛΗ ΣΥΝΗΘΗ ΠΡΟΣΛΗΨΗ ΝΑΤΡΙΟΥ > UL



Voluntary Food Reformulations

Based on dietary recommendations for a “healthier” food product based on consumption data of high population intakes

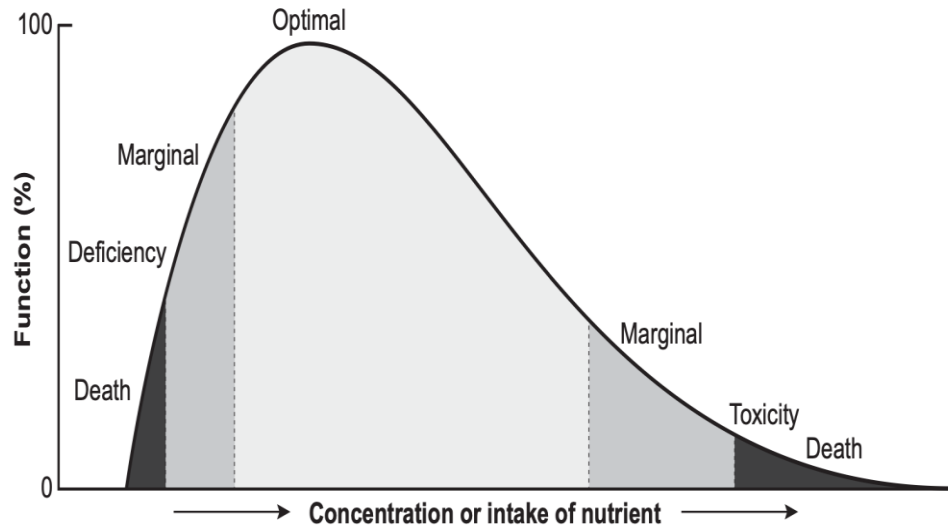
- Salt
- Saturated Fat
- Sugar (added)

Reformulations also seen for many vitamins & minerals

- Has been shown through RCT’s to improve micronutrient intakes and status of various population groups
- Safety issue

Voluntary Food Reformulations





- Potential misplaced emphasis if not based on population based data/needs
- Risk management: setting upper fortification levels in foods and supplements to avoid deficiencies & toxicities
- Task Force on Maximum amounts of vitamins and minerals in food supplements and fortified foods (European Commission)



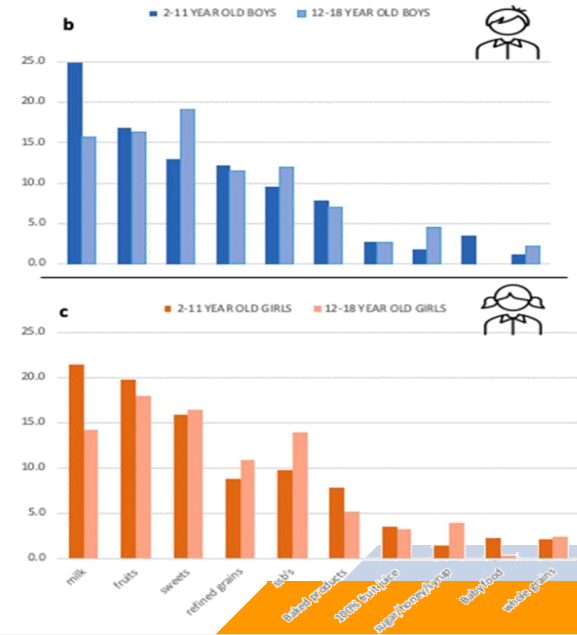
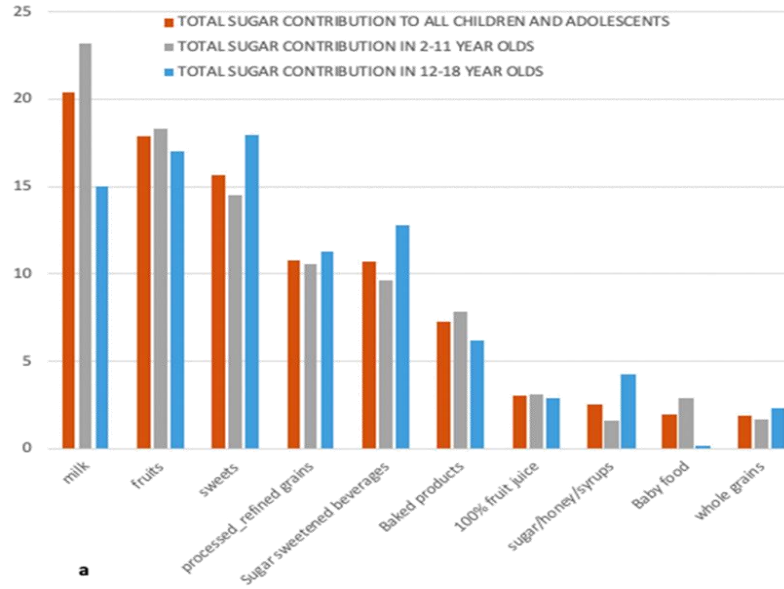
Hypothetical micronutrient intake/status distribution

Article

Dietary Sugar Intake and Its Association with Obesity in Children and Adolescents [†]





Emmanuella Magriplis ^{1,*}, George Michas ¹, Evgenia Petridi ², George P. Chrousos ³, Eleftheria Roma ³, Vassiliki Benetou ⁴, Nikos Cholopoulos ⁵, Renata Micha ^{6,7}, Demosthenes Panagiotakos ⁸ and Antonis Zampelas ¹

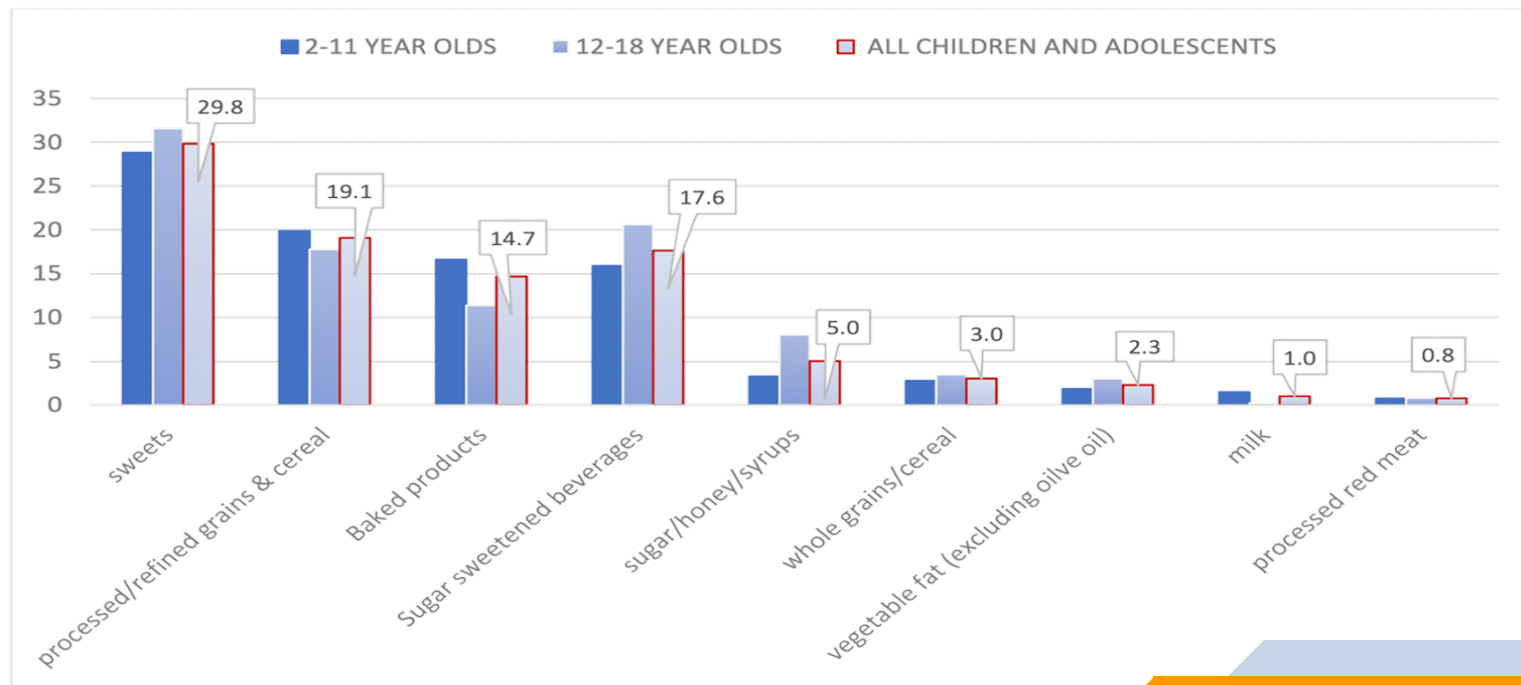
Total sugar contribution in children and adolescents, in total sample and by sex. (a) all children and adolescents; (b) boys (c) girls



Article

Dietary Sugar Intake and Its Association with Obesity in Children and Adolescents [†]

Emmanuella Magriplis ^{1,*}, George Michas ¹, Evgenia Petridi ², George P. Chrousos ³, Eleftheria Roma ³, Vassiliki Benetou ⁴, Nikos Cholopoulos ⁵, Renata Micha ^{6,7}, Demosthenes Panagiotakos ⁸ and Antonis Zampelas ¹



Main food groups contributors to added sugar intake in children and adolescents

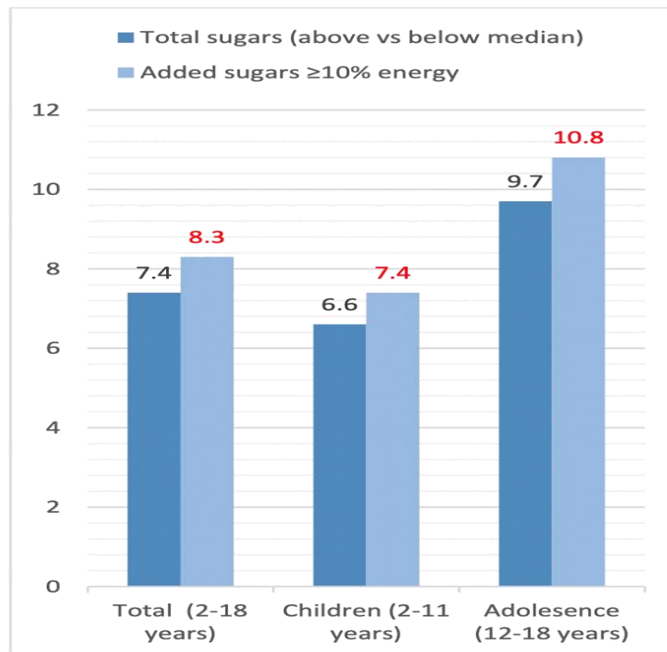
Article

Dietary Sugar Intake and Its Association with Obesity in Children and Adolescents [†]

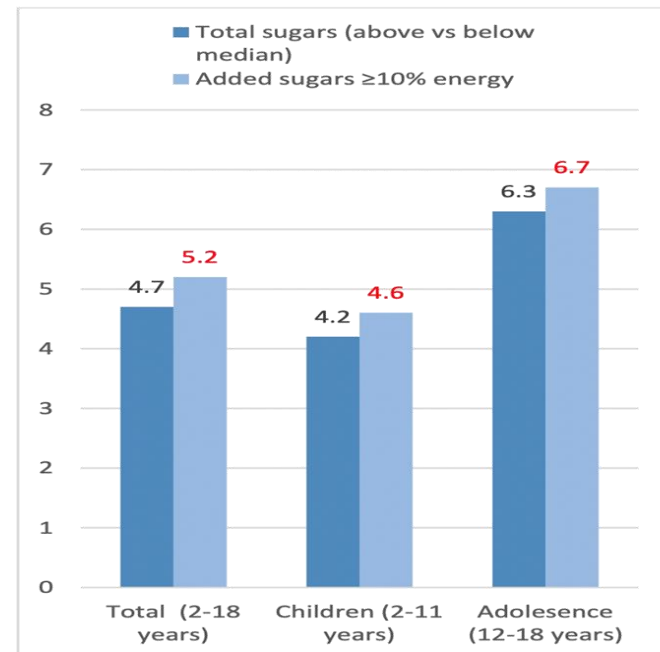
Emmanuella Magriplis ^{1,*}, George Michas ¹, Evgenia Petridi ², George P. Chrousos ³, Eleftheria Roma ³, Vassiliki Benetou ⁴, Nikos Cholopoulos ⁵, Renata Micha ^{6,7}, Demosthenes Panagiotakos ⁸ and Antonis Zampelas ¹

Predicted probability of being overweight/obese for children and adolescents by total- and added-sugar intake

(a) Accounting for food groups. (b) Accounting for macronutrient intake.; values in red represent predicted probability when consuming added sugars $\geq 10\%$ of energy. when consuming added sugars $\geq 10\%$ of energy.



(a) Accounting for food groups







(b) Accounting for macronutrient intake

Odds of overweight/obesity in total sample using 2 models: (a) food groups and (b) macronutrients

	Model 1		Model 2	
	Odds Ratio	[95% Conf.Interval]	Odds Ratio	[95% Conf.Interval]
Total Sugar, % energy (above vs below median)	2.33	1.298 4.183	1.69	1.008 2.817
Added Sugars, % energy (above vs below median)	2.64	1.459 4.789	1.80	1.046 3.124
Added Sugars \geq 10% energy	2.57	1.398 4.717	1.77	1.008 3.096

Results following mixed effects logistic regression; for total sugars population median was used; reference population were children <50th percentile. Model 1 includes: animal- and plant- protein, non-milk dairy, fruit, and vegetable intakes, adjusted for energy; Model 2 includes: macronutrient intakes (fiber, fat, protein, other non-sugar carbohydrates). Both models were adjusted for children's and adolescent's activity level (IPAQ), total screen time and for the primary guardian's educational level and professional status. Significance at $\alpha = 5\%$.

The impact of ultra-processed foods on obesity and cardiometabolic comorbidities in children and adolescents: a systematic review

Evgenia Petridi ¹, Kalliopi Karatzi², Emmanuella Magriplis ², Evelina Charidemou^{1,3},
Elena Philippou ^{1,4}, and Antonis Zampelas ^{2,*}

Data Extraction:

A total of 17 observational studies among children and adolescents aged 18 years were eligible for inclusion in this review

Data Analysis:

Most studies (14/17) showed that an increase in UPFs was associated with a higher prevalence of overweight/obesity and cardiometabolic comorbidities among children and adolescents, whereas 4 of 17 studies (3 cross-sectional and 1 cohort) found no association

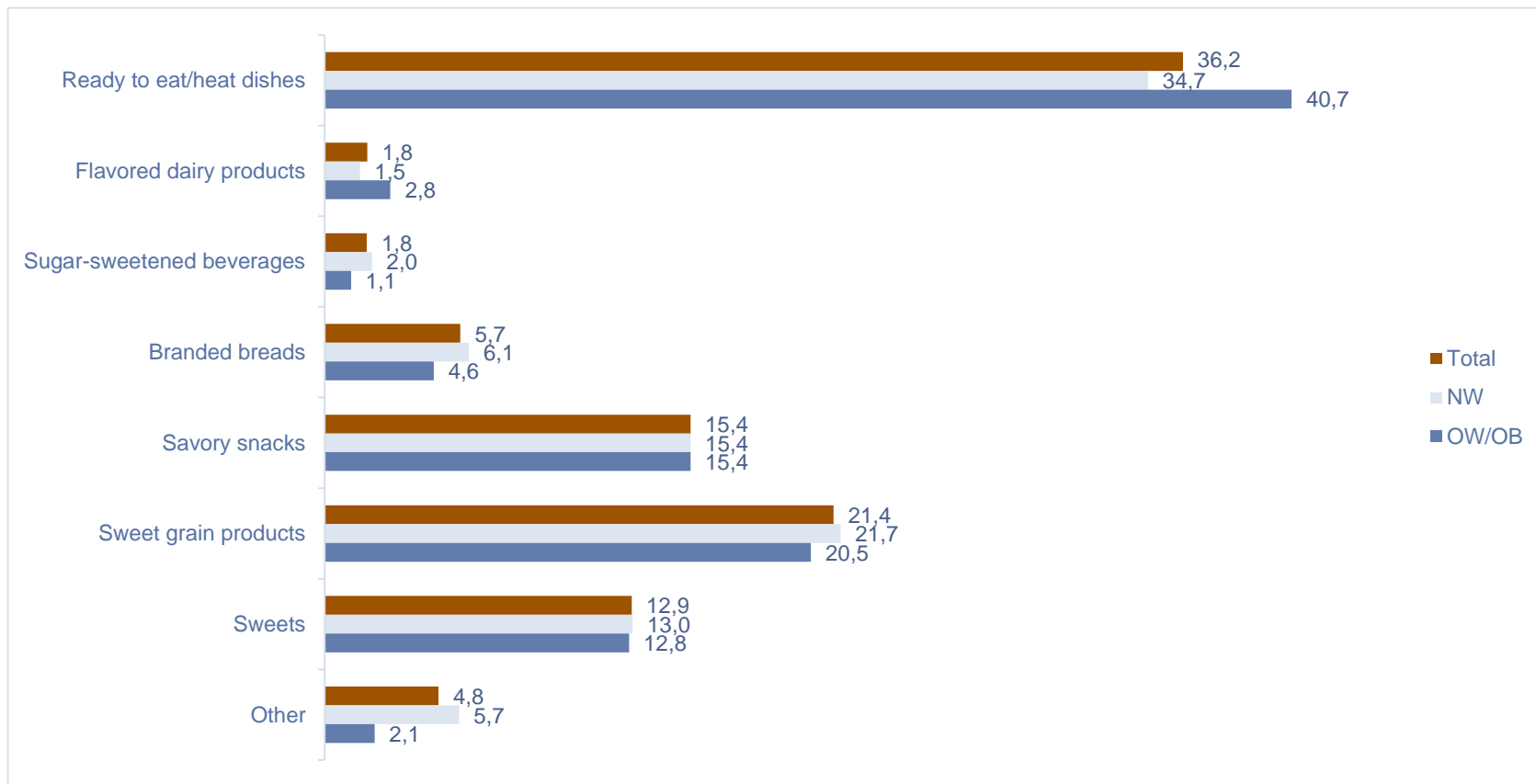
Most cohort and cross-sectional studies showed good quality according to the National Institutes of Health and Newcastle-Ottawa quality assessment, respectively

Percent of NOVA 4 foods consumed (in total and by subgroup) in relation to mean energy intake; results presented in total and by children's weight status

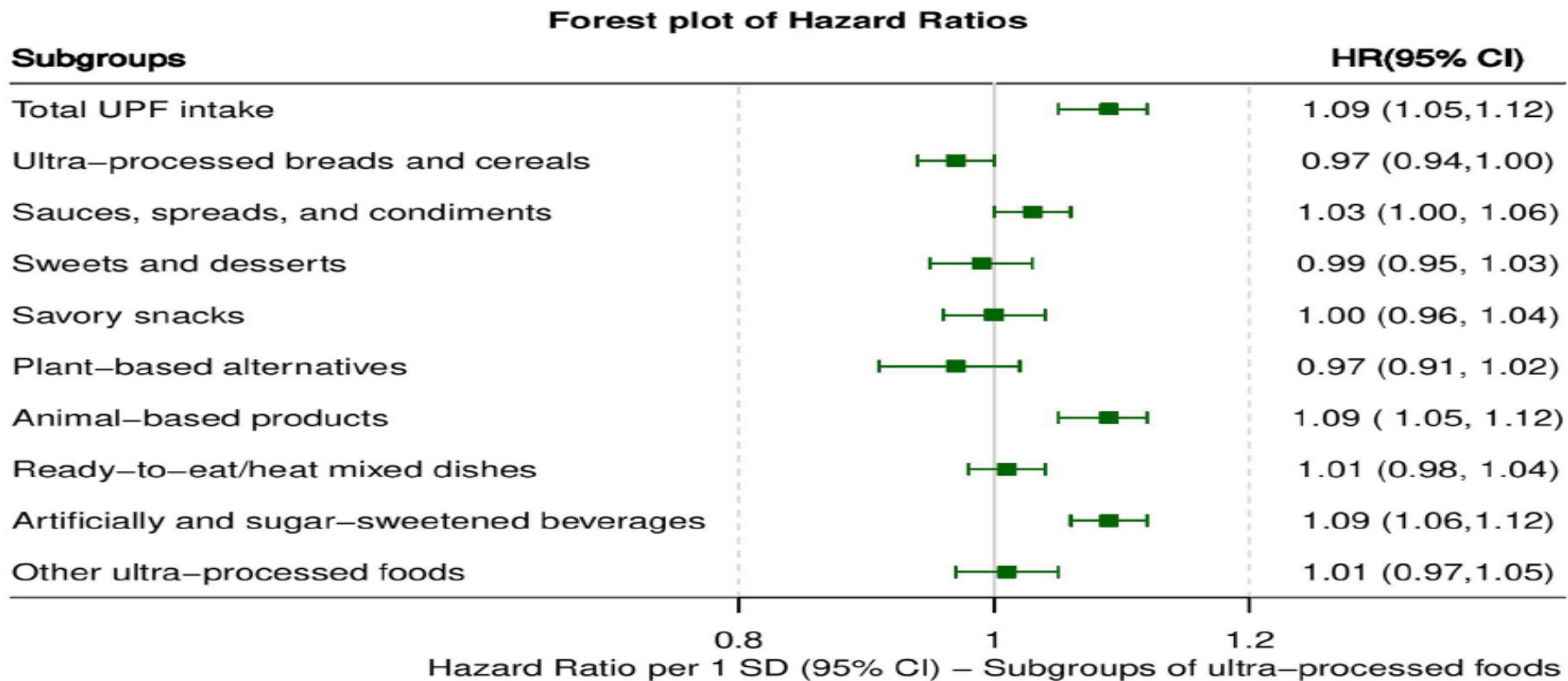
%E NOVA Foods, median, (range)	Total	Normal weight	Overweight/Obese	p-Value
NOVA 4	39.8 (25.4, 55.0)	39.5 (24.5, 54.3)	40.2 (27.0, 57.3)	0.535
^a Ready to eat/heat dishes	22.9 (14.2, 35.5)	22.1 (13.7, 35.5)	26.2 (16.7, 36.9)	0.197
^b Flavored dairy products	4.3 (2.0, 8.3)	3.02 (1.6, 7.2)	6.6 (3.5, 10.7)	0.183
^c Sugar-sweetened beverages	3.0 (1.8, 5.0)	3.5 (1.9, 5.1)	2.6 (1.3, 3.4)	0.20
^d Branded breads	6.3 (3.6, 10.1)	6.62 (4.0, 10.2)	4.6 (3.3, 9.9)	0.409
^e Savoury snacks	13.0 (5.7, 24.0)	12.6 (5.7, 23.2)	13.4 (8.4, 26.8)	0.504
^f Sweet grain products	10.8 (5.8, 19.5)	10.8 (5.8, 19.4)	10.8 (5.6, 19.7)	0.98
^g Sweets	8.5 (4.2, 13.9)	8.3 (4.1, 13.7)	9.93 (4.5, 14.2)	0.959
^h Other	2.1 (0.7, 7.0)	2.5 (0.8, 7.4)	0.9 (0.5, 4.0)	0.02

p<0.05; Mann-Whitney test for skewed numerical variables (two group comparison); %E: total daily energy intake; Range: 25th – 75th percentiles of the distribution, ^a Sandwiches, pizza, pies, tartes, mixed dishes, ^b Milk, yogurt, drinks, ^c Sugar sweetened drinks, fruit drinks, ^d Grain products, pita breads, ^e Savoury snacks, bakery pies, ^f Bakery sweets, cereal bars and biscuits, waffles and crepes, cereals, ^g Desserts, sweet pies and tartes, candies, jams, other sweet UPFs, ^h Reconstituted meats, pre-prepared potatoes, fats, spreads and sauces, other UPFs (distilled alcoholic drinks, sparkling water, chocolate powder, baby formulas)

Main food groups contributors to NOVA 4 category* in children and adolescents; results depicted by weight status



Associations between subgroups of ultra-processed food consumption and risk of cancer-cardiometabolic multimorbidity





Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Contribution of terrestrial animal source food to healthy diets for improved nutrition and health outcomes

An evidence and policy overview on the state of knowledge and gaps

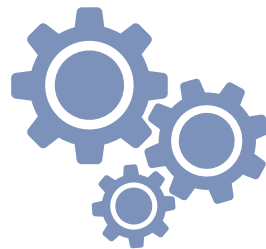


Dietary exposure assessment

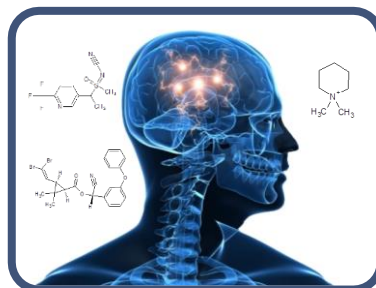
OCCURRENCE



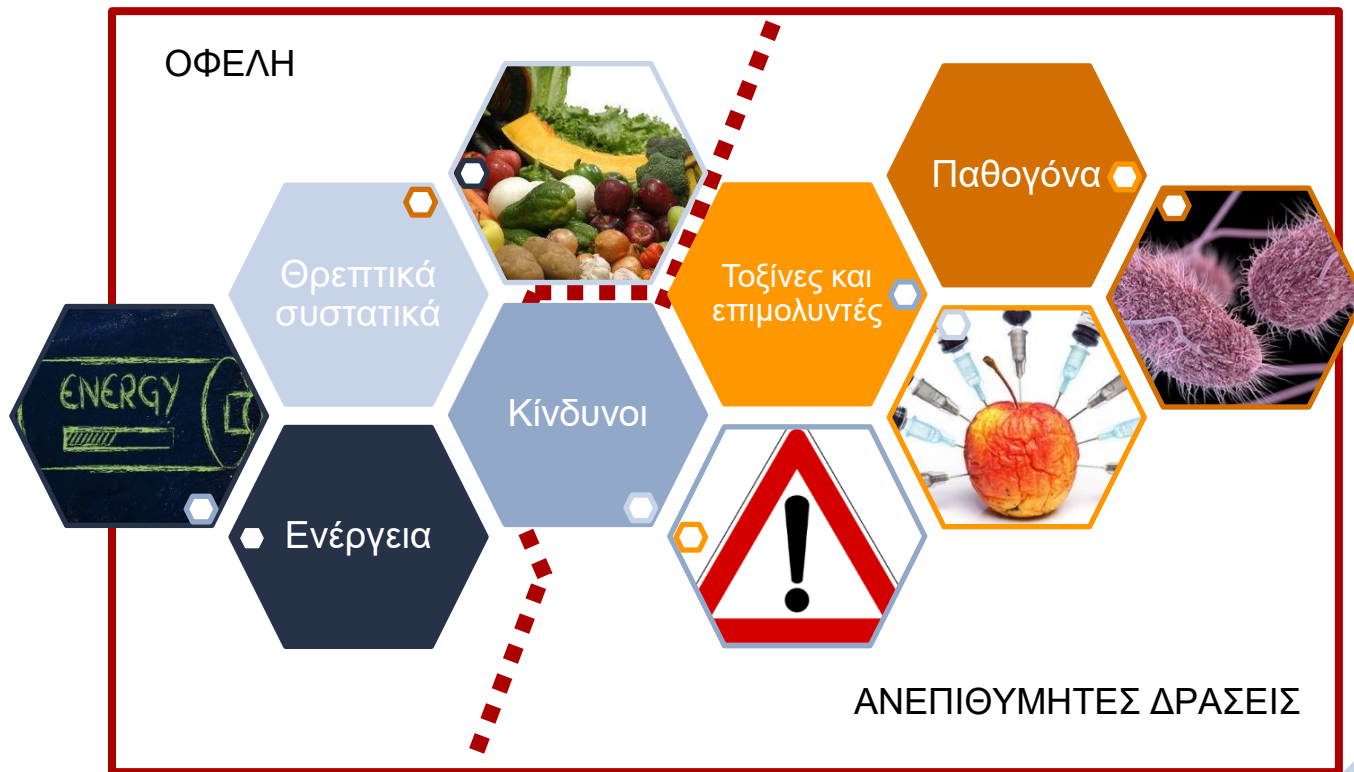
CONSUMPTION



EXPOSURE

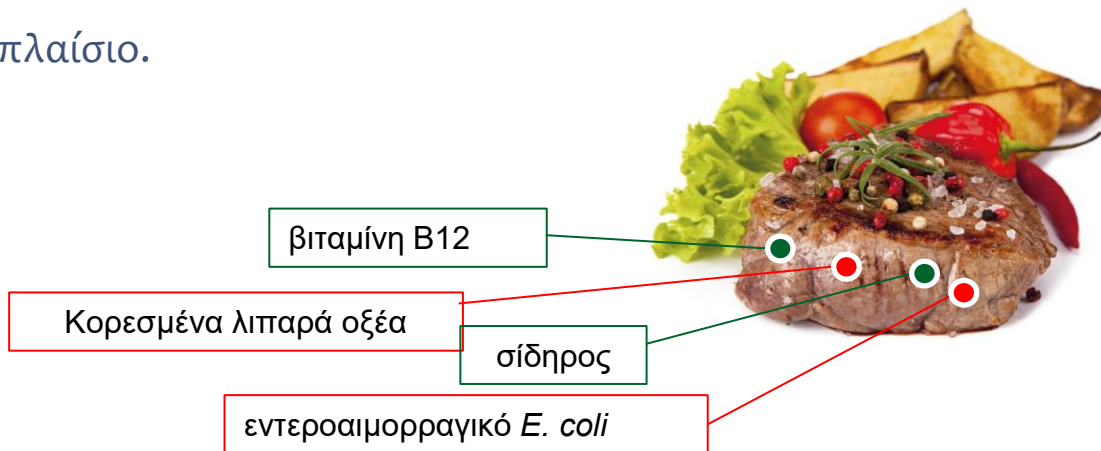


Κίνδυνοι (risks) και οφέλη (benefits) στη διατροφική πρόσληψη

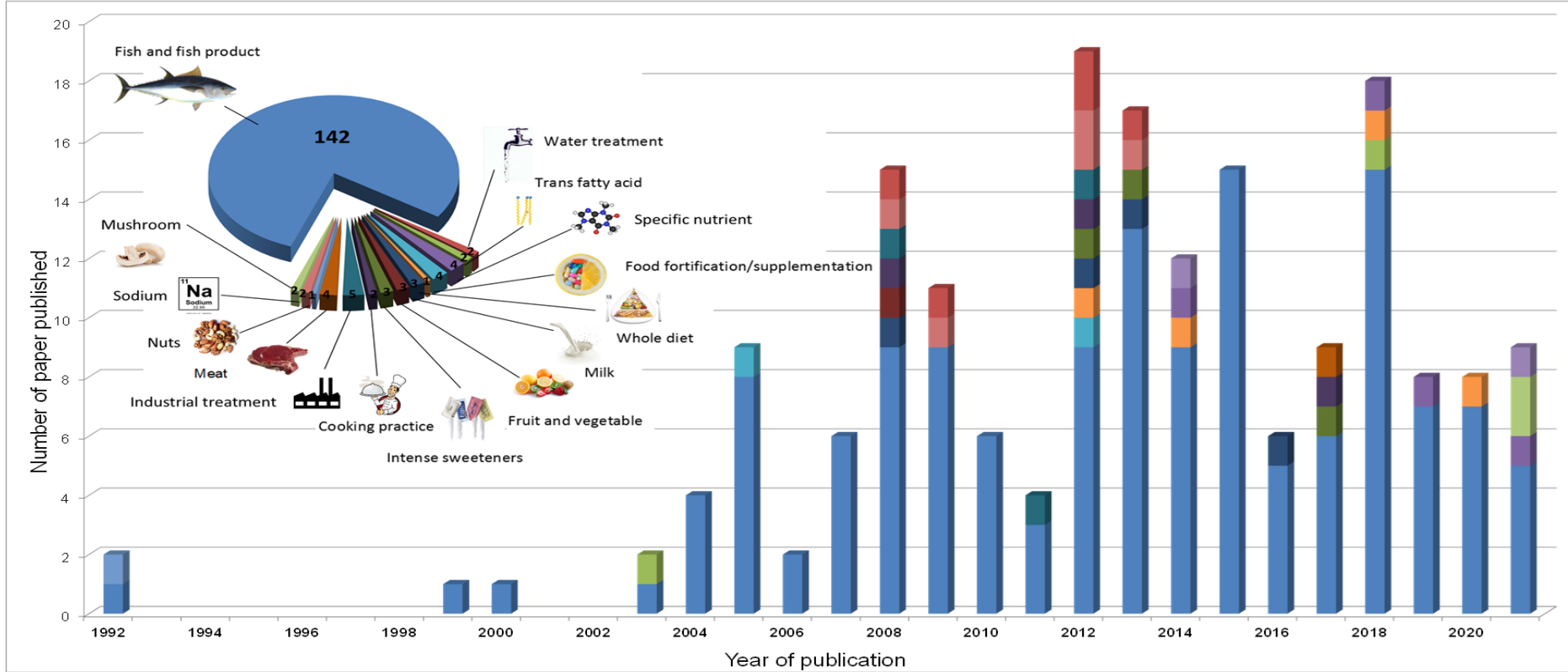


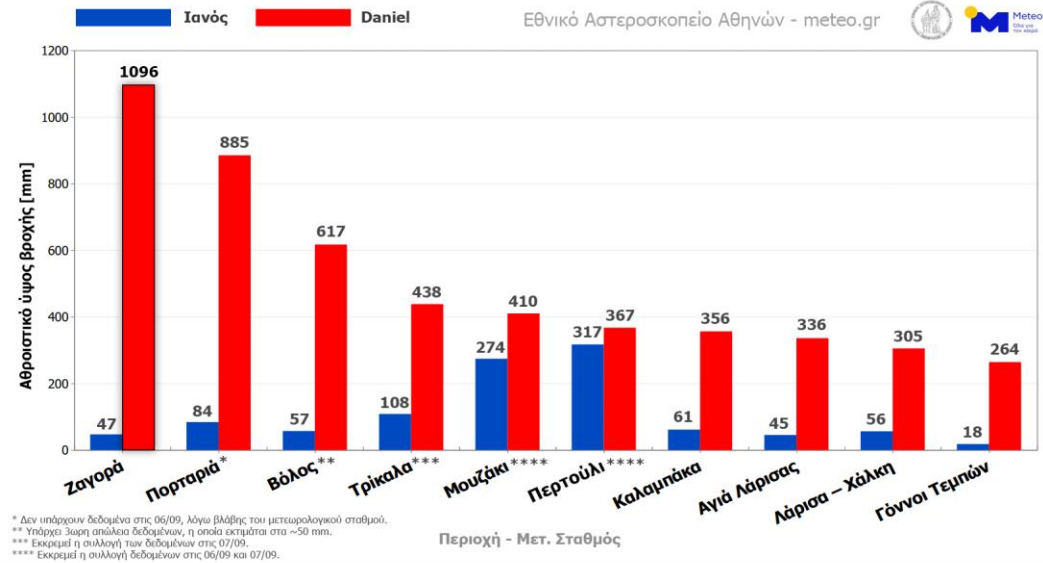
Risk Benefit Assessment (RBA)

- ❖ Αναδυόμενο και πολλά υποσχόμενο επιστημονικό εργαλείο στον τομέα της ασφάλειας των τροφίμων
- ❖ Προσφέρει τη δυνατότητα συνδυαστικής αξιολόγησης συγκεκριμένων διατροφικών επιλογών στην υγεία, ενσωματώνοντας χημικούς (τοξικολογικούς), μικροβιολογικούς και διατροφικούς παράγοντες σε ένα ενιαίο μεθοδολογικό πλαίσιο.



Ιστορία της προσέγγισης RBA





Σύγκριση ύψους βροχοπτώσεων
 Ιανός [17-20/09/2021] vs Daniel [04-07/09/2023]

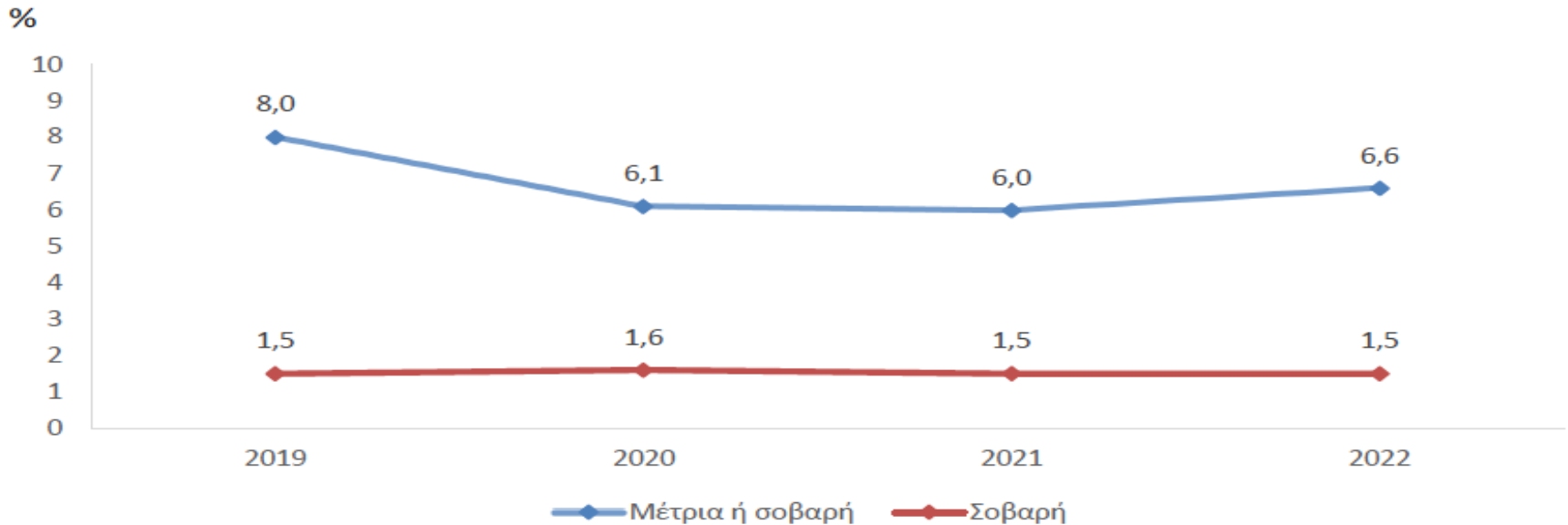
Αθροιστικό ύψος βροχής [mm]
 Σύγκριση κακοκαιριών Ιανός vs Daniel

Τι παράγει η Θεσσαλία



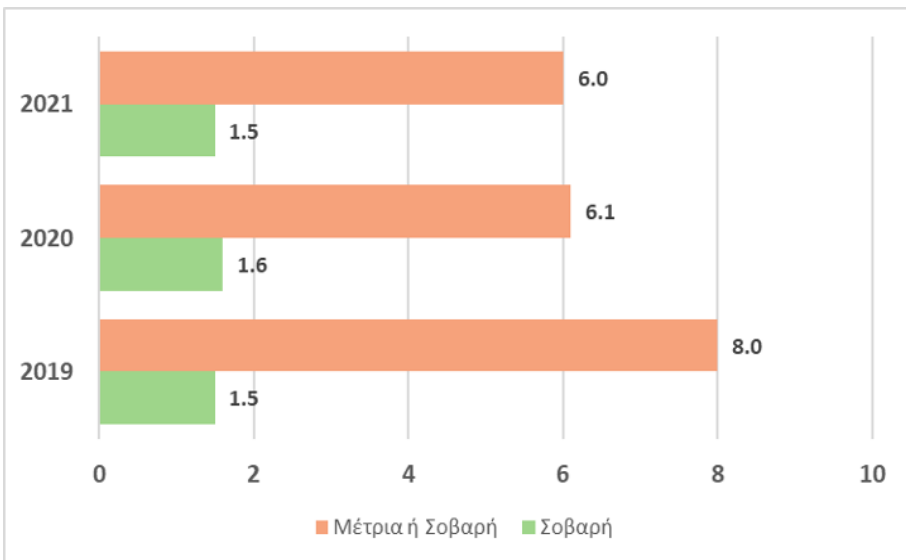
ΕΠΙΣΙΤΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΕΠΑΡΚΕΙΑ

Επιπολασμός μέτριας ή σοβαρής ανεπάρκειας τροφής του συνολικού πληθυσμού με βάση την κλίμακα ανεπάρκειας τροφής (Food Insecurity Experience Scale -FIES): Έρευνα Εισοδήματος και Συνθηκών Διαβίωσης, 2019 -2022

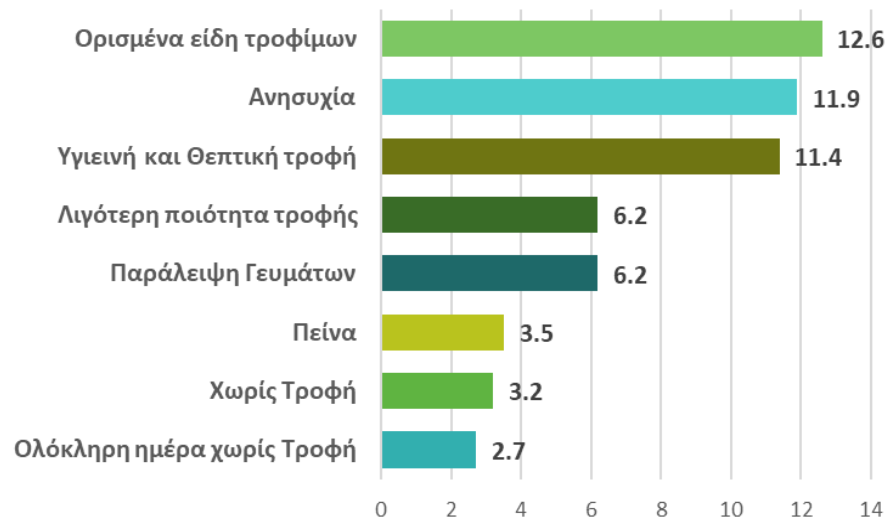


Επισιτιστική και Διατροφική Επάρκεια στην Ελλάδα

Επιπολασμός Μέτριας ή Σοβαρής ανεπάρκειας τροφής



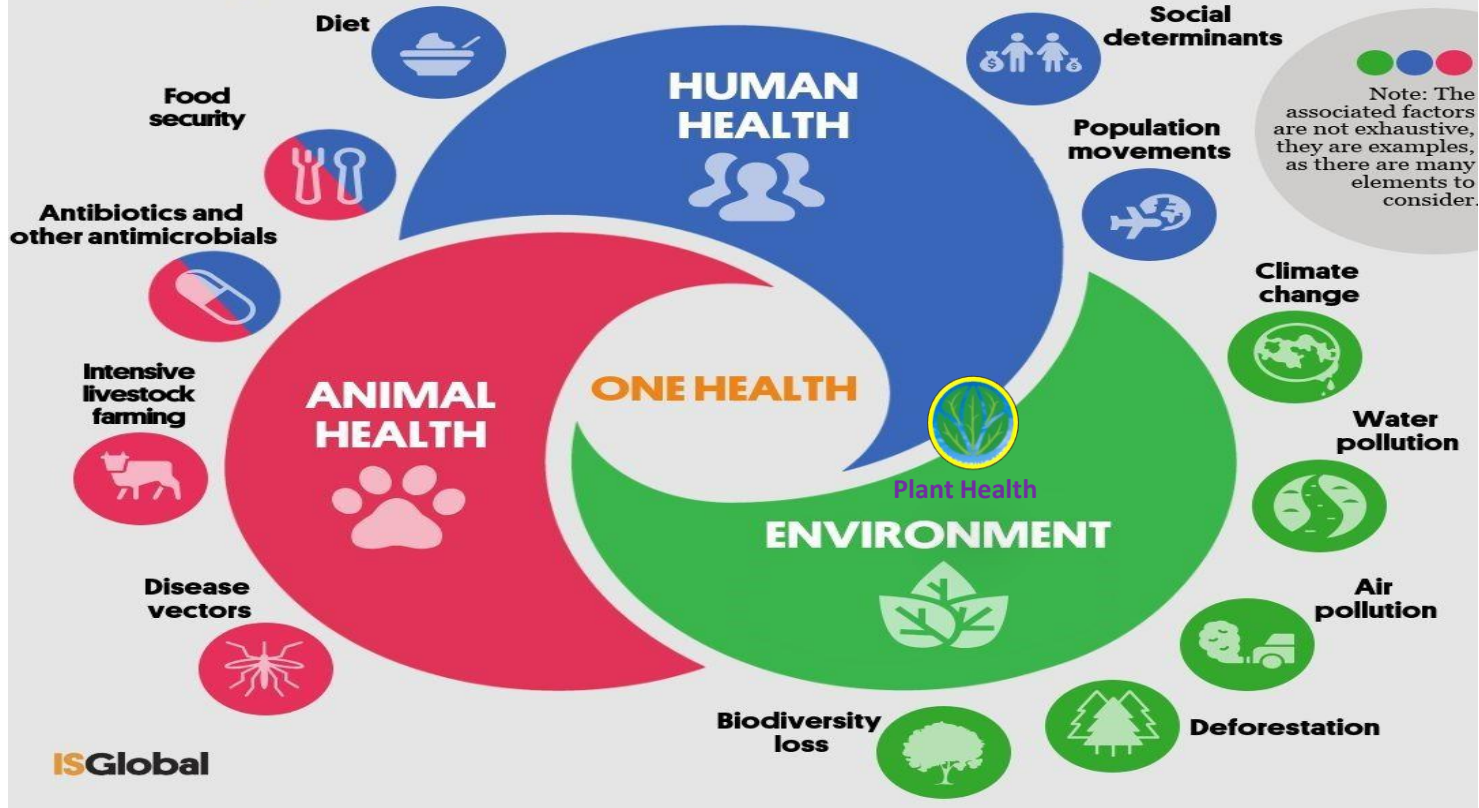
Συνιστώσα της κλίμακας ανεπάρκειας τροφής





ONE HEALTH

Human health and animal health are interdependent.
At the same time, both depend on the environment.



Ευχαριστώ πολύ για την Προσοχή σας!



ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΑΓΡΟΤΙΚΗΣ
ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗΣ & ΤΡΟΦΙΜΩΝ



ΕΦΕΤ

ΕΝΙΑΙΟΣ ΦΟΡΕΑΣ ΕΛΕΓΧΟΥ ΤΡΟΦΙΜΩΝ



ΓΕΩΠΟΝΙΚΟ ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ
AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS