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	Autore	Georg Westermann Verlag
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	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C., : National Academies Press, c2006
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	Soggetti	Food - Safety measures Food adulteration and inspection Foodborne diseases - Prevention Foodborne diseases - Epidemiology Medical policy International cooperation Food Contamination - prevention & control Food Handling - standards Health Policy International Cooperation

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
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Note generali	Workshop summary of a workshop, held in Washington, D.C., October 25-26, 2005. "The project that is the subject of this report was approved by the Governing Board of the National Research Council..."--T.p. verso.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	FrontMatter -- Reviewers -- Preface -- Contents -- Tables and Figures -- Summary and Assessment -- 1 The U.S. Food System -- 2 Food Safety Oversight -- 3 Investigating Foodborne Threats -- 4 Bioterrorism and the Food Supply -- 5 Surveillance of the Food Supply -- 6 Reporting Foodborne Threats: The Case of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) -- 7 Research and Policy Opportunities -- APPENDIXES -- APPENDIX A Forum on Microbial Threats -- APPENDIX B Acronyms -- APPENDIX C Forum Member Biographies.
Sommario/riassunto	In December 2004, at a press conference called to announce his departure as Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Tommy Thompson raised both concern and controversy when he remarked that he could not understand why the terrorists had not yet attacked our food supply "because it is so easy to do." Although to date the United States has been spared such a disaster, the many documented examples of unintentional outbreaks of foodborne disease-some of which have sickened hundreds of thousands of people, and killed hundreds-provide a grim basis for estimating the impact of deliberate food adulteration. Due to the wide variety of potential chemical and biological agents that could be introduced at many vulnerable points along the food supply continuum, contaminating food is considered an especially simple, yet effective, means to threaten large populations. To explore the nature and extent of such threats, possibilities for reducing their impact, and obstacles to this goal, the Forum on Microbial Threats of the Institute of Medicine (IOM) convened the workshop Foodborne Threats to Health: The Policies and Practice of Surveillance, Prevention, Outbreak Investigations, and International Coordination on October 25 and 26, 2005. Workshop participants discussed the threat spectrum and burden of disease associated with foodborne illness and the role that increasing globalization of food production and distribution plays in the transmission of foodborne disease. Participants also reviewed existing research, policies, and practices concerning foodborne threats in order to identify unmet needs, challenges, and opportunities for improving food safety systems, surveillance, and emergency response. Although this workshop summary provides an account of the individual presentations, it also reflects an important aspect of the Forum philosophy. The workshop functions as a dialogue among representatives from different sectors and presents their beliefs on which areas may merit further attention. However, the reader should be aware that the material presented here expresses the views and opinions of the individuals participating in the workshop and not the deliberations of a formally constituted IOM study committee. These proceedings summarize only what participants stated in the workshop and are not intended to be an exhaustive exploration of the subject matter or a representation of consensus evaluation.