



Project: Technical assistance to improve implementation of food safety standards and disease crisis preparedness

## **Training course: Public panel on animal disease, food safety and antimicrobial resistance**

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Date: .....

Place: Nicosia, Cyprus

*Project funded by the European Union Aid Programme for the Turkish Cypriot community, implemented by NSF Euro Consultants Consortium*



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- FSP overview
- Reasoning of new EU rules
- Animal disease relevant for TCc
- Food safety
- Antimicrobial resistance
- Discussion and questions



# Project activities overview

**Contracting Authority:**

EU Commission - DG REFORM - EUPSO

**Beneficiary:**

Turkish Cypriot community

**Contractor:**

NSF Euro Consultants Consortium

**Contract signed:** 19 May/21

**Duration:**

36 months

**Component I - FOOD SAFETY:**

- improvement of the food safety standards and controls
- educational activities on EU food safety standards and
- on-the-job capacity building on implementation controls

**Component II - DISEASES CRISIS PREPAREDNESS:**

- capacity building and dissemination of knowhow and experiences on animal diseases

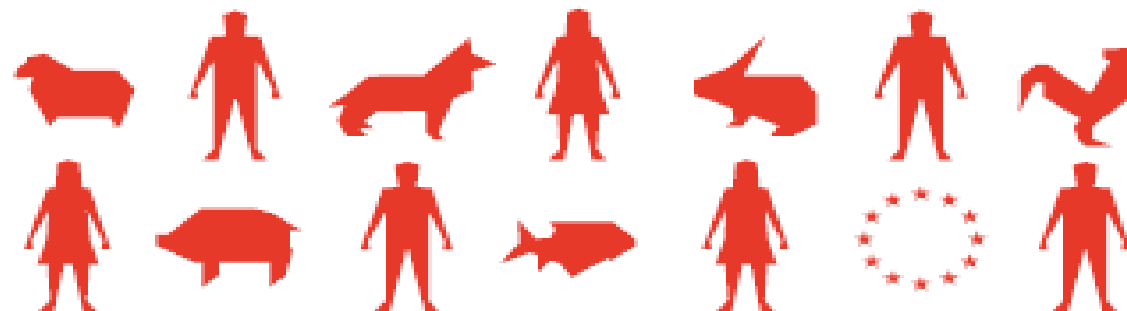
**CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES:**

- animal diseases risk assessment
- crisis management plan
- dissemination of information

# The reasoning of new regulation



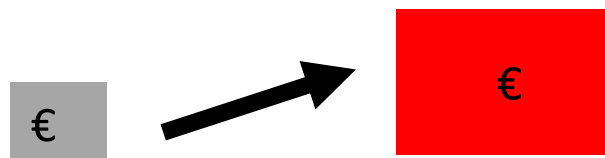
- One health!



**Animals + humans = One health**

- Proactive and not Reactive!

**Reactive**  
cure



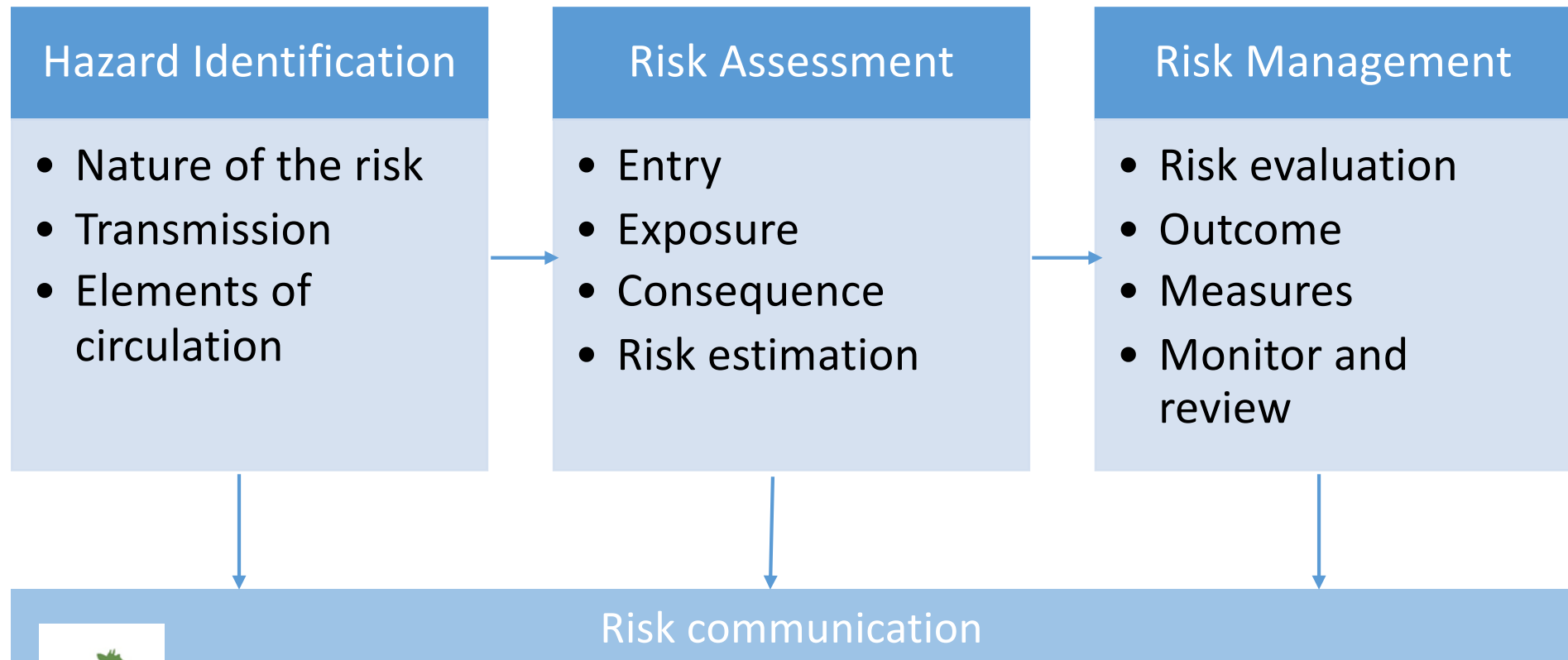
**Proactive**  
Prevention



# Substance – Risk analysis



- Can this approach eliminate the risk?
- No, In order to completely eliminate risk you have to **manage the hazard!**



# Disease relevant for TCc



## Most important diseases for TCc

### Group A diseases

- ✓ Foot and mouth disease
- ✓ Lumpy skin disease
- ✓ Sheep and goat pox
- ✓ Peste des petits ruminants
- ✓ Highly pathogenic Avian Influenza
- ✓ New castle disease

### Group B diseases

- ✓ Brucellosis

### Group C diseases

- ✓ Bluetongue



# Have a thought...



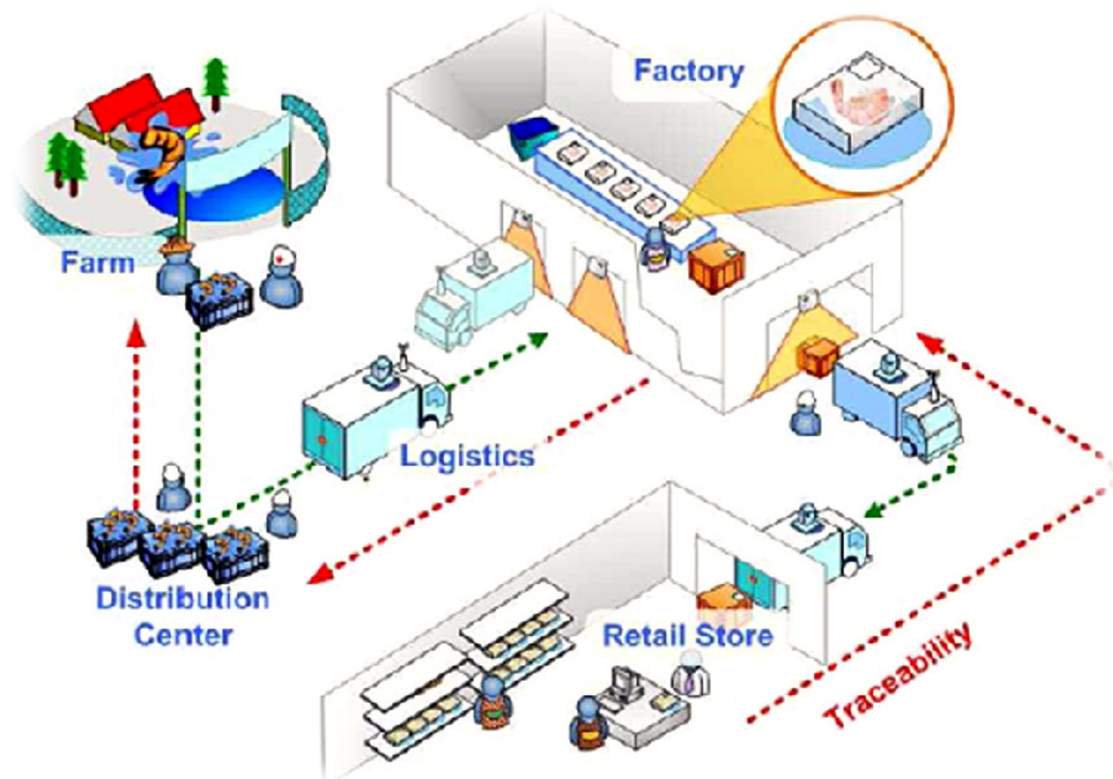
- Are you well-informed about Brucellosis and Avian influenza?
- Do you know how can you be infected?
- Do you maybe know somebody who had this disease?
- If you see dead birds when you have recreational activities in nature or for any other circumstances what should you do?

• **KNOWLADGE = PREVENTION**

# Food safety



- Responsibility
  - CA
  - Operators
  - Primary producers
- Risk-based approach
- Monitoring
- Listening
- Acting



# Have a thought...



- Have you thought about the risk/hazard in food, and can you give an example?
- How many of you have thrown away food in the last month?
- How many of you are allergic to some food?
- How many of you have found food in the store that is not fit for consumption?
- How many of you rinse the fruits and vegetables in water before you wash them?
- Do you know for each food what is the appropriate temperature and shelf life?

# How can you contribute?



- Inform yourself (look at the label)
- Observe the temperature
- Apply the five keys to hygiene
  - separate,
  - clean,
  - cook,
  - store,
  - throw away
- Trusted sources
- Reports any issues



"It says, 'If you want more fiber, eat the package.'"

# Hygiene is the First Line of Defense!



- Wash hands before and during food preparation.
- Wash after using the toilet.
- Clean and sanitize surfaces and utensils.
- Protect food and kitchen areas from insects and animals.
- **Why:** Raw foods can carry pathogens that spread to cooked foods if not properly separated.



# Prevent Cross-Contamination!



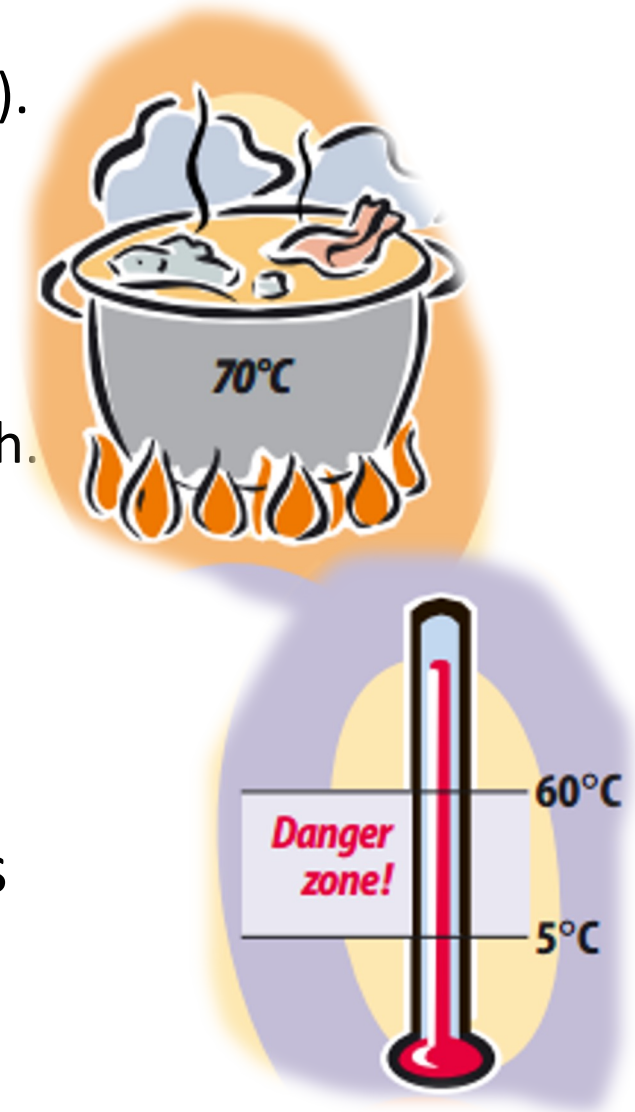
- Keep raw meat, poultry, and seafood separate.
- Use dedicated utensils and cutting boards for raw foods.
- Store in sealed containers to prevent contact.
- **Why:** Dangerous microorganisms from soil, water, animals, or people can easily transfer to food through hands, cloths, or utensils.



# Control Temperature – Cook, Chill, Reheat Safely!



- Cook Thoroughly
  - Heat food to 70°C (soups/stews to boiling).
  - Ensure meat juices are clear, not pink.
  - Reheat food thoroughly.
- Keep at Safe Temperatures
  - Don't leave food at room temperature >2h.
  - Keep hot food >60°C, cold food <5°C.
  - Refrigerate quickly and avoid thawing at room temperature
- **Why:** Proper temperature control kills or slows microbial growth.



# Safe Sources, Safe Food!



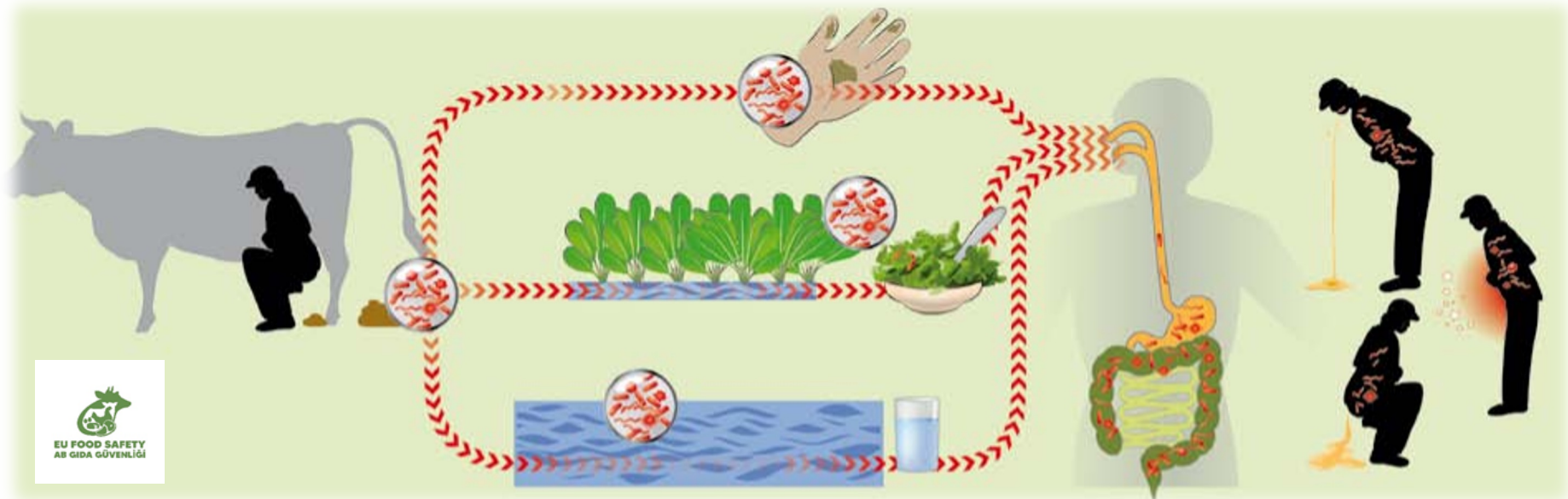
- Use safe or treated water.
- Select fresh, wholesome ingredients.
- Prefer pasteurized products.
- Wash fruits and vegetables.
- Check expiry dates and avoid damaged/mouldy foods.
- **Why:** Contaminated water or raw materials can introduce pathogens or toxins; simple precautions reduce risk..



# You harvest food and vegetables or animals!



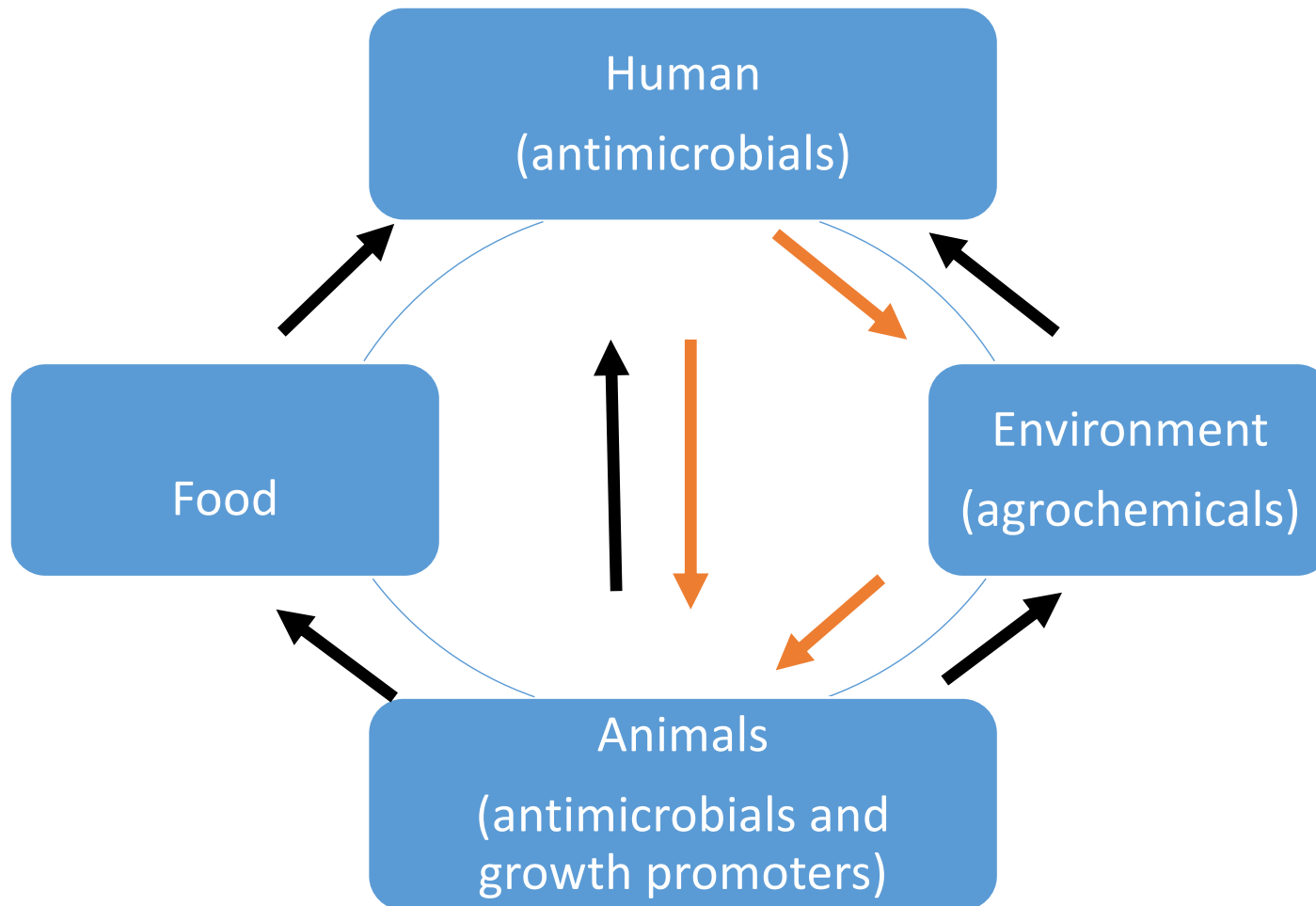
- Practice good hygiene
- Protect the field from animals, and keep animals tidy and separated
- Use treated manure, and keep animal health
- Use only clean water, including for irrigation
- Keep the equipment clean
- **Why:**



# What is Antimicrobial resistance?



- Bacteria become resistant to antimicrobial
- Bacteria transmit antimicrobial resistance to other bacteria



# Have a thought...



- How many of you have been sick or treated an animal in the last 12 months?
- Do you use antimicrobials without a prescription?
- Where do you get information on which antibiotic to use?
- If the antibiotic has expired, what do you do?
- Do you agree with the following:
  - If the symptoms are improving, you should stop taking antibiotics!
  - Using vaccines can prevent the use of antibiotics!
  - Antibiotics can be simply discarded because they do not influence the environment!
  - If the antibiotic does not work, you should use a higher dose or a longer time!
  - Using antimicrobials in animals can not affect human health!
  - Using antimicrobials in humans can not affect animal health!

# How AMR look like?



## Examples of susceptibility testing



Disease

• **Problem:**

- Overuse of antimicrobial
- Missus of antimicrobial

• **Prevention:**

- Good hygiene
- Good husbandry practice
- Observed human and animal health
- Effective biosecurity

• **One of the solutions:**

- Prudent use of antimicrobials

Prevention

Treatment

# Prudent use of antimicrobials



- Prudent use in short:

how to?	at the same time ...	synonyms
use of antimicrobials to benefits the patient	minimizes the probability of adverse effects	judicious, rational, adequate, correct and optimal



# Principles for prudent use - 1



- Clinical examination
- The **prescription** of antimicrobials must be **justified by a diagnosis**
- **Prescription of antimicrobials based on antimicrobial susceptibility testing**
- **Not practicing metaphylaxis, or using it only when there is a real need for treatment.**  
methaphylaxis is not a replacement for **good management practice**
- **Routine prophylaxis must be avoided**



OK, let's try it one more time, Aaaaa....

# Principles for prudent use - 2



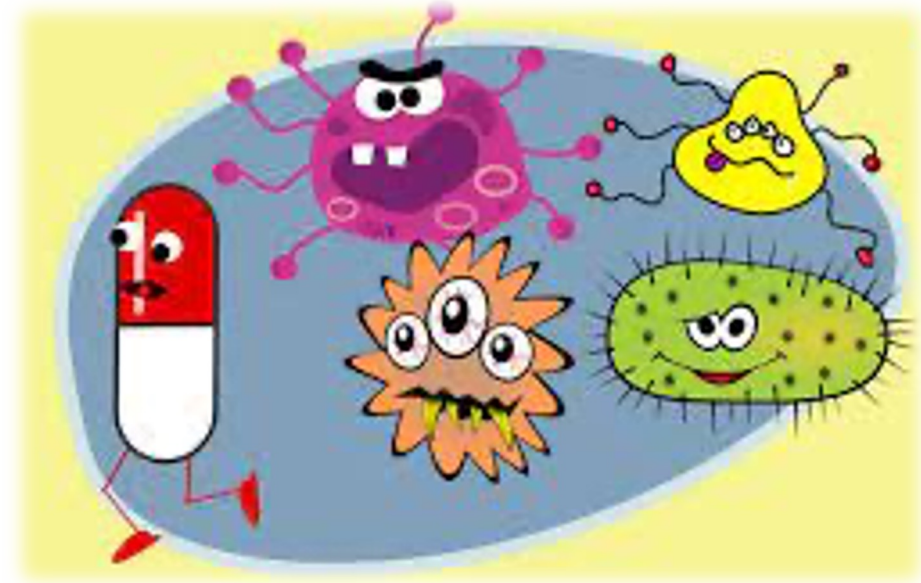
- **Sick individuals should be isolated** and treated individually
- **All information** relating to the cause and the nature of the infection and the range of available antimicrobial products must be collected
- A **narrow-spectrum antimicrobial** should always be the first choice
- The **use of broad-spectrum antimicrobials** and antimicrobial combinations should be avoided (with the **exception** of fixed combinations).



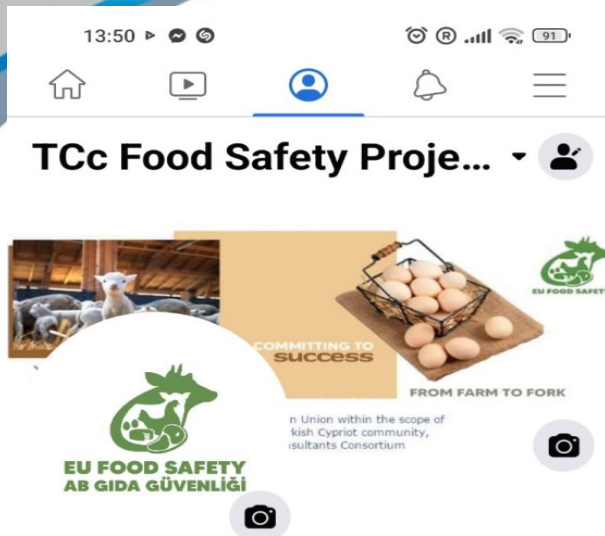
# Principles for prudent use - 3



- Antimicrobial treatment must be administered **according to the instructions**
- The need for antimicrobial therapy should be **reassessed** on a regular basis to avoid unnecessary medication
- When possible, **alternative strategies** for controlling disease that has been proven to be equally efficient and safe (e.g. vaccines) should be preferred over antimicrobial treatment



# More information



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Awareness materials  
and other media for  
dissemination of  
information

<https://www.tccfoodsafetyproject.eu>





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# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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