

BÖLÜM 7

GIDA GÜVENLİĞİNDE ZONNOZLARIN ÖNEMİ

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Giriş

Antik çağlardan beri insanların enfekte gıda tüketiminden hastalanabileceği ve hayvanlarını sağlıklı tutmanın kendi sağlığını da korumaya katkı olduğu bilinmektedir. Günümüzde insan sağlığının mevcut durumu; hayvanları doğru besleme, bakım, aşılama programları ve dikkatli ilaç tedavisi aracılığıyla sağlıklı tutarak büyük ölçüde iyileşmiştir. Bununla birlikte, insana tehdit oluşturan birçok zoonotik hastalık hala mevcuttur, bunlar vahşi yaşamdan evcil hayvanlara kadar her türlü hayvan tarafından taşınan hastalıkları içermektedir.

Hayvanları yetiştirme/avlama, hayvanların kesimi ve onların etlerini veya ürünlerini (örneğin süt, yumurta) tüketmek, hayvanlarla yaşamımızın her alanında yakın temas halinde olduğumuz göz önüne alındığında, gıda hayvanları ve vahşi yaşam, ortaya çıkan zoonotik patojenler için en büyük rezervuarlar ve üretim alanlarını oluşturmaktadır. Bu konudaki uzmanların zoonotik hastalıklardan toplumu koruma eylemleri, söz konusu toplumun sosyo-ekonomik durumuna ve aynı zamanda söz konusu zoonotik patojene göre önemli ölçüde farklılık göstermektedir. Temelde, gıda amacıyla yetiştirilen hayvanlarla ilişkilendirilen zoonotik hastalıklar; küresel yayılma potansiyeline sahip ve halk sağlığı ile ilişkili potansiyele sahip genellikle viral kaynaklı hastalıklar olup, bu tür zoonotik hastalıklar birçok ülkede politik eylemler de dahil olmak üzere ciddi önlemler alınmasında öncüdür. Örneğin SARS, kuş gribi ve domuz gribi gibi.

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tüketicilere hem de gıda işletmelerine yönelik olarak gıda güvenliği konusunda farkındalık oluşturulmalı ve doğru hijyen uygulamaları öğretilmelidir. İletişim ve işbirliği aşamalarında ise zoonotik hastalıklarla mücadelede, veteriner hekimler, gıda denetçileri, sağlık yetkilileri ve diğer ilgili paydaşlar arasında etkili iletişim ve işbirliği sağlanmalıdır. Bu, hızlı tepki verilmesi, salgınların takibi ve yayılmasının engellenmesi açısından önem arz etmektedir.

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