

Foodborne disease burden in Hyderabad, India and Kaffrine, Senegal.



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Purpose

The Action Against Stunting Hub takes an interdisciplinary, whole child approach to solve stunting. One element is to look at foodborne risks in Animal-source foods (ASF) value chains.

Towards achieving this, the research investigated foodborne hazards along ASF value chains in three low- and middle-income countries.

A systematic literature review was conducted to identify priority value chains for future research in Hyderabad city, Telangana State in India, Lombok in Indonesia and Kaffrine in Senegal.

Methods

- Years of consideration were 2005-2020.

The inclusion criteria:

- The study design is observational studies, secondary data analysis, literature reviews, and reports focusing on foodborne disease in these areas.

Exclusion criteria:

- Laboratory-based experimental studies, unpublished literature, conference proceedings, abstracts and books.
- References screened by two reviewers
- Endnote was used for reference sorting and classification

Findings

- Six ASF value chains were reported on in these studies; 5 of them were common across India and Senegal: dairy, poultry, pork, beef, and fish.
- The largest number of studies were linked to the dairy value chain with 10 studies in both India and Senegal.
- The poultry value chains in India and Senegal, and the dairy value chain in Senegal included assessments of five chain actors.
- Biological hazards were identified in the dairy, poultry, pork, beef fish and small ruminant value chains.
- Chemical hazards were identified in dairy in India, poultry in Senegal and fish in both countries.



Key messages

- ASFs make an important contribution to linear growth and have the potential to alleviate stunting.
- ASFs also harbour pathogens that can generate new risks or offset nutritional benefits.
- Though interventions targeting improved food security are well established, the benefits can be lost when food products are contaminated.



Conclusion

- Few eligible studies were available
- Food chain safety measures were poorly described
- Scarcity of studies on the implications of foodborne diseases on children under 5.

References:

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