



Bibliografía alimentaria

y sobre otros productos de consumo

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PEDIATRICS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

- **Anneli Ivarsson** y otros, "Prevalence of Childhood Celiac Disease and Changes in Infant Feeding". *Pediatrics* (2013) DOI: 10.1542/peds.2012-1015.

New

Publicado como avance *on line* el 19 de febrero de 2013

Abstract

Objectives: Between 1984 and 1996, Sweden experienced an "epidemic" of clinical celiac disease in children <2 years of age, attributed partly to changes in infant feeding. Whether infant feeding affects disease occurrence and/or the clinical presentation remains unknown. We investigated and compared the total prevalence of celiac disease in 2 birth cohorts of 12-year-olds and related the findings to each cohort's ascertained infant feeding.

Methods: A 2-phase cross-sectional screening study was performed in which 13 279 children from 2 birth cohorts participated: children born during the epidemic (1993) and children born after the epidemic (1997). Previously diagnosed cases were reported and confirmed. Blood samples were analyzed for serological markers and children with positive values were referred for small intestinal biopsy. Infant feeding practices in the cohorts were ascertained via questionnaires. Prevalence comparisons were expressed as prevalence ratios.

Results: The total prevalence of celiac disease was 29 in 1000 and 22 in 1000 for the 1993 and 1997 cohorts, respectively. Children born in 1997 had a significantly lower risk of having celiac disease compared with those born in 1993 (prevalence ratio: 0.75; 95% confidence interval: 0.60–0.93; $P = .01$). The cohorts differed in infant feeding (specifically, in the proportion of infants introduced to dietary gluten in small amounts during ongoing breastfeeding).

Conclusions: A significantly reduced prevalence of celiac disease in 12-year-olds indicates an option for disease prevention. Our findings suggest that the present

infant feeding recommendation to gradually introduce gluten-containing foods from 4 months of age, preferably during ongoing breastfeeding, is favorable.

Key words: Celiac Disease, prevalence , infant feeding



Consultar: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/early/2013/02/13/peds.2012-1015.full.pdf>

Alimentación infantil



INTERSTICIOS

Revista Sociológica de Pensamiento Crítico

ISSN 1887 - 3898

● **Ileana Desiree Ibáñez y Juliana Huergo**, “Mercantilización, medicalización y mundialización de la alimentación infantil”. *Intersticios*, Vol. 6 nº 2 (2012).



Consultar: <http://www.intersticios.es/article/view/10446/7327>

Alimentos funcionales y probióticos



● **G. T. Rijkers, D. Bimmel, D. Grevers, Y. Hristova y N. den Haan**, “Consumer perception of beneficial effects of probiotics for human health”. *Beneficial Microbes*, Vol, 4 nº 1 (2013) 117-121.

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the knowledge, perception and buying behaviour of probiotics. 72 participants in Middelburg, the Netherlands, filled out a detailed questionnaire regarding probiotics and their customer and consumer behaviour. It can be concluded from this study that the concept of probiotics is generally poorly understood. Health-conscious consumers seem to be the group most aware of the correct meaning of the term probiotics. Almost 50% of the participants did not believe that probiotics had any health effect. Independent organisations and/or government agencies appeared to be the preferred source of information on the functionality of probiotics.

Keywords: probiotics, consumer perception, health effects

- **Cristina González Díaz, Lorena Meléndez Illanes y Carlos Álvarez-Dardet**, “Alimentos como medicamentos: la delgada línea divisoria entre la industria farmacéutica y la industria alimentaria”. *Revista Española de Salud Pública*, Vol. 86 nº 4 (2012) 313-317.



Consultar:

http://www.msc.es/biblioPublic/publicaciones/recursos_propios/resp/revista_cdrom/vol86/vol86_4/RS864C_313.pdf

Ciencias veterinarias



- **P. Lees, J. Fink-Gremmels y P. L. Toutain**, “Veterinary pharmacology: history, current status and future prospects”. *Journal of Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics* (2013) DOI: 10.1111/jvp.12041.

New

Publicado como avance *on line* el 18 de febrero de 2013

Abstract

Veterinary therapeutics, based on the art of *Materia Medica*, has been practised for countless centuries, but the science of veterinary pharmacology is of very recent origin. This review traces the contribution of *Materia Medica* to veterinary therapeutics from the Egyptian period through to the Age of Enlightenment. The first tentative steps in the development of the science of veterinary pharmacology were taken in the 18th century, but it was not until the mid 20th century that the science replaced the art of *Materia Medica*. This review traces the 20th century developments in veterinary pharmacology, with emphasis on the explosion of knowledge in the 35 year period to 2010. The range of factors which have influenced the current status of the discipline are reviewed. Future developments are considered from the perspectives of what might be regarded as desirable and those innovations that might be anticipated. We end with words of encouragement for young colleagues intent upon pursuing a career in veterinary pharmacology

Para más información, consultar:

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jvp.12041/abstract;jsessionid=D22CB7944A4D4AD19156E6DD83FEE63E.d02t02?deniedAccessCustomisedMessage=&userIsAuthenticated=false>



Ética



- **John Harris**, “In Search of Blue Skies: Science, Ethics, and Advances In Technology”. *Medical Law Review*, Vol. 21 nº 1 (2013) 131-145.

Abstract

This commentary examines relationships between bioethics, research, and advances in technology. It explores the role of bioethicists in promulgating ‘blue skies’ thinking which might well be crucial in challenging the ‘received wisdom’ on how the regulation of technologies should proceed.

Key words: bioethics, blue skies philosophy, ethics, science, technology



- **Elena Arriaga Arellano y Jorge E. Linares Salgado**, “La evaluación del riesgo de las plantas transgénicas: de la regulación a la bioética”. *Revista de Bioética y Derecho*, nº 27 (2013) 38-57.

Resumen

A pesar de las regulaciones no hay guías obligatorias u oficiales que establezcan los elementos mínimos para la evaluación del riesgo ambiental (ERA) de los cultivos transgénicos. No se han definido criterios para la toma de decisiones, no hay investigaciones científicas, ni estudios socioeconómicos revisados por pares que muestren los beneficios y riesgos del uso de estos productos, comparados con otras tecnologías en la agricultura. Esta situación ha hecho surgir una “incertidumbre artificial” sobre los cultivos transgénicos, por lo que, en este artículo, se propone una estrategia más sustentable con la inclusión de una base bioética en la ERA.

Palabras clave: riesgo, transgénicos, bioseguridad, bioética



Consultar:

<http://www.raco.cat/index.php/RevistaBioeticaDerecho/article/viewFile/262632/350059>

Fraudes alimentarios

**Veterinary
Record**

- “Horsemeat and the food chain”. *Veterinary Record* (2013)
doi:10.1136/vr.f1175.

New

Publicado como avance *on line* el 23 de febrero de 2013

FREE

Consultar: <http://veterinaryrecord.bmj.com/content/172/8/194.full.pdf+html>

Interacción alimentos/medicamentos

- **María José Esteban Fernández**, “Las interacciones alimento-medicamento: Conceptos básicos, aspectos a tener en cuenta en la práctica”. *Aula de la farmacia*, Vol. 8 nº 93 (2012) 54-59.

Medicamentos y alimentos falsificados



- **Klara Dégardin, Yves Roggo y Pierre Margot**, “Understanding and fighting the medicine counterfeit market”. *Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis* (2013) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jpba.2013.01.009>.

New

Publicado como avance *on line* el 11 de enero de 2013

Para más información, consultar:

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0731708513000186>



- **Boletín recopilado por el Gabinete de Información y Documentación de la Asociación Iberoamericana para el Derecho Alimentario (AIBADA)**



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- **Walter G. Chambliss** y otros, "Role of the pharmacist in preventing distribution of counterfeit medications". *Journal of the American Pharmacists Association*, Vol. 52 n° 9 (2012) 195-199.

Abstract

Objective - To provide an overview of the counterfeit medication problem and recommendations of a joint American Pharmacists Association (APhA) Academy of Pharmaceutical Research and Science and APhA Academy of Pharmacy Practice and Management taskforce.

Date sources - SciFinder and PubMed were searched from 1980 to March 2011 using the following keywords: counterfeit drug product, counterfeit medications, drug product authentication, drug product verification, and track-and-trace. Publications, presentations, and websites of organizations that research the counterfeit medication problem in the United States and other countries were reviewed. A representative from the security division of a pharmaceutical manufacturer and a representative from a supplier of anticounterfeiting technologies gave presentations to the taskforce.

Summary - The taskforce recommends that pharmacists (1) purchase medications from known, reliable sources; (2) warn patients of the dangers of purchasing medications over the Internet; (3) confirm with distributors that products were purchased from manufacturers or other reliable sources; (4) monitor counterfeit product alerts; (5) examine products for suspicious appearance; (6) work with the pharmaceutical industry, distributors, and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to close gaps in the supply chain, especially for drugs in short supply; (7) use scanning technology in the pharmacy as part of a prescription verification process; (8) educate themselves, coworkers, and patients about the risks of counterfeit medications; and (9) report suspicious medications to FDA, the distributor, and the manufacturer.

Conclusion - The consequence of a patient receiving a counterfeit medication in the United States could be catastrophic, and pharmacists must play an active role in preventing such an event from occurring.



Consultar: http://www.japha.org/data/Journals/JAPhA/20460/JAPhA_52_2_195.pdf

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