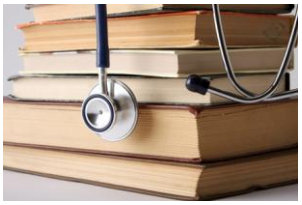


Bibliografía alimentaria

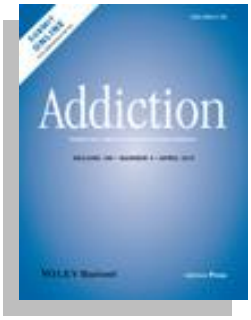
y sobre otros productos de consumo

Nº 11 (2013)

Temas:

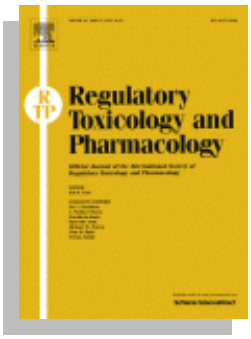
Artículos de revista

Adicciones



● **Sally Casswell**, “Vested interests in addiction research and policy. Why do we not see the corporate interests of the alcohol industry as clearly as we see those of the tobacco industry?”. *Addiction*, Vol. 108 nº 4 (2013) 680–685.

Alergias e intolerancias alimentarias



● **Y.J. Chung** y otros, "Application of scientific criteria to food allergens of public health importance”. *Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology*, Vol. 64 nº 2 (2012) 315–323.

Abstract

Scientific criteria for identifying allergenic foods of public health importance (Björkstén, B., Crevel, R., Hischenhuber, C., Løvik, M., Samuels, F., Strobel, S.,

Taylor, S.L., Wal, J.-M., Ward, R., 2008. Criteria for identifying allergenic foods of public health importance. Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology 51(1), 42–52) have been further refined to incorporate an assessment of the strength of available scientific evidence (van Bilsen, J.H., Ronsmans, S., Crevel, R.W., Rona, R.J., Przyrembel, H., Penninks, A.H., Contor, L., Houben, G.F., 2011. Evaluation of scientific criteria for identifying allergenic food of public health importance. Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology 60, 281–289). A multi-disciplinary group was invited to critically test the refined approach. They independently evaluated selected publications on coconut, soy and/or peanut allergy, scored them using the newly developed level of evidence criteria, and debated proposed approaches for combining and utilising the scores to measure the overall impact of an allergen in public health impact assessments. The evaluation of selected publications using the modified criteria produced a relatively consistent result across the experts. These refined criteria were judged to be a way forward for the identification of allergenic foods of public health importance, and for prioritisation of allergen risk management and future data gathering. The debate to combine available evidence when assessing whether an allergenic food is of sufficient public health importance to warrant active management led to proposals on how to weight and combine evidence on allergen severity, potency and prevalence. The refined criteria facilitate a debate to find a meaningful sequence of steps to summarise the available information in relation to a food allergen.

Keywords: food allergy, Public health, application of scientific criteria, coconut, soybean, peanut

Alimentos funcionales y probióticos

● **B. Bardón Cancho** y **M. M. Santos Sebastián**, “Empleo de alimentos funcionales y probióticos en la prevención de enfermedades infecciosas y alérgicas”. *Nutrición hospitalaria*, Vol. 28 nº Extra 1 (2013) 65-67.

Consultar: http://www.nutricionhospitalaria.com/pdf/6407.pdf

Bioética animal

● **Jordi L.Tremoleda**, “Comentarios sobre la Directiva Europea 2010/63/UE para la protección de animales de laboratorio”. *Revista de Bioética y Derecho*, nº 24 (2012) 61-72.

Resumen

El 20 de octubre del 2010 se publico la nueva Directiva Europea 2010/63/UE sobre la protección de los animales utilizados en procedimientos científicos. Dicha

publicación en el Diario Oficial de la Unión Europea supone el inicio de su tramitación para su entrada en vigor como ley Europea. Los países miembros tienen ahora un periodo de dos años para implementar dicha Directiva como documento legal asegurando su completa entrada en vigor para enero del 2013. En este artículo se realiza un análisis comparativo de la nueva Directiva 2010/63/UE y la normativa actual vigente en el Reino Unido, referente mundial en el área de protección de animales de laboratorio. La nueva Directiva reconoce la importancia de la utilización de animales de experimentación en los avances científicos, pero reforzando la defensa y el respeto del valor intrínseco del ser animal. En este sentido la Directiva representa un importante avance para la protección del bienestar animal en todos los estados miembros, con el objetivo de armonizar la legislación vigente. Si bien varios países ya disponen de una legislación bastante progresiva, la implementación de la nueva directiva representa una excelente oportunidad para asentar y/o homogeneizar criterios de alto estándar de protección del bienestar animal en todos los países miembros, reforzando así el compromiso de la Unión Europea con la investigación científica y el respeto al bienestar de los animales de experimentación.

Palabras clave: experimentación animal, Directiva 2010/63/UE, Unión Europea. bienestar animal

Consultar: http://scielo.isciii.es/pdf/bioetica/n24/06_bioetica.pdf

Biotecnología

● **M. Rose** y otros, “ICLAS Working Group on Harmonization: International guidance concerning the production care and use of genetically-altered animals”. *Laboratory Animals* (2013) doi: 10.1177/0023677213479338.

Publicado como avance *on line* el 5 de abril de 2013

Abstract

Replacement, Reduction and Refinement, the ‘Three Rs’ of Russell & Burch, are accepted worldwide as fundamental to the ethics of animal experimentation. The production, care and use of genetically-altered animals can pose particular challenges to the implementation of the Three Rs,1 necessitating additional considerations by those responsible for overseeing the ethical use and appropriate care of animals involved in science. The International Council for Laboratory Animal Science brings representatives of the international laboratory animal science community together to recommend acceptance of guidance documents. The harmonization of guidance concerning genetically-altered animals was seen as a priority because of the increasing globalization of research involving these animals.

Keywords: genetically-altered animals, reduction, refinement, breeding colonies, experimental procedures

Para más información, consultar: http://la.rsmjournals.com/content/early/2013/04/05/0023677213479338.abstract?ct=ct

● **Jaime Aguilera**, **Ana R. Gomes** e **Irina Olaru**, “Principles for the risk assessment of genetically modified microorganisms and their food products in the European Union”. *International Journal of Food Microbiology* (2013) doi.org/10.1016/j.ijfoodmicro.2013.03.013.

New
Publicado como avance *on line* el 23 de marzo de 2013

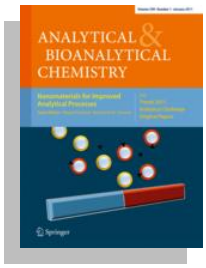
Abstract

Genetically modified microorganisms (GMMs) are involved in the production of a variety of food and feed. The release and consumption of these products can raise questions about health and environmental safety. Therefore, the European Union has different legislative instruments in place in order to ensure the safety of such products. A key requirement is to conduct a scientific risk assessment as a prerequisite for the product to be placed on the market. This risk assessment is performed by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), through its Scientific Panels. The EFSA Panel on Genetically Modified Organisms has published complete and comprehensive guidance for the risk assessment of GMMs and their products for food and/or feed use, in which the strategy and the criteria to conduct the assessment are explained, as well as the scientific data to be provided in applications for regulated products. This Guidance follows the main risk assessment principles developed by various international organisations (Codex Alimentarius, 2003; OECDa). The assessment considers two aspects: the characterisation of the GMM and the possible effects of its modification with respect to safety, and the safety of the product itself. Due to the existing diversity of GMMs and their products, a categorisation is recommended to optimise the assessment and to determine the extent of required data. The assessment starts with a comprehensive characterisation of the GMM, covering the recipient/parental organism, the donor(s) of the genetic material, the genetic modification, and the final GMM and its phenotype. Evaluation of the composition, potential toxicity and/or allergenicity, nutritional value and environmental impact of the product constitute further cornerstones of the process. The outcome of the assessment is reflected in a scientific opinion which indicates whether the product raises any safety issues. This opinion is taken into account by the different European regulatory authorities prior to a decision regarding authorisation to commercialise the product.

Keywords: genetically modified organisms, genetically modified microorganisms, food safety, risk assessment, guidance, regulation

Para más información, consultar:
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S016816051300158X

Contaminantes



● **Rudolf Krska** y otros, “Challenges and trends in the determination of selected chemical contaminants and allergens in food”. *Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry*, Vol 402 nº 1 (2012) 139-162.

Nanotecnología

● **Guillaume P. Gruère**, “Implications of nanotechnology growth in food and agriculture in OECD countries”. *Food Policy*, Vol. 37 nº 2 (2012) 191–198.

Principio de precaución

● **Barbara Osimania**, “The precautionary principle in the pharmaceutical domain: a philosophical enquiry into probabilistic reasoning and risk aversion”. *Health, Risk & Society* (2013) DOI:10.1080/13698575.2013.771736.

New
Publicado como avance *on line* el 21 de marzo de 2013

Abstract

Pharmaceutical decisions are affected by several forms of uncertainty, which are

sharpened both by the high stakes at play and by the complexity of the epistemological procedures needed to provide the necessary information to make these decisions. The precautionary principle as applied to pharmaceutical decisions through the notion of 'well-founded suspicion' takes into account one special sort of these uncertainties: the uncertainty concerning the causal connection between observed adverse reactions and the drug suspected of causing these effects. Commentators have criticised the precautionary principle for its inhibitory action on innovation and research, for its unjustified imbalance towards the risk produced by human agency versus natural risks; and from a formal point of view, for its vagueness and unsystematic application. Their criticisms have generally been grounded in the supposed risk-aversive nature of the precautionary principle. The purpose of this article is to address these criticisms. In this article, Iengage in a discussion of the current methodological debate about epistemic asymmetries concerning standards of evidence for pharmaceutical harm and benefits to examine the rationale underpinning the logic of the precautionary principle. I show that the precautionary principle has been developed as a means of acknowledging uncertainty, and therefore, the basis of its implementation should be based on inductive rather than deductive approaches to scientific enquiry.

Keywords: risk, risk analysis, risk management, uncertainty, scientific evidence, precautionary principle

Para más información, consultar:
http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13698575.2013.771736

Otros documentos

The Open University

● **Nick Bingham** y **Stephanie Lavau**, "The object of regulation: tending the tensions of food safety". The Open University (2012) 38 págs.

Consultar: http://oro.open.ac.uk/32913/1/Object_of_regulation_revised.pdf

INSTITUTO DE AGROQUÍMICA Y TECNOLOGÍA DE ALIMENTOS

● **Patricia Arcia Cabrera**, "Influencia de las características sensoriales y la información nutricional en la respuesta de los consumidores a alimentos funcionales". Instituto de Agroquímica y Tecnología de Alimentos (2012) 232 págs.

Consultar:
http://riunet.upv.es/bitstream/handle/10251/27663/tesisUPV3961.pdf?sequence=1