

LEGAL VETERINARY REGULATIONS AND CONDITIONS WHICH STABLES PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

Ioana Camelia Chebeleu

University of Oradea, Faculty of Environmental Protection, 26 Gen. Magheru St., 410048
Oradea; Romania, e-mail: chebeuiuioanacamelia@yahoo.com

Abstract

An adequate supply of quality and quantity is essential to ensure harmonious growth and dezvoltatii, provide the body energy and substance required for proper functioning. Seating habits have changed radically, representing many factors cause these changes: increasing food supply, improving the socio-economic conditions, and change the way of living. Due to this fact and has imposed intriducere reviewing legislation and regulations in this sector which reglemeteaza of rules which provide conditions for manufacture, storage and circulation of food.

Key words: public health, social development, veterinary regulations, food safety

INTRODUCTION

In its work the Ministry of Public Health aims to achieve the following general objectives:

- a) improvement of the health of the population;
- b) prevention and practices that damage the health;
- c) educating the population in order to avoid illness;
- d) training and specialization of human resources in the health sector;
- e) reform in health

In this respect, reducing the incidence of diseases and factors that harm the health of sides is an important activity of the Ministry of Health. By units subordinated to or in coordination with input from specialists in the field who investigate and monitor such diseases through the collection of statistical data at different levels of representation are estimated national health programs taking the necessary measures in ensuring a standard of health at the current level of civilization. Reform of health, whose main objective is to improve health of the population expressed by reducing the number of avoidable deaths, frequency and severity imbolnavirilor, ensuring that: a) Equity of access to services and equitable distribution of the economic burden of financing health care, including choice of providers of medical services; b) Efficiency services; c) the capacity to link funding to the development of the economy; d) Increased capacity of the Ministry of Health in health policy development, regulation and control of the sector, reducing its intervention in the direct management of activities and

institutions providing medical services. Health was defined by the World Health Organization in synthetic formula as health is the state of complete physical, mental and social, not reduced to the absence of disease or infirmity.

MATERIAL

Possession of the best health that is able human person is one of the fundamental human rights. In such a perspective, health is understood both as an individual state, as well as a collective state (a nation), both as a need, as well as a law, both as a goal to be achieved by the individual, as well as a political objective to be achieved by the state, health is an indispensable component of social development. In the context of health promotion, health is seen not as an abstract state but rather the possibility of the individual to achieve, by to respond positively to stimuli in the environment. Thus viewed, health is presented as a resource for everyday life and not the purpose of life, is a positive conception that emphasizes personal and social resources, as well as the physical capacity.

Investors are three main dimensions: biological (or physical), psychological, social. In terms of biological health can be defined as a condition of the body untouched by the disease, in which all organs, devices and systems functioning normally. This dimension involves regular physical activity, healthy nutrition, avoidance of risk factors - smoking, alcohol and drugs - addressability health services, personal hygiene. In terms of psychological health can be understood as the harmony between everyday behavior and fundamental values of life similar to an individual. She represents the status of a person in her ability to work, to study or to perform favorite activities in fertile and pleasure, is optimal. Assume the person the ability to understand their emotions and to know how to cope with everyday problems; also implies the ability to master and solve problems and stressful situations, without arriving at the addiction of alcohol and / or drugs to make front and their ability to work productively, to love, concern towards the fate of others and to have a reasonable degree of personal autonomy. In the last instance, assumes a life of purpose, which deserves to be lived. This dimension of health includes four major subdimensions:

Emotional

Size emotional focus on awareness and acceptance of feelings (experience) a person. Emotional health include the extent to which someone has a positive and enthusiastic attitude in relation to his own person and life in general. Includes a person's ability to coordinate their feelings and behaviors related to them, including the evaluation (rating) in a

realistic limits that person, developing the spirit of autonomy and ability to handle stress effectively. Healthy person in terms of emotional maintain satisfactory relationships with others.

Occupational

Size is involved in occupational training for work in which a person can achieve personal satisfaction and material well-being. Size is related to occupational attitude that a person has towards work which it provides.

Intellectual

Intellectual dimension encourages creative activities, which stimulates mental activity. A healthy person from the use of intellectual resources available to their wide scope of knowledge. A healthy person in terms of intellectual use of intellectual and cultural activities in the classroom and outside class, together with the available human resources in the community who belongs to the person.

Spiritual

Spiritual dimension involves searching the meaning and purpose of human existence. It includes developing a deep appreciation of life and duration of the natural forces that exist in the universe. Assume also developing a strong value system, by each of us. Theoretical issues-based on concepts: public health, health promotion, health education.

Public health

Definitions:

In 1950 Henlon - "public health is all the knowledge, skills and attitudes aimed at maintaining and improving human health."

Winslow in 1952 - "Public Health is the science of prevention of diseases, extend life and improve health and vitalitaii mental and physical persons by means of concerted action designed to clean the environment, fight against diseases which have an important social, learning the rules of personal hygiene, organizing Medical services in order to early diagnosis and preventative treatment of diseases as well as through the implementation of specific social measures to ensure that each member of a community standard of living compatible with the maintenance of health, the ultimate aim being to allow each person to enjoy the or the innate right to health and longevity. "

In 1973 the Committee of experts O.M.S. - "The notion of public health has evolved noticeably from the beginning of the century. Then, traditional, it covered mainly environmental hygiene and the fight against communicable diseases, progressive, it was expanded starting from 1900 to ingloba care to individual members of certain population . Today, the term public health is used in the broadest sense to evoke problems of health of a

population: the state of health of community services, environmental hygiene, sanitation and general administration of care. "

Acheson in 1988 - "Public Health is the science and art of preventing disease, extending life and promoting health through organized efforts of society."

In 1992 Conference "What is Public Health?" (Debrecen) : "Public health approach to combine multidisciplinary and cross practice. The goals are to promote health, prevent illness and prolong life quality. They are implemented through efforts organized and efficient use of material and intellectual resources of society through individual initiative. Health Audiences the health problems of the population and its practice is a scientific basis. " The essential functions of public health are:

- 1.Prevention, supervision and control of communicable diseases and non -
- 2.Monitoring health
- 3.Promovarea health
- 4.Sanatatea occupational
- 5.Protejarea environment
- 6.Reglementari and legislation in the field of public health
- 7.Managementul public health
- 8.Servicii specific public health (health school, emergency in case of disasters, laboratory in the field of public health
- 9.Personal of care and health for vulnerable populations at high risk

To ensure a high level of protection of human health and consumer interests in relation to food, taking into account the diversity of supply of food, including traditional products, and the effective functioning of the internal market was prepared law 150 of May 14 2004 on safety food which sets principles and common responsibilities, means to ensure a sound scientific basis, requirements and procedures for effective organizational support making the best decisions in the field of food safety and animal feed. The provisions of this Act shall apply to all stages of production, processing, distribution and marketing of food and feed, with the exception of primary production for private domestic or preparation, handling or storage of food for domestic consumption. The law in the field of food apply to all stages of production, processing and distribution of food or feed for animals or used for food production. Legislation in food pursues one or more general objectives of protection of life and human health, the interests of consumers, the use of fair practices in food trade, taking into account, when appropriate, protection of health and welfare, plant and environment health, aims to achieve free movement of food and feed produced, and trade in accordance with the principles and legal requirements. In developing or adapting a good or effective legislation in the field of food will be taken into account existing international standards or state of being adopted, unless

such standards or items covered by these standards will not be an effective or appropriate achieving the objectives of this legislation, or if there is a scientific reason or if they can determine a level of protection other than as set properly at Community level. In order to achieve the general objective aimed at ensuring a high level of health and life of people in the field of food legislation is based on risk analysis, unless this approach is not appropriate circumstances or nature of the measure. Risk assessment is based on scientific information available and is carried out in an independent, objective and transparent. Risk Management takes into account risk assessment and opinions Agency Veterinary and Food Safety, other relevant factors for risk management and the precautionary principle. In specific cases when the evaluation of existing information can be found harmful effects on health, but there remain a scientific uncertainty can be taken provisional measures of risk management necessary to ensure a high level of health protection, to collect other scientific information in order to complete an assessment of risk. Legislation in food aims to protect interests of consumers and provide them with information necessary to informed choice on the foods they consume, and to prevent:

- a) fraudulent or deceptive practices;
- b) foods forgery;
- c) any practices that may mislead the consumer.

The development, assessment and modification of legislation on food should be realized in a process open and transparent consultation of the public directly or through their representative, unless emergency does not allow such actions. In cases where there are grounds for suspicion of the existence of a risk to human or animal health, caused by food or feed, according to the nature, seriousness and scope of this risk, public authorities competent in the field take the necessary to inform the population about the nature of risk, by identifying more accurately the food or feed for animals or the type of food or feed, the risk that you may submit and measures to be taken to prevent, reduce or eliminate that risk. In the field of trade in food authorities have in principle, the following requirements:

- a) to contribute to the development of technical standards for food and feed and the development of sanitary and phytosanitary standards;
- b) ensure coordination of activities on the implementation of specific food and feed, adopted by the government and NGOs;
- c) to contribute, if necessary, at the conclusion of agreements on recognition of equivalence of specific measures on food and feed;
- d) to pay special attention to the specific problems of development, finance and trade of developing countries, to ensure that international standards do not create obstacles to the achievement of exports from these countries;
- e) promote consistency between international technical standards and legislation in the field of food

so that the high level of protection should not be diminished.

Thus to ensure food safety will meet the following requirements:

- a) foods should not be put on the market if they are not safe;
- b) foods are considered unsafe if they are harmful to health or unfit for human consumption;
- c) to determine whether a food is not safe, it will take into account normal conditions of use of food by the consumer at each stage of production, processing and distribution, and consumer information, including information on the label or other general information made available to consumers, avoiding the harmful effects on personal health, caused by a particular food or category of food;
- d) to determine whether a food is harmful to health, should be taken into account the probable immediate and / or short -term and / or long-term consequences of that person on health food it consumes, and the effects of future generations, the possible effects cumulative toxicity and sensitivity in terms of health of certain categories of consumers;
- e) to determine if a food or not it is inappropriate for human consumption, must consider whether the food is unacceptable for human consumption according to destination, in terms of contamination caused by external factors or not, Alteration, damage or degradation;
- f) where a food insecure part of a batch, melt or transport of food from the same class times with the same description, will assume that all foods of that batch, or melt transport are uncertain, unless following a detailed assessment is not discovered any evidence indicating that the rest of the batch and / or transportation charge is uncertain;
- g) a food compliance with specific provisions applicable to food that will not prevent the competent authorities to take necessary steps to impose restrictions on marketing or to its withdrawal from the market, where there are grounds to show that foods are not safe, although apparently they comply. The competent authorities must ensure implementation of legislation on food. They monitor and verify compliance with food legislation by the operators of food and feed industry at all stages of production, processing and distribution. For this purpose, the competent authorities should maintain a system of official control and other activities necessary in light of the situation, including the activities of public communication on food safety and risks, to oversee food safety and control activities to cover all stages of production, processing and distribution. Measures and sanctions for breach of legislation on food to be determined in the law. Agencies and operators in the food industry should be able to identify the origin and the source who provided a food intended for the production of food or any substance intended or expected to be incorporated in a food. For this purpose agencies and operators must have systems and procedures to ensure that, at the request of the competent authorities to provide such information. Where an agent of the food industry believes or has reason to believe that a food that

imported, produced, processed, manufactured or distributed is not in accordance with the requirements on food safety, will immediately withdraw that food from the market if it may not be placed under direct control of the first agent in the food industry and will inform the competent authorities. If the product has reached the consumer, it must be informed effectively and accurately by staff on the reasons for the withdrawal of food from the market and, if necessary, will take over from the food already provided, when other measures fail are sufficient to ensure a high level of health protection. Any agent in the food industry engaged in retail and distribution does not affect packaging, labeling, safety or the integrity of food would immediately withdraw from the market products that are not in accordance with the requirements of food safety in the work own, and will provide information to ensure traceability of their participating in activities of producers, processors and / or the competent authorities will immediately inform the authorities if it considers or has reason to believe that a food which put on the market can be harmful to human health. Staff should inform the competent authorities of the measures taken to prevent risk to the final and will not prevent or deter any person to cooperate with authorities, according to legislation and national legal practice, where this action may result in the prevention, reduction or eliminating a risk of causing a food.

CONCLUSIONS

No food does not arrive on the market if it is dangerous. A food is called dangerous if it is considered prejudicial to health, is imprprio for human consumption. To determine if a food is dangerous to your account: - Normal conditions of use of the product by the consumer: date consumer information, namely information on the label, other information made available to consumers comprehensive and possible effects on health data from a food or a category of food.

To determine if a food can influence health is the account:

- Likely effect immediately and / or in the short term and / or long time of that product on health not only of the person consuming it but also the background - Cumulative toxic effects likely
- Sensitivity to a particular category of consumers that the product is manufactured

To determine if a food is unsuitable for human consumption will take account of the problem and to find out if it is unacceptable for human consumption because of contamination, or other external, putrefactie, detriorare or decay. If a food dangerous part of a batch or an exchange of products in the same category or match the same description, it is assumed that all products that are dangerous lot. This conclusion may be changed

only if they can make a detailed assessment that evidence obtained as the rest of foods are not dangerous. Are considered as safe as food goods to comply with community specific issues discussed in these provisions. Compliance with specific provisions do not prohibit the competent authorities to take appropriate measures to impose certain restrictions or withdrawal from the market of products if there is suspicion that they might be dangerous. In the absence of specific provisions, food goods are considered safe if they are in accordance with specific provisions of national food legislation of each Member State in which it sells, such provisions being established by a treaty. If a food business operator considers or has reason to believe that a foodstuff that the imported, produced, processed, distributed or processed does not correspond with food security, can initiate the procedure for immediate withdrawal from the market the product, subject to a control immediately and inform the competent authority. When the product affects the consumer, the dealer will inform the consumer of the reasons for withdrawal and the need may withdraw from this product, when the measures are insufficient to ensure a level of protection of human health. All food business operators responsible for trade-in detail or distribution that does not affect packaging, labeling, safety or the integrity of food in the activities initiated proceedings to withdraw from the market products that do not respond ceritelor food security and participate in the transmission of information necessary to withdraw a product, cooperates in the measures taken by producers, manufacturers and / or authorities responsible. Also operators will inform the competent authority of measures taken to prevent the consumer and will not prevent any person to cooperate with the authorities under legislation and national legal practice, when can prevent, reduce or eliminate the risk caused by food.

REFERENCES

1. Constantin Savu, Narcisa Georgescu, Food-safety risks and benefits', Ed.Semne, Bucharest, 2004
2. www.sanatate.com
3. Law no. 150 of 2004 on food safety