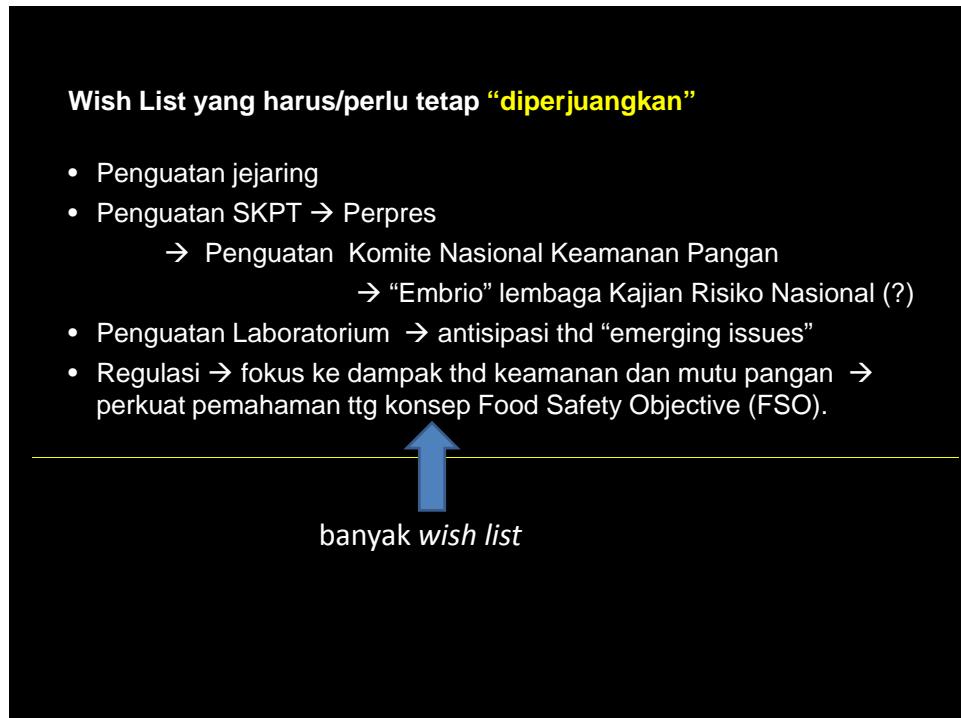


1. Terimakasih
2. Apresiasi → banyak *wish list* yang perlu diperjuangkan
3. A. Identifikasi pokok bahasan & b. Pembahasan – sesuai TOR



Pokok Bahasan :

1. Inspeksi dan (vs) Surveilan?

Inspeksi	vs.	Surveilan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Memeriksa ✓ Mengecek ✓ Menguji ✓? 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Monitoring ✓ "Watching over" ✓ Pengawasan ✓?
		

Pokok Bahasan :

1. Inspeksi dan (vs) Surveilan?

Inspeksi	vs.	Surveilan
<p>Kegiatan Inspeksi Pangan: Pemeriksaan, pengukuran, pengujian, thd karakteristik dan praktik yang berhubungan dengan mutu dan keamanan pangan.</p> <p>Hasilnya → dibandingkan dengan standar → MS/TMS? → Go/No Go → Compliance</p>		<p>Kegiatan surveilan : Pemeriksaan, pengukuran, pengujian, thd karakteristik dan praktik; serta hal-hal lain yang berhubungan dengan mutu dan keamanan pangan, dalam selang waktu yang lama --> perubahan</p> <p>Hasilnya → Informasi ttg perubahan tingkah laku, gaya hidup, kegiatan, dan hal-hal lain → <i>To recognize and monitor threats → preventive action</i> → Risk characterization/Profiling</p>

Pokok Bahasan :

1. Inspeksi dan (vs) Surveilan?

Deputy III, BPOM

- Dir. Inspeksi & Sertifikasi Produk Pangan
- Dir. Penyuluhan & Surveilan Keamanan Pangan
- Inspeksi dan surveillance → sangat penting
- Perlu penguatan
- Atau? Penggabungan!

Pokok Bahasan :

2. Risk-based “anything” ?

Strategic Policy designed to ensure that food safety measures are **fair** and **internationally comparable**; **in deciding** whether a food lot complies with relevant food safety standards and is fit or unfit for human consumption.

Pokok Bahasan :

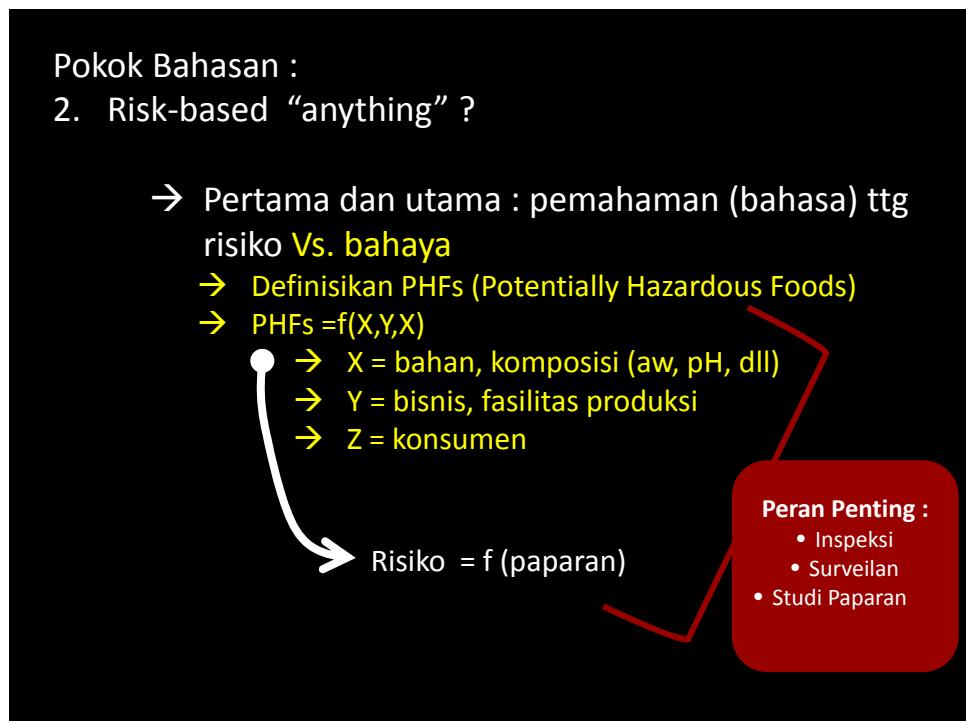
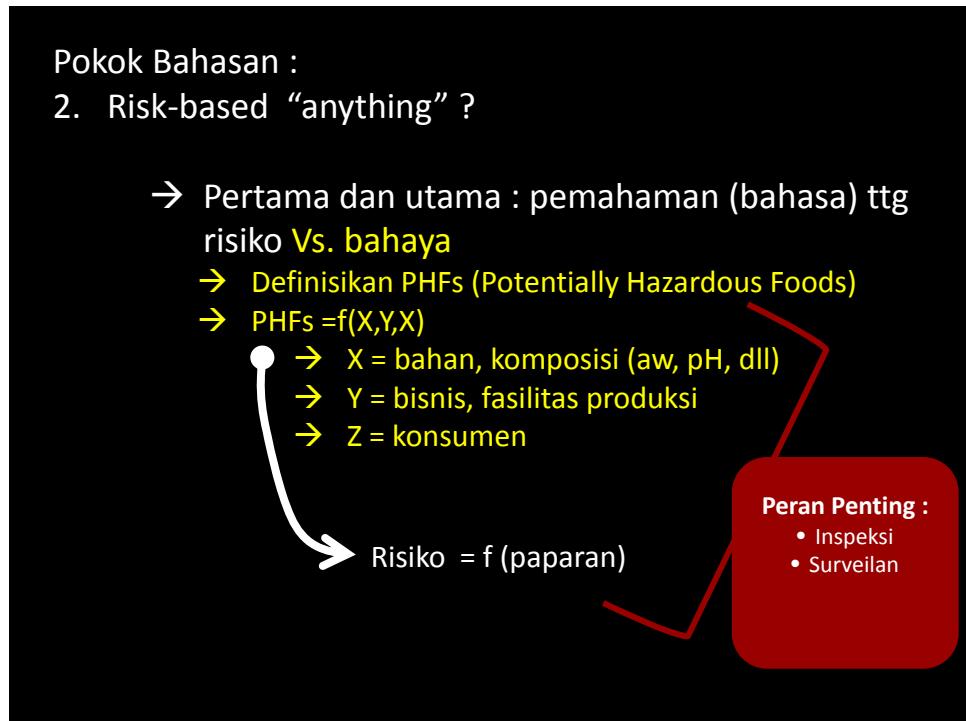
2. Risk-based “anything” ?

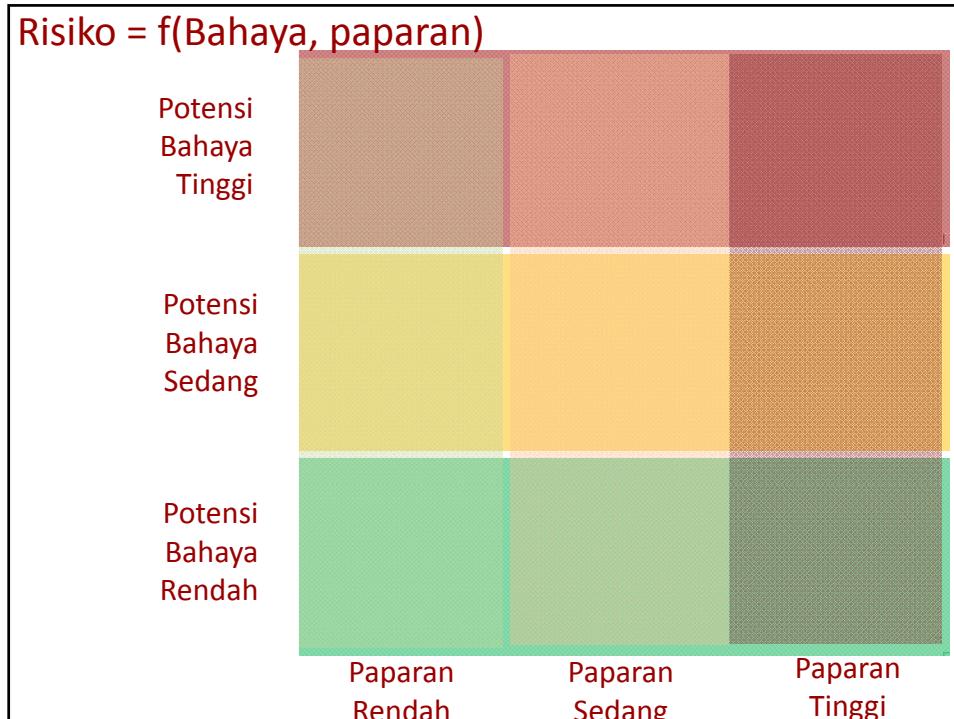
- Pertama dan utama : pemahaman (bahasa) ttg risiko **Vs. bahaya**
- Penyamaan persepsi/policy ttg **risiko**

Pokok Bahasan :

2. Risk-based “anything” ?

- Pertama dan utama : pemahaman (bahasa) ttg risiko **Vs. bahaya**
 - Definisikan PHFs (Potentially Hazardous Foods)
 - PHFs = $f(X,Y,Z)$
 - X = bahan, komposisi (a_w , pH, dll)
 - Y = bisnis, fasilitas produksi
 - Z = konsumen





Pokok Bahasan :

2. Risk-based “anything” ?

→ Pertama dan utama : pemahaman (bahasa) ttg risiko **Vs. bahaya**

→ Definisikan PHFs (Potentially Hazardous Foods)

→ PHFs = $f(X,Y,Z)$

- X = bahan, komposisi (aw, pH, dll)
- Y = bisnis, fasilitas produksi
- Z = konsumen

→ Risiko = $f(\text{paparan})$

Peran Penting :

- Inspeksi
- Surveilans
- Studi Paparan → Total Diet Study

Pokok Bahasan :

3. Total Diet Study ?



Link antara Sesi I Dan Sesi II → Upper level zat Gizi Mikro & ALG

 European Food Safety Authority

 FAO

 World Health Organization

EFSA Journal 2011; 9(11):2450

JOINT GUIDANCE OF EFSA, FAO AND WHO

Towards a harmonised Total Diet Study approach: a guidance document¹

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), Parma, Italy^{2,3}

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome, Italy

World Health Organization (WHO), Geneva, Switzerland

ABSTRACT

A Total Diet Study (TDS) can be a complementary approach to traditional monitoring and surveillance programs, which instead of focusing on compliance is designed to provide a solid basis for calculating population dietary exposure and assessing potential impact on public health. A TDS includes the selection of foods based on food consumption data to represent a large portion of a typical diet, their preparation to food as consumed and the subsequent pooling of related foods before analysis. There is already a wealth of international TDS data available, but to better enable comparisons it is important that methods are harmonised to the extent possible. The Working Group of experts provides a definition of the TDS approach highlighting its inherent value and the main steps involved in a TDS: planning, sample selection, preparation, analysis, interpretation of analytical results, exposure assessment calculation and communication of TDS results; and it proposes a general approach to facilitate the use of TDS information at international level. A TDS can be used for screening purposes or as a more refined exposure assessment tool. It provides background concentration and exposure levels of chemical substances in a range of representative foods prepared for consumption, while monitoring and surveillance programs can better capture highly contaminated individual food items. Their complementarities would allow the identification of the relative importance of individual sources of chemical substances from the

Terimakasih

Purwiyatno Hariyadi
hariyadi@seafast.org