Policies and politics of changing the food label

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Policies and politics of changing the food label

Abstract
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P-025
Microbiological Evaluation of Indoor Air in the Kitchens of Food Courts and Cafeterias

Background: There has been a growing interest in indoor microbe studies in recent years. Most adults eat foods more than once a week at restaurants, food courts, and cafeterias, where they are exposed to some indoor environmental factors (e.g., bacteria) that influence their health and physical condition. The purpose of this study was to determine the airborne bacteria and fungal levels in the kitchens of food courts/cafeterias in a city of Korea.

Methods: Air samples were taken from nine kitchens of food courts/cafeterias. Merck Air Sampler Maa 100 was used for sampling and monitoring. Petri dishes filled with a microbiological culture medium (TBA, tryptic soy agar for bacteria and SDA, Sodium polyanethol nitrates for fungi) were used for sampling surfaces. Dishes with TSA medium were inoculated for 2 days at 35°C while dishes with SDA medium were incubated for 7 days at 25°C.

Results: The levels of total aerobic bacteria measured were 10^6-10^7 CFU/mL. The levels of fungi were 10^4-10^5 CFU/mL. Staphylococcus aureus was found in eight kitchens. MRSA was not detected in all the kitchens. The levels of fungi were not found to be significantly lower across was found in eight kitchens. MRSA was not detected in all the kitchens. The levels of fungi were found to be significantly lower across the kitchens.

Conclusions: These results indicate that the kitchens could be exposed to high microbial contamination. For providing a better indoor air quality in the kitchens, more frequent ventilation is necessary.

Keywords: indoor air of kitchens, bacteria, fungi

P-026
Parabens, Its Fates and Effects in the Body

Parabens are esters of para-hydroxybenzoic acid, used as a preservative since 1950s, have been widely used in the food, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. Four esters are commonly used: methyl-, ethyl-, propyl- and butyl parabens. They are present in many personal care products. Parabens may have endocrine disrupting potential in some reports. Therefore, some countries have programs to monitor the levels of parabens in the body, and we need to know about internal dose of it.

Methods: Parabens, methyl-, ethyl-, propyl- and butyl- were used in this experiment. 20 mg/kg/day. Rat, 6 weeks old Synthetic-Dietary used and parabens were administrated via oral or venous vessel. Urine and blood samples, 0, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, 12 hours after administration, and samples were analyzed using HPLC-MS/MS. Parent compounds and metabolites such as hydroxybenzoic acid and 4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid were analyzed.

Results: This test accuracy were 92.0-103.9%, precision were 1.4-9.7% and LOD were 1.0-3.0 mg/mL. Omal exposed parabens were detected in the blood within 30 minutes and stayed during test time intervals. Injected parabens were detected in the serum and stayed during time intervals. Injected parabens were detected in the urine within 30 minutes and stayed during time intervals.

Conclusions: Omal exposed parabens were absorbed within 30 minutes and eliminated 0.2-4 hours. Injected parabens were excreted