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EFSA in focus ANIMALS

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Contents

EFSA to launch new calls for Panel experts and external reviewers

EFSA will soon launch three separate calls to further maintain excellence in its scientific outputs. There will be calls to: 1) renew members of its food additives & nutrient sources and its food contact materials, enzymes & flavourings Panels (ANS/CEF starting a new 3 year mandate in 2011); 2) Extend the reserve list of members of EFSA's Scientific Committee and Panels and 3) extend the reserve list of external scientific experts to review the quality of its scientific outputs. More information will be available on EFSA's website soon.

> Key topics

EFSA and ECDC issue 2008 report on zoonoses and food-borne outbreaks in the EU

The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) have published their Annual Report on Zoonoses and Food-borne outbreaks for 2008, which gives an overview of zoonotic infections shared in nature by humans and animals, and disease outbreaks caused by consuming contaminated food. The report shows that the number of human cases of the three most reported zoonotic infections was lower in 2008 than in 2007.

Campylobacteriosis remained the most frequently reported zoonotic infection in humans across the European Union, with 190,566 cases notified in 2008 (down from 200,507 in 2007). In foodstuffs, *Campylobacter*, which can cause diarrhoea and fever, was mostly found in raw poultry meat. In live animals, *Campylobacter* was found in poultry, pigs and cattle.

Salmonella, the second most reported zoonotic infection in humans, decreased significantly for the fifth consecutive year, with131,468 cases in 2008 compared to

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EFSA publishes survey on *Campylobacter* and *Salmonella* in chicken in the EU

EFSA has published the results of a survey on *Campylobacter* and *Salmonella* in chicken at slaughterhouses in the European Union. In most EU Member States, a high prevalence of Campylobacter was found in chickens, whereas *Salmonella* was less frequently detected.

For more information.

151,998 in 2007, representing a 13.5% decrease. It remained however the most frequent cause of food-borne outbreaks. *Salmonella* was found most frequently in raw chicken, turkey and pig meat. In animal populations, an important decline of the *Salmonella* type Enteritidis –the type most frequently affecting humans – was observed in laying hen flocks.

2008 was the first year in which EU Member States implemented a new programme put in place by the EU Commission to reduce the prevalence of *Salmonella* in laying hens; 20 Member States have already met their reduction target for that year. This could be the reason for a decrease of *Salmonella* Enteritidis infections in humans, since eggs are known to be the most important source for these infections, the report said.

"It is worth noting that the number of Salmonella cases is declining both in animals and humans. The findings in the report support the Commission and Member States in reducing the prevalence of zoonoses in the EU," said Hubert Deluyker, EFSA's Director of Scientific Cooperation and Assistance.

Andrea Ammon, ECDC's Head of Surveillance Unit, added: *"It is encouraging to note the overall decline for most of the zoonotic diseases covered by the report. However, there is no room for complacency and the report serves to highlight the importance of the joint efforts between ECDC and EFSA in providing valuable data for the reduction of zoonotic diseases."*

With 1,381 confirmed cases in 2008, *Listeria* infections showed a decrease of 11% compared to 2007. Although less frequent in humans compared to *Campylobacter* and *Salmonella*, *Listeria* is known to have a high mortality rate, the most affected being vulnerable groups such as the elderly. In foodstuffs, the study found *Listeria* above the legal safety limit in some ready-to-eat foods, mostly in smoked fish and heat-treated meat products and cheeses.

Reported cases of Q fever in humans increased from 585 in 2007 to 1,599 in 2008. This disease caused by the bacterium *Coxiella burnetii* results mainly from the inhalation of contaminated dust around infected cattle, sheep and goats. Q fever causes flu-like and gastrointestinal symptoms such as fever and diarrhoea. In animals, the highest infection rates were reported in goats.

Verotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* (VTEC) accounted for a total of 3,159 human infections in the EU, representing nearly a 9% increase from the previous year. Among animals and foodstuffs, VTEC was most often reported in cattle and bovine meat. The number of cases of *Yersinia* in humans in 2008 was 8,346, a 7% decrease from 2007, with the bacterium found mostly in pigs and pig meat.

The report also gives an overview of food-borne outbreaks in 2008: 5,332 were recorded, affecting over 45,000 people and causing 32 deaths. Most of the outbreaks were caused by *Salmonella* (35%) followed by viruses and bacterial toxins. The most frequent food sources of these outbreaks were eggs and egg products (23%), pig meat and derived products (10%) and buffet meals (9%).

The report, which covers 15 zoonotic infections, also provides data on other zoonoses, such as brucellosis, bovine tuberculosis and rabies, and the two parasitic zoonoses trichinellosis and echinococcosis.

The full version with data per country and annexes is available on EFSA's and ECDC's websites.

For more information

EFSA considers the risk of TSE transmission via embryo transfer and artificial insemination in small ruminants

In a recently published opinion, EFSA's Panel on Biological Hazards (BIOHAZ) said that the risk of transmission of Classical scrapie through artificial insemination and embryo transfer in sheep and goats ranges from negligible to low. Experts stressed however, that data are not sufficient to conclude that the risk is negligible.

Because of similarities in the disease development process for Classical scrapie and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) in small ruminants, experts considered the conclusions for Classical scrapie to be also valid for BSE. They could not assess the risk posed by atypical scrapie – another Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (TSE) – due to lack of knowledge about the developmental process for this particular disease and about the distribution of the infective agent in affected animals.

After reviewing all available scientific information in the field, experts stressed that there is an iatrogenic risk of TSE transmission, in other words a risk due to the artificial insemination and embryo transfer activities themselves; for instance, through the use of animal-derived hormones associated with such procedures. Moreover, in its opinion the BIOHAZ Panel pointed out that the absence of reliable figures on the annual number of artificial inseminations and embryo transfers in small ruminants

in the EU hampers the quantitative assessment of the risk of TSE transmission linked to these practices. Experts made some recommendations which could reduce the risk of TSE transmission associated with these reproductive technologies and facilitate future risk assessments in this area.

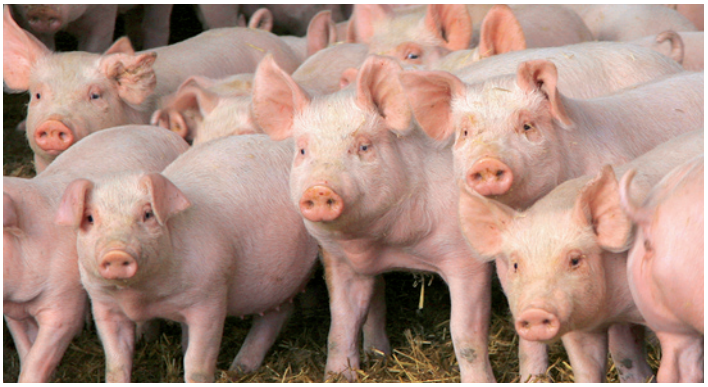
For more information

EFSA publishes results of survey on *Salmonella* in breeding pigs in the EU

The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) has published the results of an EU-wide survey on *Salmonella* in breeding pigs. The survey indicates that *Salmonella* is commonly detected in holdings with breeding pigs in most EU Member States. The report recommends further studies on surveillance for *Salmonella* in breeding pigs.

The survey was carried out in 24 Member States, Norway and Switzerland. All but two countries found some type of Salmonella in their holdings with breeding pigs. On average, *Salmonella* was found in 1 out of 3 holdings with breeding pigs across the EU, but the survey also says that figures vary greatly between Member States.

EU legislation foresees reduction targets for *Salmonella* in foods and animal populations as part of the overall EU strategy to reduce food-borne diseases in humans. EFSA's survey results will support the setting of these reduction targets for breeding pigs.



The survey says that many types of *Salmonella* were found across the EU. The type that was most frequently detected was *Salmonella* Derby, followed by *Salmonella* Typhimurium. Many of these types, in particular S. Typhimurium, are reported to be causes of *Salmonella* infections in humans across the EU.

For more information.

EFSA publishes new study on bee mortality in Europe

The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) has published a report on honey bee mortality and the ways that colony losses are monitored in Europe. The study was funded by EFSA and carried out by a consortium of scientific institutes led by the French national food safety agency Afssa *(Agence française de sécurité sanitaire des aliments)*.

The report makes recommendations on how to improve bee surveillance systems and says further studies are needed to better understand the factors that affect honey bee health.

EFSA has been working on colony losses in honey bees since 2008, when it began collecting at European level information on chemical residues in honey, honey production in the EU Member States and bee surveillance programmes. The report, which has now been published, has been presented to the European Commission and will help to inform future research and surveillance activities to address the issue of colony losses.

For more information.

EFSA publishes results of the first survey on MRSA in pigs in the EU

The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) has published the first EU-wide survey on MRSA (Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*) in breeding pigs. The results indicate that MRSA, a bacterium resistant to many antibiotics, is commonly detected in holdings with breeding pigs in some EU Member States. The survey provides estimates of its occurrence and makes recommendations for further monitoring and investigation of the causes and implications of MRSA findings in pig holdings in the EU.

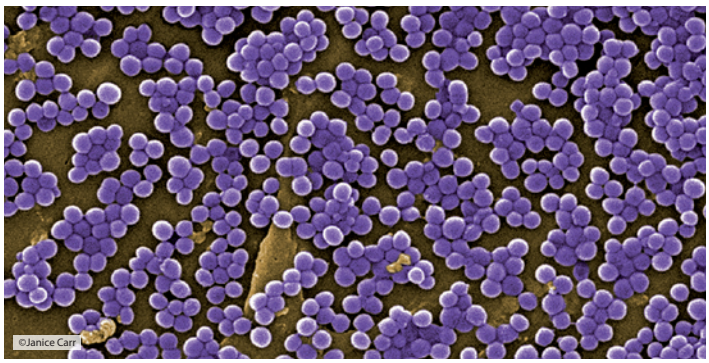
The survey was carried out in 24 Member States, 17 of which found some type of MRSA in their holdings with breeding pigs and 7 none at all. On average, different types of MRSA were found in 1 out of 4 holdings with breeding pigs across the EU, but the survey also says that figures vary greatly between Member States. MRSA ST398 was the most reported type of MRSA among the holdings with breeding pigs in the EU; some Member States also reported other types, but their prevalence was much lower.

MRSA is a major concern for public health and its various types are recognised as an important cause of hospital-acquired (or nosocomial) infections in humans. The specific type MRSA ST398 has been identified in some domestic animals and is considered an occupational health risk for farmers, veterinarians and their families, who may become exposed to it through direct or indirect contact with these animals. In an opinion published in June 2009, EFSA's Biological Hazards (BIOHAZ) Panel assessed the public health significance of MRSA in animals and food and concluded that the MRSA ST398 strain is less likely to contribute

to the spread of MRSA in hospitals than other types carried by humans. The Panel also said that there is currently no evidence that MRSA ST398 can be transmitted to humans by eating or handling contaminated food.

In the survey, EFSA recommends monitoring of pigs and other food-producing animals for MRSA. It also says further research should be carried out, so that the reasons for differences in the prevalence of MRSA in the various Member States can be identified and used to propose options on possible control measures.

For more information.



Advice on Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease

Following reports of Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD) in countries neighbouring the EU, EFSA was asked for advice on the disease, how it could spread and how to control it.

EHD is an emerging viral disease that often kills deer and can result, less frequently, in a bluetongue-like illness in cattle. Although cattle mortality is usually low, production losses may be significant, such as lower milk production, and EHD can lead to aborted or malformed calves.

Sheep are susceptible to infection but do not present clinical signs. It is likely that other species may also be susceptible but there is a lack of information about the role of many domestic and wild ruminant species in the transmission of the disease.

The virus is carried and transmitted by species of *Culicoides* midges, some of which are found in Europe. The Panel considered there is a high risk of the virus being introduced into the EU by vectors carried by the wind from neighbouring countries. This could lead to the disease establishing itself in the EU, in areas of favourable climatic conditions and abundant insect numbers.

Importing infected animals into the EU was viewed to be an unlikely source of risk, for imports where quarantine and testing measures are in place. However, the risk of exposure to susceptible animals from illegal imports or from the movement of wild animals could be high. This would be especially the case during periods when midges are active.

At present, the Panel found that active surveillance programmes are not in place in the EU and are limited in neighbouring countries. This is hampered by the lack of commercial diagnostic methods. There are also currently no commercial vaccines.

Therefore, the Panel recommends establishing surveillance programmes in high risk areas using sensitive diagnostic tests. In case of outbreaks, the Panel recommends: detecting infected animals; epidemiological investigations; restriction of movements; long term surveillance; vector control; and the possible culling or slaughter of infected animals.

For more information.

EFSA confirms chicken meat major source of human cases of campylobacteriosis

EFSA's Biological Hazards (BIOHAZ) Panel has adopted an opinion on the extent to which broiler (chicken) meat contributes to human cases of campylobacteriosis. Experts conclude that the handling, preparation and consumption of broiler meat may directly account for 20 to 30% of human cases of campylobacteriosis in the European Union.

In Europe, campylobacteriosis is the most common infectious disease transmissible from animals to humans through food. The opinion confirms previous findings that poultry meat appears to be a major, if not the largest, source of human infection (see article p.1). The BIOHAZ Panel estimates that the number of actual cases of human campylobacteriosis is likely to be much higher than officially reported.

BIOHAZ Panel Chair, Professor Dan Collins said: *"We need to interpret our conclusions with care since data on sources of* Campylobacter *are scarce for the majority of Member States and in some cases they are unavailable."* The BIOHAZ Panel recommends

active surveillance of campylobacteriosis in all Member States, including efforts to better quantify the level of unreported human cases.

Campylobacteriosis is generally contracted through the ingestion of bacteria originating from contaminated food or contaminated water. The disease which can lead to diarrhoea, abdominal cramps and fever, affects children, young adults and the elderly.

EFSA's review of the different sources of human *Campylobacter* infections represents the first step in broader work in this area that is expected to be completed in 2010. At the request of the Commission, the BIOHAZ Panel will identify and rank the possible control options and propose specific targets to reduce *Campylobacter* occurrence at the different stages of the broiler meat chain. This overall work will support risk managers in establishing appropriate measures to reduce the number of cases of human campylobacteriosis in the EU.

For more information.

> EFSA at work

Introducing the EFSA Journal: EFSA science at your fingertips

EFSA has made it significantly easier to access, browse and search its scientific work through the launch of a dedicated web area for its EFSA Journal.

The Journal is an open-access, online scientific journal that conveniently brings together the Authority's scientific outputs in one area, making them even more accessible than before. The new online presentation of the EFSA Journal will facilitate referencing of the Authority's scientific work in scientific literature and may enable bibliographical databases to index EFSA's scientific outputs thereby raising awareness of EFSA's work amongst the academic community worldwide. It will also raise visibility of the vast body of work being carried out by EFSA's Panel members spanning the entire food chain covering food and feed safety, nutrition, animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection.

To keep up-to-date readers need only to subscribe online to receive titles from the previous month by email or through the dedicated RSS feed. Alternatively online users can quickly consult the latest articles, browse through previous issues dating back to EFSA's first outputs in 2003 or use the advanced search features to find specific topics of interest. The EFSA Journal also offers a new function to facilitate citation of EFSA scientific outputs and the "send" option.

For more information.

> Working together

Better surveillance needed to fight spread of antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic infections

The European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the European Commission's Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks (SCENIHR) have published a joint scientific opinion on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) focused on infections transmitted to humans from animals and food (zoonoses).

The joint opinion concludes that bacterial resistance to antimicrobials has increased in recent years worldwide, making it more difficult to treat some human and animal infections. It says surveillance activities should be strengthened and the development of new antimicrobials and new strategies to combat the spread of resistance encouraged. Research is needed on other strategies to control infectious diseases in animals, such as vaccination programmes.

The opinion says there is specific concern about bacterial resistance to antibiotics used in the treatment of *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter* infections - the two most reported zoonotic infections in Europe, and points out which antibiotics are considered of high concern for their treatment. It says that although the use of antibiotics is considered the main factor in the development of bacterial resistance, the use of biocides (including disinfectants, antiseptics and preservatives) may also contribute to bacterial resistance.

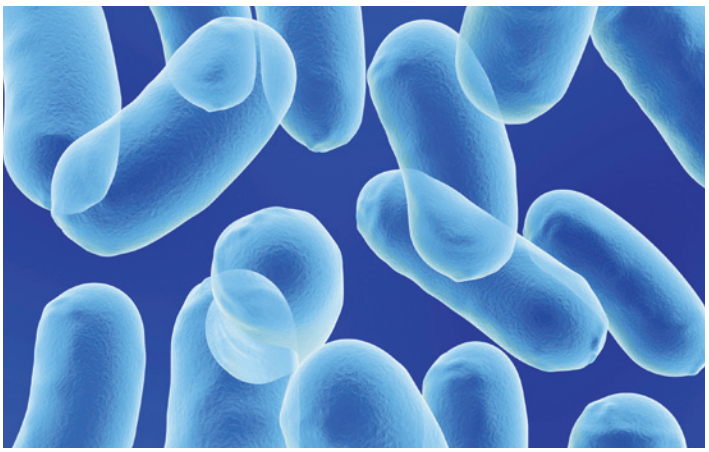
"Antibiotic resistance is one of the biggest threats to public health in the European Union and a priority area of work at ECDC. The major cause of antibiotic resistance in humans remains the use of antibiotics in human medicine. If the misuse and overuse of antibiotics continue, we will lose the means to treat serious infectious diseases," said Dominique L. Monnet, Senior Expert and Coordinator of the Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare-Associated Infections at ECDC.

The opinion on antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic infections highlights that globalisation of food trade and frequent travel to countries outside the EU make it difficult to compare resistance data from surveillance programmes at EU level and to assess the impact of those strains coming from outside the EU. It also adds that the differences in levels of antimicrobial resistance in the various EU countries make it difficult to have a single strategy to fight against this threat.

"Resistance is caused by the ability of bacteria to undergo changes, given their increasing exposure to antimicrobials used in human and veterinary medicine. Most antimicrobial-resistant strains of zoonotic bacteria are found in the gastrointestinal tract of healthy food animals, particularly poultry, pigs, and cattle," said Professor Dan Collins, Chair of EFSA's Biological Hazards (BIOHAZ) Panel.

Food-borne infections caused by these bacteria very often originate from contamination during slaughter of animals or food processing. The opinion says that at present there are no data available to demonstrate that the use of antibiotics in human medicine may also have an impact on the resistance of zoonotic bacteria.

The three EU agencies and the SCENIHR have worked together on this issue, sharing their scientific expertise and advising EU decision-makers on risks and making recommendations



for action. *"This exercise has been an example of how different institutions within the EU can successfully work together to tackle the issue of antimicrobial resistance which currently represents a significant threat to human health,"* David Mackay, Head of Unit Veterinary Medicines and Product Data Management at the European Medicines Agency, said.

The opinion on antimicrobial resistance in zoonotic infections was published ahead of European Antibiotic Awareness Day on November 18, which focused on resistance to antibiotics. The opinion confirms previous recommendations that prudent use of antimicrobials in animals should be strongly promoted and that veterinarians and farmers should be educated on strategies to minimise antimicrobial resistance. Other previous recommendations said antibiotics such as fluoroquinolones and cephalosporins should be reserved for treating conditions which respond poorly to other antimicrobials.

For more information.

> Article 36

Article 36 of EFSA's Founding Regulation allows the Authority to financially support projects and activities that contribute to EFSA's mission. This financial support is exclusively given to a list of competent organisations capable of assisting EFSA in its work. The list was drawn up on the basis of nominations made by Member States in an EFSA Management Board decision.

Article 36 calls awarded

CFP/EFSA/AHAW/2009/01

Project to develop Animal Welfare Risk Assessment Guidelines on Housing and Management

ASG Veehouderij BV (The Netherlands), Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) (Sweden), Institut de Recerca i Tecnologia Agroalimentàries – IRTA (Spain), Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) (Germany)

CFP/EFSA/AHAW/2009/02

Collection, collation, evaluation and synthesis of data on welfare and health aspects of genetic selection in broiler chickens

Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA) (France), ASG Veehouderij BV (The Netherlands), Agence Française de Sécurité Sanitaire des Aliments (Afssa) (France)

CFP/EFSA/FEEDAP/2009/02

Bibliographic review on the potential of micro-organisms, microbial products and enzymes to induce respiratory sensitisation
National Food Institute and National Veterinary Institute of the Technical University of Denmark (Denmark)

Article 36 reports published

Review of mycotoxin-detoxifying agents used as feed additives: mode of action, efficacy and feed/food safety
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/22e.htm

Project to develop animal welfare risk assessment guidelines on transport
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/21e.htm

Scientific reviews on African Swine Fever
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/5e.htm

Epidemiology of different agents causing disease in aquatic animals
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/37e.htm

Models for pest's epidemiology: review, documentation and evaluation for Pest Risk Analysis (Mopest)
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/28e.htm

Bee Mortality and bee surveillance in Europe
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/27e.htm

Development of harmonised schemes for the monitoring and reporting of *Sarcocystis* in animals and foodstuffs in the European Union
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/33e.htm

Development of harmonised schemes for the monitoring and reporting of *Cysticercus* in animals and foodstuffs in the European Union
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/34e.htm

Development of harmonised schemes for the monitoring and reporting of *Trichinella* in animals and foodstuffs in the European Union
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/35e.htm

Development of harmonised schemes for the monitoring and reporting of *Echinococcus* in animals and foodstuffs in the European Union
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/36e.htm

> Latest mandates received

Latest mandates accepted: October-December 2009

Information on all other on-going requests is available in EFSA's **register of questions.**

Animal Health & Welfare (AHAW)

Scientific opinion concerning the practice of harvesting feathers from live geese for down production
Deadline: **15-Nov-10** Mandate number: **M-2009-0334**

Scientific opinion on the monitoring for emergence of posible new pandemic strains of influenza
Deadline: **31-Dec-10** Mandate number: **M-2009-0345**

Scientific opinion on the current H1N1 pandemic and its potential implications for animal health
Deadline: **30-Sep-10** Mandate number: **M-2009-0310**

Bovine Besnoitiosis: an emerging disease in Europe
Deadline: **31-Mar-10** Mandate number: **M-2009-0281**

Assessment Methodology (AMU)

Database of guidance on different toxicity end-points, risk assessment methodologies and data collection related to food, feed, animal health and welfare and plant health

Deadline: **31-Dec-09** Mandate number: **M-2009-0317**

Biological Hazards (BIOHAZ)

Food safety considerations of novel H1N1 influenza virus infections in humans

Deadline: **31-May-10** Mandate number: **M-2009-0346**

Use of recycled hot water as a decontamination technique for carcasses

Deadline: **30-Jun-10** Mandate number: **M-2009-0292**

Foodborne viruses

Deadline: **31-Dec-11** Mandate number: **M-2009-0279**

Joint EFSA/ECDC mandate on links between human and animal TSEs

Deadline: **31 Dec 10** Mandate number: **M-2009-0221**

Feed Additives (FEEDAP)

GalliPro®Tect (*Bacillus licheniformis*) for chickens for fattening

Deadline: **not validated** Mandate number: **M-2009-0337**

Fecinor and Fecinor Plus (*Enterococcus faecium*) for chickens for fattening

Deadline: **not validated** Mandate number: **M-2009-0336**

Clinacox 0.5 % (diclazuril) for guinea-fowl

Deadline: **not validated** Mandate number: **M-2009-0335**

Update of the administrative guidance to applicants on the preparation and presentation of applications for authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003

Deadline: **31-Dec-09** Mandate number: **M-2009-0343**

Cassia gum for cats and dogs

Deadline: **21-Jul-10** Mandate number: **M-2009-0321**

Astaxanthin for salmon and trout, ornamental fish and birds, crustaceans and other fish

Deadline: **not validated** Mandate number: **M-2009-0320**

FRESTA ® F (Carvone) for weaned piglets

Deadline: **14-Jul-10** Mandate number: **M-2009-0313**

Coxidin (Monensin sodium) for chickens for fattening and turkeys

Deadline: **not validated** Mandate number: **M-2009-0305**

Specific guidelines for the authorisation of additives belonging to the new functional group of substances for reduction of the contamination of feed by mycotoxins

Deadline: **30-Jul-10** Mandate number: **M-2009-0293**

Taminizer D (dimethylglycine sodium salt) for chickens for fattening

Deadline: **not validated** Mandate number: **M-2009-0283**

Beta carotene for all animal species and categories

Deadline: **not validated** Mandate number: **M-2009-0286**

Vitamin B6 for all species and categories

Deadline: **not validated** Mandate number: **M-2009-0285**

Chemically defined flavourings. Group 25 - Phenol derivatives containing ringalkyl, ring-alkoxy, and side-chains with an oxygenated functional group for all species and categories

Deadline: **02-Aug-10** Mandate number: **M-2009-0284**

SBS (Sodium bisulphate) for all species (as preservative and silage additive); for pets and other non food producing animals (as acidity regulator) and for pets (as flavouring)

Deadline: **05-Aug-10** Mandate number: **M-2009-0276**

KemTRACE Zn (Zinc propionate) for all species

Deadline: **12-Jul-10** Mandate number: **M-2009-0265**

> Opinions and other documents

List of adopted opinions and other documents per unit: October-December 2009

Disclaimer: This is not the **full list of all EFSA opinions** but only those considered relevant to this newsletter.

Animal Health & Welfare (AHAW)

Call for data on health and welfare aspects of genetic selection in broilers

Accepted on: **15-Dec-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2009-00797**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1439.htm

Opinion on Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease

Adopted on: **02-Dec-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2009-00503**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1418.htm

Guidance on Good Practice in Conducting Scientific Assessments in Animal Health using Modelling

Adopted on: **02-Dec-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2009-408**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1419.htm

Assessment Methodology (AMU)

Assessment of the application of systematic review methodology into the food and feed safety field and the risk assessment process

Adopted on: **18-Dec-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2008-717**

Good practice in conducting scientific assessments in animal health using modelling

Adopted on: **02-Dec-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2009-00409**

Feed Additives (FEEDAP)

Update of the administrative guidance to applicants on the preparation and presentation of applications for authorisation of additives for use in animal nutrition

Adopted on: **18-Dec-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2009-00981**

Modification of the terms of authorisation of a red carotenoid-rich bacterium *Paracoccus carotinifaciens* (Panaferd-AX) as feed additive for salmon and trout

Adopted on: **09-Dec-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2009-00629**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1428.htm

Safety and efficacy of Calsporin® (*Bacillus subtilis*) as a feed additive for piglets

Adopted on: **09-Dec-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2009-00533**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1426.htm

Opinions and other documents

Safety and efficacy of Natuphos® (3-phytase) for minor avian species (quails, pheasants, partridges, guinea fowl, geese, pigeons, ostriches, peacocks, flamingos) and ornamental birds

Adopted on: **09-Dec-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2009-00603**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1427.htm

Safety of a manganese chelate of hydroxy analogue of methionine (Mintrex®Mn) as a feed additive for all species

Adopted on: **09-Dec-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2009-00630**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1424.htm

Safety and efficacy of L-isoleucine for all animal species

Adopted on: **09-Dec-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2009-00456**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1425.htm

Safety of a copper chelate of hydroxy analogue of methionine (Mintrex®Cu) as a feed additive for all species

Adopted on: **12-Nov-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2009-00628**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1382.htm

Assessment of the use of cobalt compounds as an additive in animal nutrition

Adopted on: **11-Nov-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2009-00721**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1383.htm

Safety of a zinc chelate of hydroxy analogue of methionine (Mintrex®Zn) as a feed additive for all species

Adopted on: **11-Nov-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2009-00667**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1381.htm

Safety and efficacy of Finase® EC (6-phytase) as a feed additive for chickens for fattening and reared for laying, laying hens, turkeys for fattening and reared for breeding, ducks and other minor poultry species, piglets (weaned), pigs for fattening and sows

Adopted on: **11-Nov-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2008-748**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1380.htm

Safety and efficacy of Bonvital (*Enterococcus faecium*) as a feed additive for dogs

Adopted on: **11-Nov-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2006-318**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1379.htm

Safety and efficacy of MycoCell (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) for dairy cows

Adopted on: **15-Oct-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2007-165**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1353.htm

Guidance for the preparation of dossiers by categories of feed additives - Sensory additives

Adopted on: **14-Oct-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2009-00832**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1352.htm

ZOONOSES (Data Collection)

CSR on zoonoses, zoonotic agents and food-borne outbreaks in 2008

Adopted on: **23-Dec-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2009-00695**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1496.htm

Analysis of the baseline survey on the prevalence of *Salmonella* in holdings with breeding pigs in the EU, 2008 - Part A: Salmonella prevalence estimates

Adopted on: **30-Nov-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2006-043A**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1377.htm

Analysis of the baseline survey on the prevalence of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) in holdings with breeding pigs, in the EU, 2008 [1] - Part A: MRSA prevalence estimates

Adopted on: **15-Nov-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2008-417A**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1376.htm

Technical specifications for harmonised national surveys on *Yersinia enterocolitica* in slaughter pigs

Adopted on: **30-Oct-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2008-725**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1374.htm

Technical specifications for the monitoring and reporting of verotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* (VTEC) on animals and food (VTEC surveys on animals and food)

Adopted on: **30-Oct-09** Question number: **EFSA-Q-2008-265**
http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/scdocs/scdoc/1366.htm

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