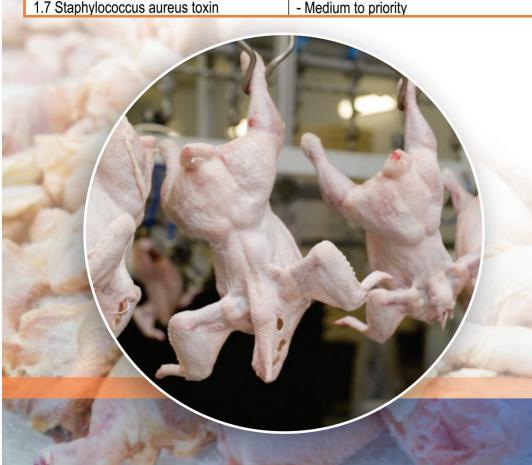


PUBLIC HEALTH RISKS RELATED TO POLITTRY MEAT PRODUCTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

always possible due to restraints both financially and practically.

PUBLIC HEALTH RISKS RELATED TO POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTS IN SOUTH AFRICA	
1.Biological hazards	Priority in South Africa
1.1.Salmonella- Enteriditis and	High priorityA problem with backyard chickenshigh prioritypeople affected may develop Guillain
1.3. Listeria Monocytogenes	Barre Syndrome - High to medium priority - associated with ready to eat products
1.4. E.coli	High priority in South Africa since it is a developing country People affected may develop the Haemolytic Uremic Syndrome
1.5 Toxoplasma gondii	 Medium to low priority Important in immunocompromised individuals such as HIV positive people and pregnant women
1.6 Clostridia spp: - C. Botulinum - C. difficile	High to medium priority for C.Botulinum Not enough data on C.difficile



South African poultry slaughterhouses rely heavily on management protocols used by poultry farmers in order to ensure the safety of the meat being produced. Many poultry slaughterhouses do not have a standard regime in place which tests for substance residues. Main points of the Post-mortem examinations are to identify gross pathological lesions as well as removing contaminated pieces of carcass.

South Africa Limitations:

Availability of finances for substance residue testing Slaughterhouses rely heavily on 'good faith' of farmers Low cost protein source in high demand Farmers have access to drugs which leave residues

European Limitations:

High demand for 'animal-friendly' farming techniques Strict drug control legislation Increasing demand for non-meat based protein

South African growth possibilities:

Growing population results in poultry industry strengthening Ostrich product industry has huge potential Global village concept allows South Africa to follow new trends

European concepts that South Africa can adopt:

Regular risk factor monitoring and protocol updates
Mechanisation of slaughterhouses to increase surveillance
By-product harvesting for other industries (eg. biodiesel)

POULTRY WELFARE: EU VS SA

Welfare in South Africa:

Main concern is production levels
Much less regulated than EU standards
Mainstay of 'birds that produce well are happy birds'
Financial implications of land allocation per bird
Small scale farmers uneducated on welfare

Welfare in EU:

Incredibly high standards

Willing to sacrifice production for welfare

Financially viable to be bird-friendly

Close monitoring of farms allows maintenance of high standards

Consumer demand for welfare is higher

South African opportunities to promote welfare:

Include animal welfare in basic education

Subsidise farmers who choose bird welfare over production levels

Start educating small scale farmers on welfare issues

State veterinary services should prioritise welfare

