

<文献 No. 5 >

対象ツール：名称なし

文献タイトル／公表年月日：A Multifactorial Risk Priorization Framework for Foodborne Pathogens / 2009年

筆者名：Juliana Martins Ruzante et al.

国・機関、依頼元	Canada
ツール開発の目的	これまでに開発された Risk Priorization の方法の多くは健康転帰 (health outcome) 対策に基づいており、重要と考えられる他のファクターを考慮していない。Risk Priorization の一貫性と透明性を高めるため、1. public health impact, 2. market impact, 3. consumer risk acceptance and perception, 4. social sensitivity の 4つのファクターに基づいた方法を開発する。 対象使用者：政策決定者
ランキング対象	Campylobacter spp.×chicken, Salmonella spp.×chicken and spinach, E. coli O157×spinach and beef, Listeria monocytogens×ready-to-eat meals
アプローチ方法 (選択肢)	<input type="checkbox"/> チェックリスト方式 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> スコアリング、ウェイト付け <input type="checkbox"/> Decision tree <input type="checkbox"/> モデル (確率論的アプローチ) <input type="checkbox"/> その他 ( )
リスク判定対象 (選択肢)	<input type="checkbox"/> ポイント数、チェック数 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> レベル分け (優先度、重要度等) <input type="checkbox"/> 汚染レベル <input type="checkbox"/> 感染者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 発症者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 患者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 死者数 <input type="checkbox"/> DALYs または類似した指標 (pseudo DALYs 等) <input type="checkbox"/> その他 ( )
必要なデータセット	DALY, COI, economic importance of the domestic market (消費財合計×単位重量あたりの平均価格 + 輸入品量×個々の価格 - 輸出品量×個々の価格), consumer perception and acceptance (4人の専門家が5つの criteria に対してそれぞれ3段階のランク付けをしたものを平均化→合計), social sensitivity (高齢の消費者

	や小規模の産業/農家といった社会的弱者に対する sensitivity を 0 または 1 の二段階評価)
工夫点	Table III に示されているように、social sensitivity を考慮に入れたことでこれまでとは異なる優先順位付けがなされた。この social sensitivity は論文著者らのコンセンサスにより点数化されているが、このやり方では不十分なことを著者らも認識しており、より厳密な評価方法の必要性に触れている。

●アブストラクト

We develop a prioritization framework for foodborne risks that considers public health impact as well as three other factors (market impact, consumer risk acceptance and perception, and social sensitivity). Canadian case studies are presented for six pathogen-food combinations: *Campylobacter* spp. in chicken; *Salmonella* spp. in chicken and spinach; *Escherichia coli* O157 in spinach and beef; and *Listeria monocytogenes* in ready-to-eat meats. Public health impact is measured by disability-adjusted life years and the cost of illness. Market impact is quantified by the economic importance of the domestic market. Likert-type scales are used to capture consumer perception and acceptance of risk and social sensitivity to impacts on vulnerable consumer groups and industries. Risk ranking is facilitated through the development of a knowledge database presented in the format of info cards and the use of multicriteria Decision analysis (MCDA) to aggregate the four factors. Three scenarios representing different stakeholders illustrate the use of MCDA to arrive at rankings of pathogen-food combinations that reflect different criteria weights. The framework provides a flexible instrument to support policymakers in complex risk prioritization Decision making when different stakeholder groups are involved and when multiple pathogen-food combinations are compared.

●アプローチ方法が分かる図表等

CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS AND CHICKEN CONSUMPTION				
Criterion		3 yr avr	Score	
Public Health Impact (2002–2004)	Incidence (per 100,000)	495	n/a	
	Case-fatality rate (%)	0.003%	n/a	
	COI (\$)	79,810,00	n/a	
	DALY	808	n/a	
Market Impact (2003-2006)	Size of the industry	Farm gate (\$1,000)	1,580,000	n/a
		Total value at retail (\$1,000)	5,664,000	n/a
	Economic importance of the domestic market (\$1,000)	5,472,000	n/a	
	Key export market	0.83%	n/a	
	Key import market	1.94%	n/a	
	Consumer Perception and Acceptance (1 to 3 scale)	Degree to which risk is perceived as uncontrollable by consumer		
	Degree to which risk is perceived as unknown to the individual			1.5
	Degree to which risk is perceived as unknown to the scientists			2
	Degree to which exposure to the risk is perceived to be involuntary			1.75
	Degree to which consumer perceive outcome as sever			1.5
	Total (normalized, 0 to 1 scale)			0.3
Social Sensitivity (0 to 1)	Consumer			0
	Firm			0

**Table II. Risk Profiles for the Six Pathogen-Food Combinations and Weights Assigned by Each Stakeholder**

	Public Health		Market Impact Econ. Imp. of the Domestic Market (CAN\$ Million)	Consumer Perception and Acceptance Normalized Scores on 0–1 Scale	Social Sensitivity	
	DALY (years)	COI (CAN\$ million)			Consumer 0–1 Binary Score	Firm 0–1 Binary Score
Pathogen-food combinations <sup>a</sup>						
C-C	808	64.8	5,472	0.3	0	0
S-C	449	54.2	5,472	0.25	0	0
S-S	1	0.14	118	0.5	0	0
E-S	3	0.35	118	0.8	1	0
E-B	260	28.1	5,264	0.6	1	0
L-RTEM	58	8.8	974	0.6	1	1
Weights <sup>b</sup>						
Stakeholder 1	0.125	0.125	0.25	0.25	0.125	0.125
Stakeholder 2	0.165	0.165	0.33	0.33	0	0
Stakeholder 3	0.50	0.50	0	0	0	0

<sup>a</sup>*Campylobacter* spp. in chicken (C-C), *Salmonella* spp. in chicken (S-C), *Salmonella* spp. in spinach (S-S), *E. coli* O157 in spinach (E-S), *E. coli* O157 in beef (E-B), *L. monocytogenes* in ready-to-eat meats (L-RTEM).

<sup>b</sup>Stakeholder 1: 4 factors, equal weights; Stakeholder 2: 3 factors, equal weights, and Stakeholder 3: public health only.

**Table III.** Complete Ranking PROMETHEE I for Three Different Stakeholders

RANKING	Scenarios <sup>a</sup>		
	Stakeholder 1	Stakeholder 2	Stakeholder 3
1	E-B <sup>b</sup>	C-C	C-C
2	L-RTEM	E-B	S-C
3	C-C	S-C	E-B
4	S-C	L-RTEM	L-RTEM
5	E-S	E-S	E-S
6	S-S	S-S	S-S

<sup>a</sup>Stakeholder 1: All four factors weighted equally. Stakeholder 2: Social sensitivity not included, other three factors equally weighted. Stakeholder 3: Only public health factor weighted.

<sup>b</sup>*Campylobacter* spp. in chicken (C-C), *Salmonella* spp. in chicken (S-C), *Salmonella* spp. in spinach (S-S), *E.coli* O157 in spinach (E-S), *E. coli* O157 in beef (E-B), *L. monocytogenes* in ready-to-eat meats (L-RTEM).

<文献 No. 6>

対象ツール：Priority classification system for food businesses

文献タイトル：Food Safety: The priority classification system for food businesses

公表年月日：不明

筆者名：ANZFA (The Australia New Zealand Food Authority)

国・機関、依頼元	オーストラリア・ニュージーランド・ANZFA (オーストラリア・ニュージーランド食品機関)
ツール開発の目的	ANZFA が食品事業をリスクに基づいて分類するため
ランキング対象	食品事業
アプローチ方法 (選択肢)	<input type="checkbox"/> チェックリスト方式 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> スコアリング、ウェイト付け <input type="checkbox"/> Decision tree <input type="checkbox"/> モデル (確率論的アプローチ) <input type="checkbox"/> その他 ( )
リスク判定対象 (選択肢)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ポイント数、チェック数 <input type="checkbox"/> レベル分け (優先度、重要度等) <input type="checkbox"/> 汚染レベル <input type="checkbox"/> 感染者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 発症者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 患者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 死者数 <input type="checkbox"/> DALYs または類似した指標 (pseudo DALYs 等) <input type="checkbox"/> その他 ( )
必要なデータセット	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>・ 食品のタイプと消費方法</li> <li>・ 食品事業の事業内容</li> <li>・ 食品の加工方法</li> <li>・ 食品に曝露される消費者数</li> </ul>
工夫点	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>・ 食品に含まれる生物学的、化学的、物理的危険因子の中で、生物学的危険因子による被害が最も深刻かつ高頻度なことから、生物学的因子による汚染に焦点を絞った</li> <li>・ 複数のタイプの食品を取り扱う事業では、最もリスクが高い食品タイプに基づいて事業スコアを決定した</li> <li>・ 複数の事業からなる事業は、各事業をそれぞれ優先順位付けした</li> <li>・ 食品事業のスタッフ数は、実際に食品を取り扱う業務に携わる</li> </ul>

	者のみを含む [注意点] 第一次産業分野には適応されない
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●アブストラクト

The Priority Classification System is a scoring system that classifies food businesses into risk categories based on the type of food, activity of the business, method of processing and customer base. Food businesses are assigned a score that relates to one of three priority classifications: high, medium and low. Individual scores for a specified set of risk factors are added to achieve an overall score that determines the priority classification for the food business. State and Territory Governments that implement a food safety program requirement can use the classification system to determine: 1. the food safety program implementation timetable; and 2. the initial audit frequency for food businesses. The Priority Classification System does not apply to food businesses within the primary industry sector

●アプローチ方法が分かる図表等

✓ Tick the suitable box in each table

**SECTION 1 Food type and intended use by customer**

FOOD TYPE AND INTENDED USE BY CUSTOMER	SCORE	✓
High-risk foods that are ready-to-eat	35	
Medium-risk foods that are ready-to-eat	25	
High-risk foods that are <b>not</b> ready-to-eat	15	
Medium-risk foods that are <b>not</b> ready-to-eat	5	
Low- risk foods that may or may not be ready-to-eat	0	
<b>BUSINESS SCORE</b>		

**SECTION 2 Activity of the food business**

ACTIVITY	SCORE	✓
High- and medium-risk ready-to-eat foods are handled during processing or manufacturing of food	25	
High- and medium-risk ready-to-eat foods are only portioned before receipt by the customer	20	

<文献 No. 7 >

対象ツール：FOOD SAFETY ASSESSMENT

文献タイトル：FOOD SAFETY ASSESSMENT GRADING GUIDE

公表年月日：不明

筆者名：Environmental Health Section HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL

国・機関、依頼元	ニュージーランド・Environmental Health Section HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL (Hastings 群議会 環境保健部門)
ツール開発の目的	環境保健役員が、食品安全監査で、食品事業施設管理者をリスク評価に基づき評価するため
ランキング対象	食品事業施設
アプローチ方法 (選択肢)	<input type="checkbox"/> チェックリスト方式 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> スコアリング、ウェイト付け <input type="checkbox"/> Decision tree <input type="checkbox"/> モデル (確率論的アプローチ) <input type="checkbox"/> その他 ( )
リスク判定対象 (選択肢)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ポイント数、チェック数 <input type="checkbox"/> レベル分け (優先度、重要度等) <input type="checkbox"/> 汚染レベル <input type="checkbox"/> 感染者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 発症者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 患者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 死者数 <input type="checkbox"/> DALYs または類似した指標 (pseudo DALYs 等) <input type="checkbox"/> その他 ( )
必要なデータセット	本文献では、ツールの使用方法が紹介されており、開発方法等は記載されていない
工夫点	記載なし

● アブストラクト

This booklet has been produced by the Environmental Health Officers (EHO's) of Hastings District Council to assist food premises operators to achieve "very good" or "excellent" grades under Council's risk-assessment based food inspections. It outlines the basic items that the Officers will be looking for during their food premises inspections. The booklet is intended as a guide only and is not a manual on food safety. It does not cover all the legislative requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1974. You are encouraged to discuss your grading with your Environmental Health Officer, however they will have the final say in deciding the premises grading.

● アプローチ方法が分かる図表等

<b>HASTINGS DISTRICT COUNCIL</b>	<b>FOOD SAFETY ASSESSMENT</b>
Trade Name _____	
Postal Address _____	
Type of Premises _____	EHO _____
Person in Charge _____	Date _____

<b>CONDUCT AND PRACTICES</b>		SCORE...../5
Criterion	✓/✗	Comments
Required Notices		
First Aid Kit (up to date)		
Occupiers Duties		
WHB maintenance		
Vermin/Insect controls		
Refrigeration (load)		
Food Storage		
Food Protection		
Temperature monitoring		
Suitable clothing		
Refuse Disposal		
Dish/glass washing		



<文献 No. 8 >

対象ツール：Food Sector Risk Ranking and Prioritisation Models

文献タイトル：Food Sector Risk Ranking and Prioritisation Models The Methods Domestic Food Review

公表年月日：2006年3月

筆者名：NZFSA (NEW ZEALAND FOOD SAFETY AUTHORITY)

国・機関、依頼元	ニュージーランド・ニュージーランド食品安全機構 (NZSFA)
ツール開発の目的	NZFSA の国内食品審査の一環として、今後5年ほどの間にニュージーランドに食品管理計画を導入する予定である。この計画を導入・実行するためツールが開発された
ランキング対象	規制制度により適切に管理されていないと考えられる食糧部門
アプローチ方法 (選択肢)	<input type="checkbox"/> チェックリスト方式 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> スコアリング、ウェイト付け <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decision tree (本ツールを適用するかを判断するために用いる) <input type="checkbox"/> モデル (確率論的アプローチ) <input type="checkbox"/> その他 ( )
リスク判定対象 (選択肢)	<input type="checkbox"/> ポイント数、チェック数 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> レベル分け (優先度、重要度等) <input type="checkbox"/> 汚染レベル <input type="checkbox"/> 感染者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 発症者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 患者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 死者数 <input type="checkbox"/> DALYs または類似した指標 (pseudo DALYs 等) <input type="checkbox"/> その他 ( )
必要なデータセット	記載無し (オーストラリアの Australia New Zealand Food Authority (ANZFA) priority classification system とカナダの Risk Categorizing Model for Food Retail / Food Service Establishments を参考にした)
工夫点	オーストラリアの Australia New Zealand Food Authority (ANZFA) priority classification system とカナダの Risk Categorizing Model for Food Retail / Food Service Establishments を参考に、ニュージーランドのデータを適応した

が、科学的データが不足している場合には、専門家の意見を取り入れて補った

●アブストラクト

Food control plans are intended to be introduced to New Zealand's domestic food sector within the next five or so years as part of NZFSA's Domestic Food Review.

This paper sets out the risk ranking and prioritisation models NZFSA has developed for the transition to and implementation of these food control plans.

Food businesses are classified into 30 food sectors. The risk ranking model then ranks food sectors according to the food safety risks posed by the sector. The risk ranking model is divided into two parts. Part one covers the inherent risks associated with foods such as the type of food and the intended use by customer (assuming availability of a reasonable level of scientific or factual information). Part two relates to sector organisation or business practice factors that have an impact on food safety and suitability such as food safety systems/structures in place (this information is less scientific).

Sector organisation or business practice factors considered in this model include: the ability of a food sector to effectively implement regulatory change, determining the best place in the supply chain for effective risk control, public interest in regulation. The models used together will form the basis of recommendations for transition to and implementation of food control plans. It is recognised that NZFSA will make the management Decisions required to make the final Decision on transition and implementation issues.

●アプローチ方法が分かる図表等

7.1.4 Section Four – Community Reach	
<b>Purpose of this Section:</b>	
This section is designed to account for the impact a food sector would have on the community if unsafe food was produced.	
<b>Factors Considered:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the proportion of the population regularly consuming the food type (based on the 2003-2004 NZ Total Diet Survey Food List, see Appendix 1</li> <li>• the volume of food produced by the food sector.</li> </ul>	
<b>Assumptions made:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• foods consumed by the majority of consumers, or food distributed widely would have a negative effect on more people if contaminated, therefore attracts a higher risk weighting</li> <li>• foods with limited distribution and/or available only to a minority of consumers have a less serious effect, however they still present appreciable risk, so a positive score is assigned.</li> </ul>	
<b>Risk Weighting:</b>	
<b>Category</b>	<b>Weighting</b>
Commodity/ Wide Community Reach	20
Mid-range/ Moderate Community Reach	10
Specialty food/ Restricted Community Reach	5

## 2. Decision tree

### <文献 No. 9>

対象ツール：Business Sector Food Safety Risk Priority Classification Framework

文献タイトル：Priority Classification System Version Two

公表年月日：2008年9月29日

筆者名：NSW Food Authority

国・機関、依頼元	オーストラリア・NSW州食品局 (NSW Food Authority)
ツール開発の目的	NSW州食品局が、NSW州での食品事業を食品の安全性におけるリスクに基づき分類するため
ランキング対象	食品関連事業所
アプローチ方法 (選択肢)	<input type="checkbox"/> チェックリスト方式 <input type="checkbox"/> スコアリング、ウェイト付け <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decision tree <input type="checkbox"/> モデル (確率論的アプローチ) <input type="checkbox"/> その他 ( )
リスク判定対象 (選択肢)	<input type="checkbox"/> ポイント数、チェック数 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> レベル分け (優先度、重要度等) <input type="checkbox"/> 汚染レベル <input type="checkbox"/> 感染者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 発症者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 患者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 死者数 <input type="checkbox"/> DALYs または類似した指標 (pseudo DALYs 等) <input type="checkbox"/> その他 ( )
必要なデータセット	本レポートには RPF の手法に関する具体的な記載無し
工夫点	第一次産業分野の事業所の分類には用いることができない

● アブストラクト

The Authority uses the Australian Government's food safety risk profiling framework (RPF) to priority classify NSW food businesses. The RPF comprises two Decision trees; one each for primary production and food businesses. There are four (4) possible classification outcomes:

- Priority 1 (P1)
- Priority 2 (P2)
- Priority 3 (P3)
- Priority 4 (P4)

Businesses in the P1 tier represent the highest food safety risk. Conversely, P4 businesses represent the lowest food safety risk. The risk status of P2 and P3 businesses are intermediate between these extremes.

● アプローチ方法が分かる図表等

Business type	Hazard	RPF Pathway				Priority Class	Rationale/ Comments
		PP/FB 1	PP/FB 2	PP/FB 3	PP4		
Whole grain farm	Pyrolizidine Alkaloids	PP a,b	2,a,No	-	-	P4	Small seed size contaminants sieved out by food processors
Pig farm	<i>Salmonella</i>	PP a	2	a,b, No	-	P3	Slaughtering less than 24 hrs off-feed minimises levels and is practical but is not critical for safety at consumption. Q3b - CCP is at processing and is supported by very low levels at retail (Coates <i>et al.</i> , 1997)
Baby formula processor	<i>Salmonella</i> & <i>Enterobacter</i>	FB a,b	a,b,c	a,b,c,d,e, Yes	-	P1	Baby formula is specifically made for infants - vulnerable population - critical control is unreliable as evidenced by repeated problems with infant formula - e.g. <i>Salmonella</i> and <i>Enterobacter ssakasaki</i>
Canned food processor	Microbial	FB a,b	a,b,c,d,e	a,b,c, No	-	P2	Canned food by definition in Q2a are 'PHF' i.e. can support microbial growth. Effective control can be had by packaging and retorting
Caterer	Microbial	FB a	a	a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h, No	-	P1	Unreliable as evidenced by outbreaks in the community in association with food manufactured for catering purposes
Dry goods storage & transport	Microbial	FB a,b,c,No	-	-	-	P4	Low water activity
Hospital	Microbial	FB a	a	a,b,c,d,e, Yes	-	P1	Vulnerable clients
Restaurant (express order)	Microbial	FB a	a	a,b,c,d,e,f,g, No	-	P2	High risk foods, hot holding but small distribution

<文献 No. 10>

対象ツール：Business Sector Food Safety Risk Priority Classification Framework

文献タイトル：Business Sector Food Safety Risk Priority Classification Framework

公表年月日：2007年3月16日

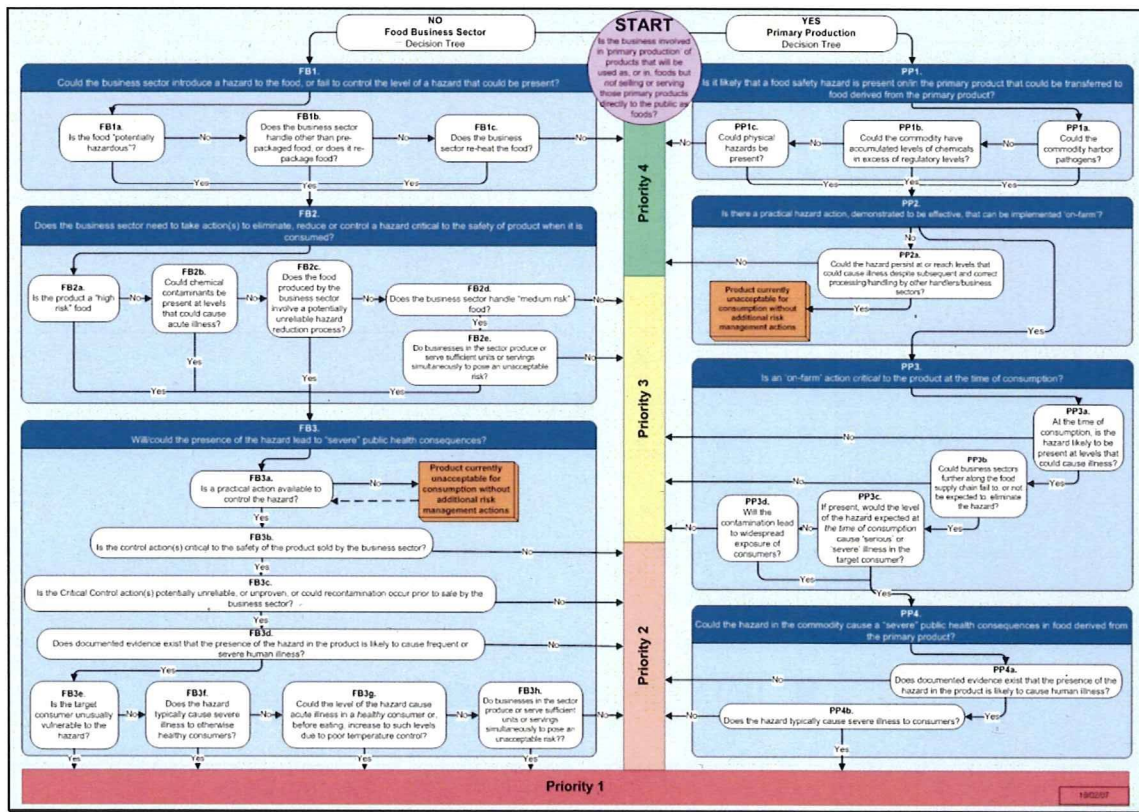
筆者名：Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing

国・機関、依頼元	オーストラリア・オーストラリア保健高齢者担当省
ツール開発の目的	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>・ オーストラリアの食品産業部門を食中毒が発生する可能性とその影響の大きさに基づいて分類するため</li> <li>・ オーストラリア政府の食品安全管理に関する政策の指針とするため</li> </ul> <p>(食品安全事情に精通し、食品安全管理の運営に携わる立場の人を利用者として想定している)</p>
ランキング対象	食品関連事業所
アプローチ方法 (選択肢)	<input type="checkbox"/> チェックリスト方式 <input type="checkbox"/> スコアリング、ウェイト付け <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Decision tree <input type="checkbox"/> モデル (確率論的アプローチ) <input type="checkbox"/> その他 ( )
リスク判定対象 (選択肢)	<input type="checkbox"/> ポイント数、チェック数 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> レベル分け (優先度、重要度等) <input type="checkbox"/> 汚染レベル <input type="checkbox"/> 感染者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 発症者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 患者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 死者数 <input type="checkbox"/> DALYs または類似した指標 (pseudo DALYs 等) <input type="checkbox"/> その他 ( )
必要なデータセット	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>・ 既存の定義による病原性微生物のリスク評価 (Australian Food Standard 3.2.2.)</li> <li>・ ICMFS (1998) に基づく食品媒介危険因子による重症度評価</li> <li>・ DALYs による公衆衛生学的リスクの定量評価</li> </ul>
工夫点	[注意点] 第一次産業の事業所分類には用いることができない

● アブストラクト

This risk profiling Framework has been developed to provide guidance on the allocation of Australian food business sectors into categories based on their likelihood of contributing to foodborne disease and the potential magnitude of that contribution. That categorisation is required to enable appropriate risk management regimes to be assigned to those business sectors. In addition, the Framework will be used to guide future policy Decisions on food safety management in Australia. In its current form the Framework assumes that the user has high level understanding of food safety issues, and approaches to their management, and is not intended for general use by food businesses.

● アプローチ方法が分かる図表等





### 3. モデル（確率論的アプローチ）

<文献 No. 11>

対象ツール：Risk-ranking framework

文献タイトル／公表年月日：Development of a Risk-Ranking Framework to Evaluate Potential High-Threat Microorganisms, Toxins, and Chemical in Food./2009

筆者名：R. NEWSOME, N. TRAN, G.M. PAOLI, L.A. JAYKUS, B. TOMPKIN, M. MILIOTIS, T. RUTHMAN, E. HARTNETT, F.F. BUSTA, B. PETERSEN, F. SHANK, J. MCENTIRE, J. HOTCHKISS, M. WAGNER, AND D.W. SCHAFFNER

国・機関、依頼元	The U.S. Food and Drug Administration
ツール開発の目的	食品における細菌や化学薬品による生物被害を比較し、政策担当者やリスク管理者、リスク分析者が、特定の食品と被害の組み合わせによる公共衛生への影響を予測するのを手助けするため
ランキング対象	特定の被害と食品の組み合わせ
アプローチ方法 (選択肢)	<input type="checkbox"/> チェックリスト方式 <input type="checkbox"/> スコアリング、ウェイト付け <input type="checkbox"/> Decision tree <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> モデル（確率論的アプローチ） <input type="checkbox"/> その他（ ）
リスク判定対象 (選択肢)	<input type="checkbox"/> ポイント数、チェック数 <input type="checkbox"/> レベル分け（優先度、重要度等） <input type="checkbox"/> 汚染レベル <input type="checkbox"/> 感染者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 発症者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 患者数 <input type="checkbox"/> 死者数 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DALYs または類似した指標（pseudo DALYs 等） <input type="checkbox"/> その他（ ）
必要なデータセット	(アプローチ方法が分かる図表等：Table2 参照)
工夫点	<p>特定の食品と被害の組み合わせの評価を、最終リスク評価である年単位の pDALY (pseudo-disability adjusted life years) として、単一のメトリックを算出することができる。</p> <p>このフレームワークは二つのプラットフォームを持つ。1つは多地域から同時期にデータのインプットが可能である web-based なプラットフォーム。これはユーザーが複雑な階層性を序列化し、最近のデータを閲覧し、編集し、そして仮説をアップデートすることを</p>



可能とする。もう1つは Analytica Model であり、論理の流れと、インプットとアウトプットの変数の相互関係の可視化を促進させる。また、フレームワークに含まれる計算方法の点検と監査を可能にしている。

#### ●アブストラクト

Through a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the Institute of Food Technologists developed a risk-ranking framework prototype to enable comparison of microbiological and chemical hazards in foods and to assist policy makers, risk managers, risk analysts, and others in determining the relative public health impact of specific hazard–food combinations. The prototype is a bottom-up system based on assumptions that incorporate expert opinion/insight with a number of exposure and hazard-related risk criteria variables, which are propagated forward with food intake data to produce risk-ranking determinations. The prototype produces a semi-quantitative comparative assessment of food safety hazards and the impacts of hazard control measures. For a specific hazard–food combination the prototype can produce a single metric: a final risk value expressed as annual pseudo-disability adjusted life years (pDALY). The pDALY is a harmonization of the very different dose–response relationships observed for chemicals and microbes. The prototype was developed on 2 platforms, a web-based user interface and an Analytica R\_ model (LuminaDecision Systems, LosGatos, Calif., U.S.A.). Comprising visual basic language, the web-based platform facilitates data input and allows use concurrently from multiple locations.

The Analytica model facilitates visualization of the logic flow, interrelationship of input and output variables, and calculations/algorithms comprising the prototype. A variety of sortable risk-ranking reports and summary information can be generated for hazard–food pairs, showing hazard and dose–response assumptions and data, per capita consumption by population group, and annual p-DALY.

Keywords: food safety, risk, risk ranking

●アプローチ方法が分かる図表等

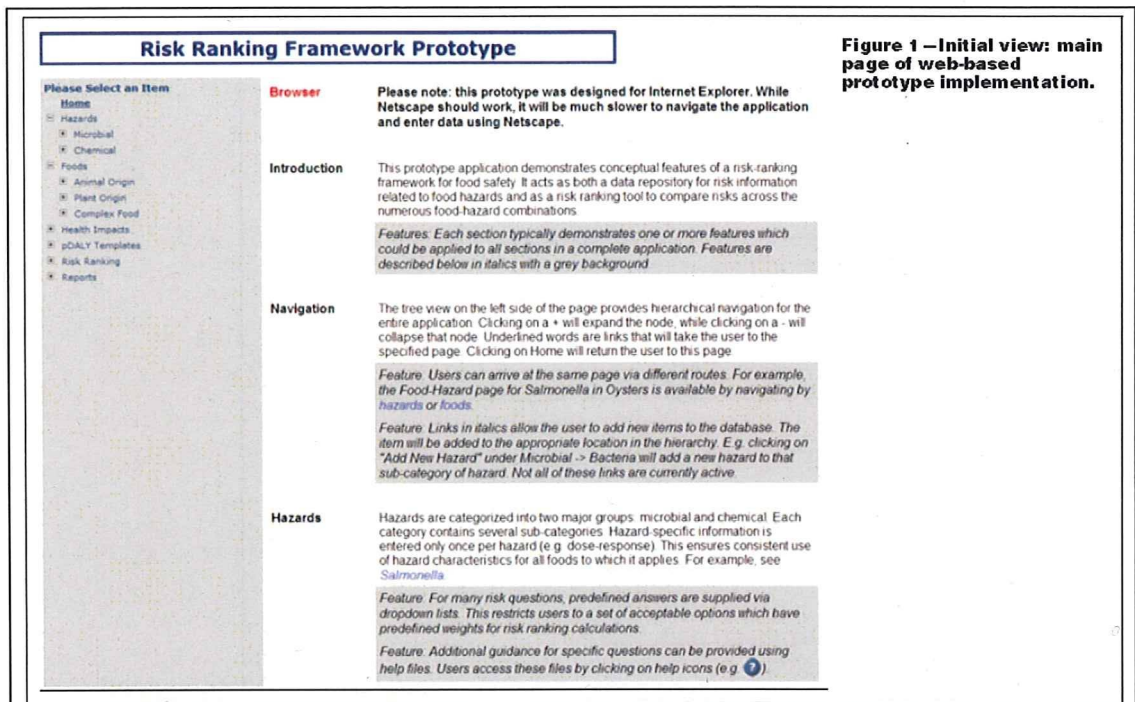
**Table 1 -- Hazard-food pairs used for prototype testing.**

Arsenic and smoked salmon
<i>Bacillus cereus</i> and liquid, extended-shelf-life coffee creamer in individual serving units
Benomyl and apple juice
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i> and beef broth-based gravy prepared in a restaurant
<i>Cyclospora cayetanensis</i> and fresh raspberries
Dioxin and lettuce
Dioxin and fresh green onions
Dioxin and cheddar cheese
Dioxin and whole milk
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 and apple juice
<i>E. coli</i> O157:H7 and sprouts
<i>Enterobacter sakazakii</i> and powdered infant formula
Fumonisin and canned corn
Hepatitis A virus and fresh strawberries
Hepatitis A virus and raw oysters
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> and whole milk
Methyl mercury and smoked salmon
Nitrate and smoked salmon
Nitrite and smoked salmon
Norovirus and raw oysters
<i>Salmonella</i> spp. and powdered milk
<i>Salmonella</i> spp. and raw oysters
<i>Shigella dysenteriae</i> and fresh green onions
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> enterotoxin and natural cheddar cheese

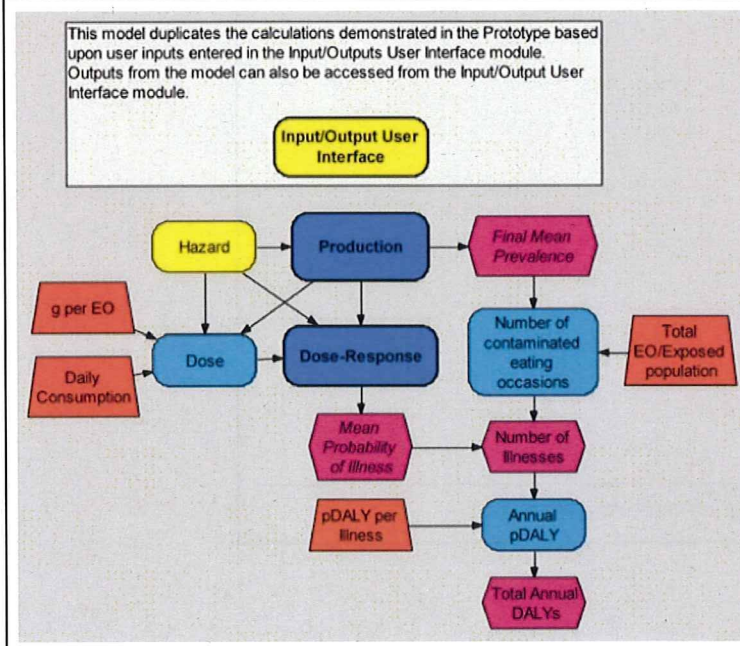
**Table 2--Risk-ranking prototype input variables.<sup>a</sup>**

Initial prevalence  
Initial concentration before processing  
Change in concentration at primary production  
Likelihood of introduction at primary production  
Introduced concentration at primary production  
Change in prevalence during primary production  
Change in concentration at processing  
Likelihood of introduction at processing  
Introduced concentration at processing  
Change in prevalence (processing)  
Change in concentration at distribution, storage, retail, foodservice,  
and in the home  
Likelihood of introduction at distribution, storage, retail, foodservice,  
and in the home  
Introduced concentration at distribution, storage, retail, foodservice,  
and in the home  
Change in prevalence at distribution, storage, retail, foodservice,  
and in the home  
Total eating occasions/exposed population  
Grams per eating occasions  
pDALY per illness  
Daily consumption  
Dose-response model  
    Beta-Poisson  
    Exponential  
    Linear  
    Chemical cancer  
    Chemical noncancer  
Noncancer method  
    Threshold  
    Linear model threshold  
    Linear model nonthreshold  
Hazard  
    Microbial or chemical/toxin  
    Dose  
    RfD  
    Threshold

<sup>a</sup>As shown in the input/output user interface Analytica node.



**Figure 1 –Initial view: main page of web-based prototype implementation.**



**Figure 2--Initial view of Analytical model.**