An exploratory study on barriers and opportunities in food-borne disease surveillance from a One Health approach within EU countries – preliminary results

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Aim: identify barriers that challenge the efficiency of **the food-borne zoonoses surveillance systems** in **Belgium, Sweden, France and Norway,** and also to **identify opportunities for improvement of these surveillance systems.**

METHODS

Interviews of 5 professionals with specified profiles from **public health, animal health and food safety sector per country I A thematic analysis** of information collected through the interviews

RESULTS

- The barriers and opportunities identified in the analysis were grouped in **8 themes:**

Data governance I Set-up and operations of the surveillance system I Coordination I Communication I Regulations (political legislations and procedures) I Industry's challenges I Funding I Training and education

- The most important barriers were indicated for the theme: **Data governance.** Indicatively, the information for this theme for Belgium and Sweden will be presented below **(*Figure 1, 2*).**

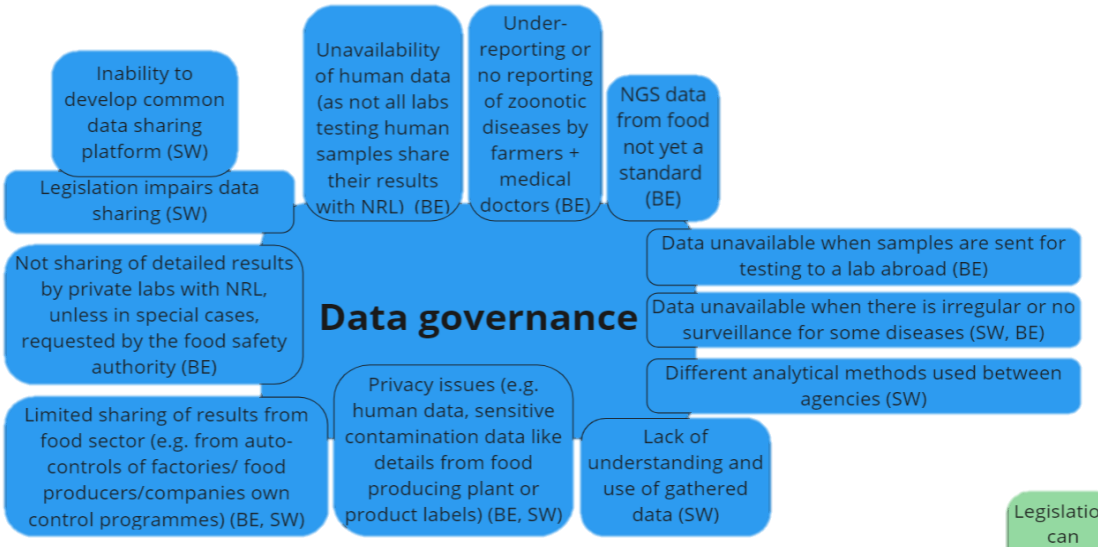

Figure 1 (left). Barriers in food-borne disease surveillance from a One Health approach related to data governance, identified in Belgium and Sweden.

BE: Belgium, SW: Sweden, NRL: National Reference Lab, NGS: next generation sequencing

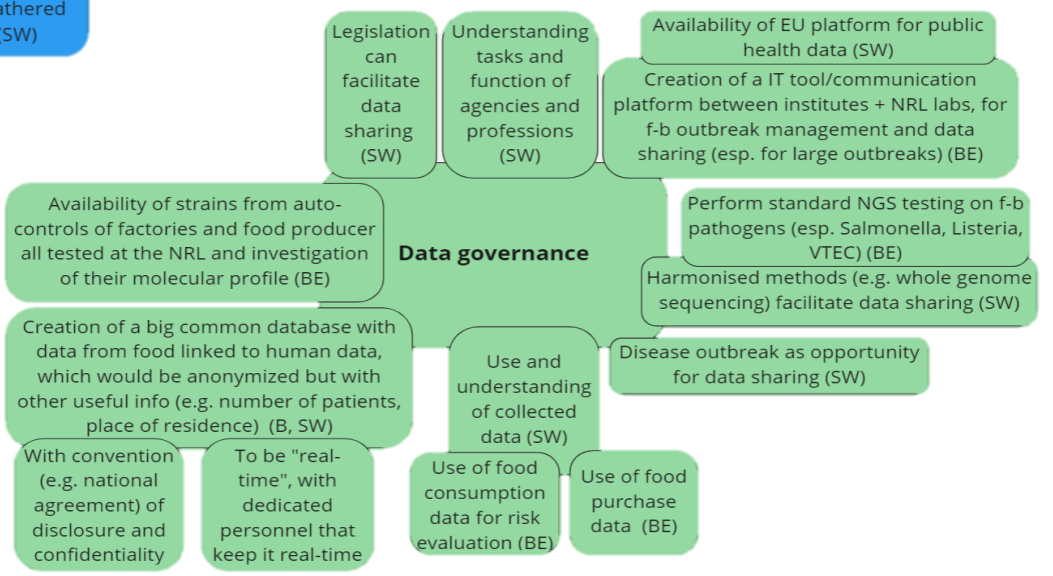

Figure 2 (right). Opportunities for food-borne disease surveillance from a One Health approach related to data governance, identified in Belgium and Sweden.

BE: Belgium, SW: Sweden, NRL: National Reference Lab, NGS: next generation sequencing, EU: European Union, f-b: food-borne, VTEC: Verocytotoxin-producing *Escherichia coli*

PERSPECTIVES – NEXT STEPS

The first results show that **there is room for improvement in food-borne disease surveillance of microbiological pathogens towards a One Health approach**, especially regarding **data governance** and the **set up and operations of surveillance systems**.

An analysis of the collected information is currently performed per identified theme, taking into account the **particularities of each country** (Belgium, Sweden, France, Norway).

The results can be used when **revising existing systems**, or when **developing new** systems for food-borne disease surveillance from a One Health perspective.

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