

# 食の安全を考える

『食の安全・安心』という言葉が世間に流布してから、かなりの年月がたつ。安全と安心は違うものだといつづつ、ヤヌス神のように離れない二つの面となつてゐる。また、畜産の分野では、口蹄疫や鳥インフルエンザのよつたな国際感染症は、食糧の安定供給に関する問題であり、ユッケによる腸管出血性大腸菌症やBSE等の感染症、関心を集める放射能の問題は、食の安全にかかわる問題である。しばしば両者は混同して問題とされる。いずれにせよ、ゼロリスクがないない、どのレベルのリスクが受け入れられるのかという厳しい問題がある。安心という信頼性を得るには、安全神話の押しつけでなく、消費者にも相応の対応や予防の知識を求める必要がある。今回も、もう一度『食の安全』について、その課題や取り組みを議論したい。

『主催』神戸アーマルケア国際会議・ICAC KOBE 2012  
事務局

『司会／座長』  
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『演者』  
「畜産現場における安全性確保の取り組み」  
酒井 淳一氏（山形県農業共済連合会参事）

「毎日食べる”お肉”的安全」

森田 幸雄氏（東京家政大学 食品衛生学第二研究室）

「食品のリスク評価－食中毒原因微生物、放射性物質－」  
新本 英一氏（内閣府 食品安全委員会事務局情報・緊急時対応課長）

# Workshop VIII

ワークショップ VIII

## “Food Safety”

### Considering the Safety of Food

A considerable number of years have passed since the words “food safety and security” first entered into widespread public circulation. While it is said that safety and security are different things, the two words have become as inseparable in many people’s minds as the faces of the god Janus. In the livestock field, infectious diseases that spread internationally such as foot-and-mouth disease and avian influenza complicate the task of ensuring the stable supply of food, while pathogens such as the infections Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli and BSE recently found in yukhoe (a raw beef dish), the prions that cause BSE, etc., and radioactive contamination, which is currently gathering public attention, are problems related to the safety of food. Moreover, food security and safety are often confused with each other and considered as a single issue. In any event, there is a severe problem with regard to what level of risk people are willing to accept given that there is no such thing as a “zero” risk. In order to obtain the kind of reliability we call “security”, rather than trying to enforce a myth of safety, it is necessary for consumers to demand a reasonable response to their concerns and to obtain preventive knowledge. In this address, I would like once again to discuss the problems of food safety and the approaches to overcoming them.

Organizer: Secretariat for the International Conference on Animal Care Kobe (ICAC KOBE 2012)

MC / Chairperson:

Yasuhiro YOSHIKAWA, PhD, Professor, School of Veterinary Medicine, Kitasato University, Emeritus Professor, The University of Tokyo, Member, Science Council of Japan

Speakers:

“An Approach to Ensuring Safety at Livestock Raising Sites”  
Junichi SAKAI, Counselor,  
Yamagata Prefecture Federated Agricultural Mutual Aid Association (NOSAI Yamagata)

“The Safety of the Meat We Eat Everyday”  
Yukio MORITA, Associate Professor,  
Laboratory of Food Hygiene, College of Nutritional Science, Tokyo Kasei University

“Food Risk Assessment - Food Poisoning Causative Organisms, Radioactive Nuclides in Foods”  
Eiji SHINMOTO, Director, Information and Emergency Response Division, Cabinet Office Food Safety Commission of Japan (FSCJ)

神戸アニマルケア国際会議 - ICAC KOBE 2012 事務局  
Secretariat for the International Conference on Animal Care Kobe (ICAC KOBE 2012)

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O-157 が、牛のレバー内部に存在するというニュースが飛び込んできました。「食の安全・安心」について、またひとつ、新たな課題となることでしょう。

現代のように社会が近代化する前は、多くの動物がそうであるように、人間もまた、そのほとんどの時間と労力を「食」に集中させていたと思います。社会の分業化が進み、豊かな「食」に囲まれるようになった昨今、「食」の生産の部分は、消費者から随分遠くなりました。「食の安全・安心」についても、どことなく「人頼み」的なものとなっていることは否めないのでしょうか。

しかし、最終的にそれを口にし、自身の糧としていくのは、他でもない私達ひとりひとりです。もう一度、「自

身が口にするもの」について、ただ求めるのではなく、「正しい知識を持ち、共に考える」意識を向けていく時が来ているのではないでしょうか。

「食の安全・安心」について、最新情報を学び、また、消費者としての私達に求められる役割に付いても、考察を深めたいと思います。

There was a recent news story about E. coli O157 being discovered inside bovine liver. This presents yet another challenge in the battle to ensure food safety and security.

In eras prior to modern times people spent a large portion of their time and effort securing food to eat in the same way as most other animals on Earth. Today, by contrast, we are surrounded by an abundance of food thanks to our division of labor, etc. The production of food is increasingly becoming more and more distanced from the consumers who eat it and nobody would dispute the fact that we all now tend to leave the business of ensuring food safety and security to others.

Yet, it is every one of us who ultimately consumes the food we need to sustain our lives. Surely now is the time to stop merely taking delivery of our daily food and, together, actively seek out more accurate information about what we eat and give it our collective consideration.

It is hoped that, through this workshop, we will hear the latest information regarding food safety and security, and give far deeper thought to the role that we as consumers need to play in ensuring that safety.

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## 《座長メッセージ CHAIR MESSAGE》

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日本人が食糧危機を脱して、十分な栄養価のある食品を、安定して1日3回食べられるようになったのは、第2次大戦を経て10年～20年後ではなかつたろうか？戦後、感染症が猛威を振るい、身の回りに腸チフスやパラチフス、赤痢、結核、日本脳炎、はしか、ポリオ…と、デパートの売り場のように沢山の感染症があり、食中毒の危険性は、それほど順位の高いものではなかつた。また、現在のように衛生管理が行き届いていたわけではなく、「安全神話」などは存在しなかつた。市民は、経験知を生かし、自分の責任で安全なものを見分けて食べるのが習慣であったと思う。

それから半世紀がたち、飽食時代を経て、「食の安全」が人々の主要なテーマになつた。食品にリスクがあつてはならず、ゼロリスクを求めて生産者、加工・流通、販売者が最善の努力を果たし、行政は出来る限り高いハードルで規制を行う。安全性が高まるほどに「安全神話」が出来上がり、一時的に皆が責任を回避した平穏状態に

住むことができる。しかし、神話は崩れた瞬間にパニックと風評被害、バッシングの嵐となり、信頼は崩壊する。ゼロリスクがないならば、どの程度のリスクが残るのか？それは、受け入れられるレベルのリスクなのか？ステークホルダー（生産者、消費者、リスク管理する行政者、リスク評価者等）が皆で、責任を持って真剣に議論しなければいけない。相手に責任を押し付けてゼロリスクの安全地帯に逃げ込む限り、問題の解決にはならないのではないか？BSEも放射能汚染も、どこに安全レベルを設定するのかが見えてこない。今回のワークショップが、この問題に少しでも答えられればいいと思っている。

It was not until between 10 to 20 years after World War II, and the food crisis of those times, that the Japanese people were all able to enjoy a stable diet of three meals a day and adequate nutrition. Furthermore, there was a barrage of contagious diseases for nearly two to three decades after the war's end, for example, typhoid, paratyphoid, shigellosis, tuberculosis, Japanese encephalitis, measles, and polio encephalomyelitis. Many infectious diseases surrounded us, lined up like goods on a supermarket counter. Relatively speaking, consideration of food poisoning risk was not high at the time. Food sanitation controls were very poor and a "safety myth" did not exist. Consumers relied on practical knowledge and experience to distinguish safe from dangerous ingredients, and took responsibility for their own safe-eating habits.

Half a century later we live in an age of plentiful food and "food safety" has become a major social theme. No risk in food can be permitted. Farmers as well as the people working in food processing, food distribution and retail selling are working hard towards and focused on zero risk. Government regulations have set standards at the highest

possible hurdle and these higher levels of safety have given rise to the so-called "safety myth". As such, people have been able to live under a false sense of security, without any notion of their need for responsibility. But, if the "safety myth" breaks down, trust is destroyed, panic sets in, reputations are damaged, and the backlash becomes a storm. We must ask the question; if we do not have zero risk, how much risk remains? And is it an acceptable level of risk? Stakeholders (food producers, consumers, administrative risk managers, and risk assessor) must all discuss this responsibility seriously. Escaping into the safety zone of zero risk or assuming that somebody else should carry the blame will not resolve the problem. It is very difficult to decide on 'acceptable' safety levels for radioactive pollutions and BSE problems. This workshop hopes to at least help towards some answers to this issue.

# 畜産現場における安全性確保の取り組み

## An Approach to Ensuring Safety at Livestock Raising Sites

山形県農業共済組合連合会 参事・酒井 淳一

Junichi SAKAI, Counselor,

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豚は紀元前 8000 年、牛は同じく 6000 年ごろに野生種から家畜化されたと考えられている。それから長い間、家畜は家族的な環境のなかで飼養されてきたが、近代になって飼養頭数を増やした集約的な畜産管理技術が台頭すると、科学の進歩とあいまってさまざまな農薬や動物用医薬品などが使われはじめ、家畜の生産性は飛躍的に向上した。しかし、一方では、畜産物への薬物混入という新たな問題が発生し、ときに人の健康を脅かす事態にもなっている。

このような状況を踏まえて、畜産現場では、生産性を維持しながら畜産物の安全性を確保するための取り組みが行なわれている。農場 HACCP の導入はそのひとつである。これは、日常の作業工程の中にある畜産物の安全性を脅かす要因（危害）をあらかじめ設定し、それらを管理することで危害の発生を未然に防止しようとするものである。この方法は、検査によって安全でないものを抜き取る従来の方法に比べて格段に効率的だが、導入に

It is generally considered that pigs and cattle were domesticated from their wild ancestors around 8,000 BC and 6,000 BC, respectively. After that, for thousands of years, livestock were raised in a family-like environment. Modern times have seen the advent of intensive livestock management technology which has increased the number of animals that can be raised in a given area. Due to this, and coupled with scientific progress, including the introduction of various agricultural chemicals and veterinary drugs, livestock productivity has increased significantly. At the same time however, these advances have given rise to new problems such as the contamination of livestock products by drugs. As such, these advances have results that sometimes threaten human health.

In order to remedy the problems, many approaches are being pursued at livestock raising sites to ensure the safety of livestock products while also maintaining productivity. One approach has been the introduction of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) systems at farms. The intention behind such systems is to identify in advance any potential hazards that threaten the safety of livestock products and then try to control these hazards so as to prevent the occurrence of harm. This method is much more effective than the conventional methods of checking for, and attempting to eliminate, existing unsafe hazards. However, to introduce

は農場作業者の高い衛生観念、多項目にわたる日常的な点検と記帳、多方面の専門的知識、さらには多くの労働力が必要となる。

もうひとつは、家畜を健康に飼養することで主に動物用医薬品の使用を減らし、危害が発生する機会を少なくしようという考え方である。この場合、疾病の専門家である獣医師の役割が大きくなり、家畜の管理と疾病に関する広範な知識と十分な経験、農場の実情に合わせて指導できる応用力、農場側のモチベーションを高めることができるコミュニケーション能力など、高レベルな臨床的総合力が求められる。

これらの取り組みは、常に生産者と消費者との連携のもとで行われることが、実効あるものとする最大の条件である。さらに、安全性確保の仕組み構築と効果的な運用と支援は、畜産の専門家、加工・流通業界や社会教育の関係機関などの後押しと協力が必要である。

HACCP requires a high sense of hygiene among farm workers, a disciplined day-to-day checking and bookkeeping of a great many items. Likewise it requires specialized knowledge covering a wide variety of fields, as well as a large labor force.

Another approach that aims to reduce incidences of harm to consumers is the idea of trying to cut down veterinary drugs usage by adopting healthier livestock raising practices. In this case, veterinarians, who are animal disease experts, play a major role. To fulfill this role they must have a high level of general clinical ability, including broad knowledge and ample experience of livestock management and disease. In addition they need sufficient practical skill to allow them to give instructions that match the specific situation at individual farms, and they need communication skills that can improve farm worker motivation, etc.

The biggest single key to making this approach effective is to ensure that it is always carried out as a partnership between producers and consumers. Moreover, in order to build a safety assurance system and ensure its effective operation and support, it is essential to have the cooperation of livestock experts, processing and distribution industry insiders, and organizations concerned with social education.

# 毎日食べる“お肉”の安全性

## The Safety of the Meat We Eat Everyday

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食中毒を予防する三原則は、食中毒菌を「つけない」、「ふやさない」、そして食品を「加熱し食中毒菌をやっつける（殺す）」ということです。これらが守られないと食中毒になります。

### 1. 食肉の基本と我が国の食習慣

健康な家畜のみ食べることができます。そしてお肉が食中毒菌に汚染しないように処理・加工・調理します。また、日本人は生食の習慣があります。生卵、刺身、レバ刺、とりわさ（鶏肉のさしみ）、ユッケ等、生で食べる食品が多数あります。

### 2. 日本の食肉検査と流通食肉の現状

牛肉、豚肉、鶏肉、馬肉、羊肉はすべて食肉検査が行われています。また、家畜の腸内に生息する食中毒細菌（カンピロバクター、サルモネラ、腸管出血性大腸菌等）の食肉への付着防止は食肉処理場での「HACCPシステムの考え方」に沿った衛生管理」で実施されています。1996年、腸管出血性大腸菌による食中毒の多発以降、様々な対策が行われ、以前よりも安全な食肉が流通しています。

The three principles of preventing food poisoning are “don’t allow food poisoning bacteria to get onto food”, “don’t allow those bacteria to propagate”, and “kill those bacteria by heating”. When these principles are ignored, food poisoning incidents occur.

#### 1. The Basics of Meat and Japanese Dietary Habits:

Only healthy livestock can be eaten. Meat should be treated, processed and prepared (cooked) in ways that prevent it from being contaminated by food poisoning bacteria. However, Japanese dietary habits do include the consumption of raw animal products including raw eggs, sashimi, liver sashimi, chicken sashimi, and yukhoe (Korean style raw beef dishes).

#### 2. The Current Situation Regarding the Meat Inspection System and Distributed Meat in Japan:

In Japan, meat inspections are carried out on beef, pork, chicken, horsemeat and mutton. At meat treatment centers, food poisoning bacteria that live inside livestock intestines (such as Campylobacter, Salmonella, enterohaemorrhagic E. coli (EHEC), etc., are prevented from spreading onto the meat by “employing hygiene controls in line with HACCP system ideas”. Furthermore, because of an increased frequency of EHEC food poisoning incidents in 1996, a variety of measures have since been taken with the result

### 3. 食中毒の現状

2010年の食中毒患者数の第1位はノロウイルス（13,904人）、第2位はサルモネラ（2,476人）、第3位はカンピロバクター（2,092人）、第4位はウエルシュ菌（1,151人）です。お肉等を原因とする食中毒はカンピロバクター、サルモネラ、ウエルシュ菌で、家畜の腸内（カンピロバクターは腸と肝臓内）に生息しているものが何らかの経路で食品と一緒に口の中に入って食中毒を発生させます。

### 4. 食中毒の防止

「つけない」：農場から食卓までの全工程で食肉への二次汚染を防止することです。「ふやさない」：常に10℃以下を保ち細菌を増やさないということです。「加熱する」：食肉は十分に加熱してください。生食は「つけない」、「ふやさない」の2つで衛生管理を実施しなければならないのでより難しい管理が必要です。

that meat distributed today is much safer than in the past.

#### 3. The Current Situation Regarding Food Poisoning:

Of the food poisoning cases recorded in 2010, the number one cause was Norovirus (13,904 patients), followed by Salmonella (2,476 patients), Campylobacter (2,092 patients) and Clostridium perfringens (formerly C. welchii) (1,151 patients). Food poisoning after eating meat is usually the result of Campylobacter, Salmonella or Clostridium perfringens (that reside in livestock intestines, or in the liver as is the case for Campylobacter) entering a person's mouth in some way.

#### 4. Prevention of Food Poisoning:

“Don't allow food poisoning bacteria to get onto food”: That is; prevent cross contamination of meat at every point of the process between the farm and the dining table. “Don't allow food poisoning bacteria to propagate”: Achieve this by keeping meat at a temperature of less than 10°C at all times. “Kill food poisoning bacteria by heating”: That is; cook the meat thoroughly. However, for raw meat, where hygiene control is only carried out in keeping with the first two principles (namely, preventing initial contamination plus prevention of propagation), more stringent controls are necessary.

# 食品のリスク評価—食中毒原因微生物、放射性物質—

## Food Risk Assessment - Food Poisoning Causative Organisms, Radioactive Nuclides in Foods

内閣府 食品安全委員会事務局 情報・緊急時対応課長・新本 英二

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私たちは「食」を一日も欠かすことができません。私たちが口にする食品には豊かな栄養成分とともに、わずかながら健康に悪影響を与える可能性のある危害要因(ハザード)が含まれています。このため、食品を食べることによる人の健康に悪影響が生じる確率とその深刻さの程度である「リスク」を科学的に評価し、適切な管理によって悪影響を健康に支障のないレベルに低く抑えることが必要です。

食品安全行政は国民の健康保護が最も重要であるという基本的認識の下で行われることが求められる中で、科学的知見に基づいて中立公正なリスク評価を行う機関として平成15年7月に内閣府に設置された食品安全委員会は、食品に含まれる可能性のある化学物質や食中毒原因微生物などの危害要因が人の健康に与える影響について評価を行っています。このリスク評価は、厚生労働省、農林水産省などのリスク管理機関からの要請を受けて行うほか、自らの判断により評価を行うものもあります。

People find it hard to go for even a day without eating food. But in addition to having a rich nutritional composition, the food we eat may also contain hazards that have a slight possibility of impacting negatively on our health. For this reason it is necessary to scientifically assess ‘risk’, namely, the level of probability that people will experience negative effects as a result of eating food and the degree of seriousness of these effects. Likewise we must employ appropriate management measures in order to keep these negative effects so minimal that they pose no problem to human health.

It is desirable that food safety administration be carried out under the basic recognition that safeguarding the health of the nation is a matter of paramount importance. Under these circumstances, the Food Safety Commission was established in the Cabinet Office in July 2003 as an organization charged with conducting neutral and fair risk assessment based on scientific knowledge. The Food Safety Commission carries out assessments concerning chemical substances that may be present in food and the influences that hazards, such as food poisoning causative organisms, may have on human health. We conduct these risk assessments in response to requests from management organizations such as the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry

また、国民の関心の高いリスク評価の内容などについて、ホームページなどによる情報提供や意見交換会の開催などによるリスクコミュニケーションに取り組んでいます。

これまでに行われたリスク評価の案件数は、農薬、動物用医薬品、遺伝子組換え食品、食品添加物などで1千件を超えてます。国民の関心が特に高かった案件例としては、「BSEに係るリスク評価（平成17年）」、「体細胞クローン家畜由来食品（平成21年）」などがあります。平成23年には、死者も出た食中毒事件を契機とした規格基準の制定に関連して「生食用食肉（牛肉）における腸管出血性大腸菌及びサルモネラ属菌」の評価が8月に取りまとめられ、また、福島原発事故に伴う食品規制に関連して「食品中に含まれる放射性物質」の評価が10月に取りまとめされました。リスク管理機関において、評価結果を踏まえたリスク管理措置が実施、検討されています。

and Fisheries, and also occasionally on our own judgment. We also work in risk communications by providing a website-based information service and holding opinion forums on risk assessment-related subjects for which there is a high level of public interest.

So far, we have conducted more than one thousand risk assessment cases in areas ranging from agricultural chemicals and veterinary drugs to genetically modified foods, food additives, etc. The case examples that have attracted high levels of public interest include “Risk assessment concerning BSE” (2005) and “Food derived from livestock cloned from somatic cells” (2009). In August 2011, in association with the setting up of standards prompted by a food poisoning incident that claimed a number of lives, we produced an assessment on Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli (EHEC) and Salmonella in meats intended for raw consumption. Later in October the same year, relating to food regulations set up following the Fukushima Nuclear Power Station accident, we produced an assessment of the effect of radioactive nuclides in food on health. Risk management organizations are currently implementing and studying risk management measures based on these assessments.