70 - VERIFICATION OF THE HYGIENIC SANITARY CONDITIONS OF FOOD STREET VENDING AND THE PROFILE OF VENDORS IN THE CITIES OF SÃO PAULO, SANTOS AND EMBU DAS ARTES

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INTRODUCTION

The social and civilization changes have generated changes in the routine of Brazilians, interfering with the eating habits, or it added eating alternatives, especially street vending wise.Street vending is on every neighborhood, city and country in the world, as a very ancient practice in the world, making it “easy” for these vendors to make profit after product sale and payment in bills, favoring the economy directly (BRASIL ESCOLA, 2013; ASCÂNIO, 2011). These do not pay taxes, however play an important part in the country's economy mainly because unemployed people who see this as a more lucrative alternative, or a job opportunity that is closely linked to social cultural and economical issues (WIEGO). They also represent an option to those who seek a “different experience”, street vending, outdoors, allows tourists and inhabitants to try the buzz of public life in globalizes cities or not (SAÚDE NOTÍCIAS).The increase in the number of street vendors on the streets is, every year, growing more, and as a consequence, the occurrence of several food poisoning cases by microorganisms. However the issue that isn't clear is the fact that the government doesn't interfere heavily to solve these questions, or through Courses of Good Practices with Food (SECRETARIA MUNICIPAL A SAÚDE, 2008).

In most cities, street vendors are not obliged to get licenses from the local government's public health division and are subjected to periodic inspections. However with the fast growth of street vending, the government is not prepared to inspect them, in a way to insure consumer's safety (WIEGO).

Many Brazilians use this easier way of eating nowadays, where, especially São Paulo's state inhabitants, live in constant hurry, stress, and other psychological and physiological disturbs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It's an observational, descriptive, epidemiologic, and transversal, of quantitative approach study. The survey was conducted in the cities of São Paulo Santos and Embu das Artes. Ninety (n=90) street vendors have taken part in the study on the streets. The selling points were conveniently chosen, in Ibirapuera Park in São Paulo and Santo Amaro Avenue and surroundings; in the city of Embu das Artes street vendors who participate on the weekend fairs were interviewed, and in Santos (South Coast), the queries occurred in the famous canals.

The data gathering was done through an objective question questionnaire, to trace, at first, the social cultural profile of the street vendors and questioned based on the RDC n.218, from July 29 2005 ANVISA Resolutions that speaks about hygienic-sanitary procedures – in the preparation of foods and, Resolution RDC n.216, from September 15 2004 that speaks about good practices for food services, conducted in May 2013 and, after, were used as variables in the composition of the study.

The data, after complied, were presented in tables and simple frequency graphics, expressed in numbers and percentages.

To observe ethic aspects, the Free Clear Consent Term, based on the Resolution N196/96, from the National Health Board (MS), that establishes

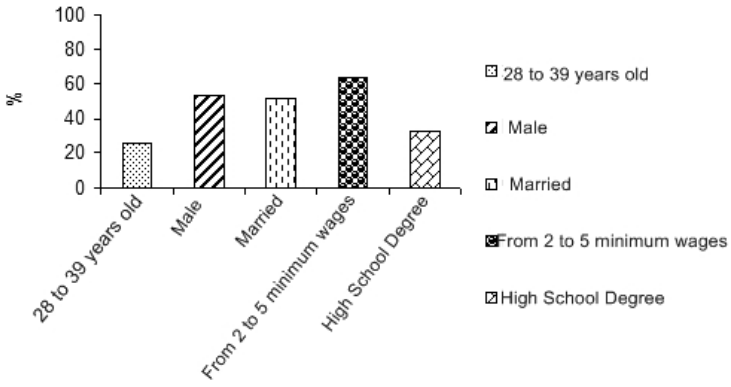
Ethics in Public Health, filled out and signed by the subjects of the research so that their consent was given to participating in the study.

OBJECTIVES:

To verify the hygienic sanitary conditions of street vending, as well as the profile of street vendors in the cities of São Paulo, Santos and Embu das Artes.

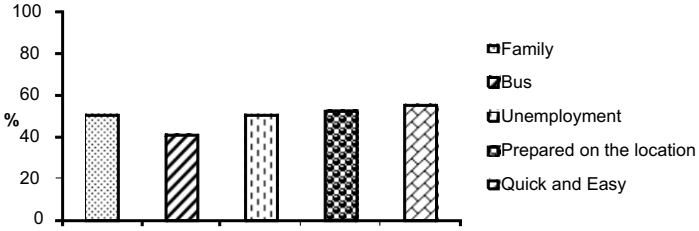
RESULTS:

Graphic 1: Percentage distribution relating to age, gender, marital status, income, schooling from the interviewees in the cities of São Paulo, Santos and Embu das Artes, S.P., 2013



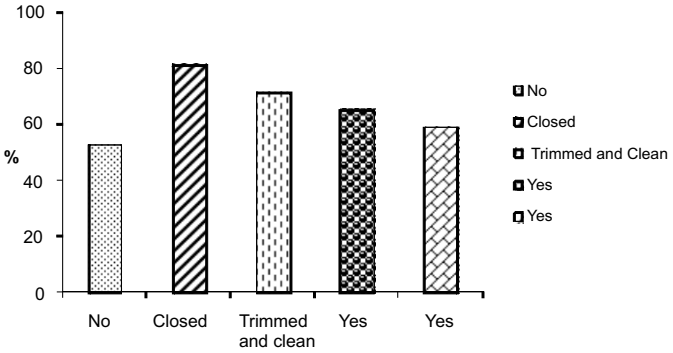
Most interviewees (53%) were male, aged between 28 and 39 years old, have family income between 2 to 5 minimum wages

Graphic 2: Percentage distribution relation to who they live with, transportation to get to work location, reason that led them to work on the streets, type and time of food preparation in the cities of São Paulo, Santos and Embu das Artes, S.P, 2013.



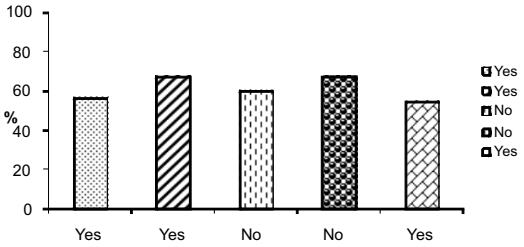
51% have chosen this line of work because they were unemployed, 55% used type and time of preparation - quick and easy as the criteria for choice, and 41% used public transportation as a means to get to the work location.

Graphic 3: Percentage distribution relating to uniform use, type of shoe ware, nail pattern, use and handling of by the subjects of the survey, in the cities of São Paulo, Santos and Embu das Artes, S.P., 2013.



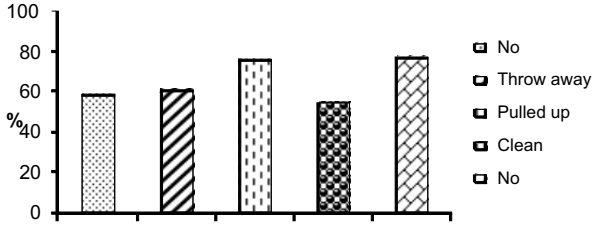
From the subjects of the survey, 53% did not wear uniforms; 81% wore closed shoes, 59% handled food and money, simultaneously.

Graphic 4: Percentage distribution relating to food supply, proximity of garbage and food, use of lids on the trash cans, presence of domestic animals and insects and appropriate temperature to store food, by the subjects of the research, in the cities of São Paulo, Santos and Embu das Artes, S.P., 2013.



In relation to the garbage 68% were close to the food sold, 60% did not have lids and 45% did not store food in proper temperatures.

Graphic 5: Percentage distribution relating to the use of some kind of protection against insects, food leftovers, hair condition during work, silverware aspect and proximity to manholes, from the interviewed, in the cities of São Paulo, Santos and Embu das Artes, S.P., 2013.



59% of the survey subjects did not use any protection; 76% had their hair properly in a net; and 45% presented silverware with food residue.

CONCLUSION:

Reserach showed that most food street vendors from the three observed regions in São Paulo did not possess basic information about food hygiene, however it is noticeable that factors such as schooling, family income, lack of qualification to handle food, lack of sanitary education as well as lack of intervention by governmental inspection organs would interfere directly

on consumers health. There was a relevant percentage of street vendors that did not meet the criteria as to appropriate work locations, manipulations, storage, in the observed regions in São Paulo, suggesting how indispensable rigorous inspection from health surveillance and educational measures, are in order to ensure public health will not suffer.

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VERIFICATION OF THE HYGIENIC SANITARY CONDITIONS OF FOOD STREET VENDING AND THE PROFILE OF VENDORS IN THE CITIES OF SÃO PAULO, SANTOS AND EMBU DAS ARTES

ABSTRACT

The consumption of food on the street sold by vendors may offer high risk to public health in Brazil, considering these vendors usually don't possess much knowledge of irreprehensible hygiene and manipulation of foods. Objective: To verify the hygienic sanitary conditions of street vending, as well as the profile of street vendors, their personal hygiene and the hygiene of the place where the food stands are. Method: It relates to a quantitative, transversal, descriptive study, in which 90 street vendors have agreed to take part on the research, answering a form, containing objective questions based on the Resolutions RDC n. 218 and RDC n. 216 that were used as variables in the study composition. The data, after gathered, was presented in tables and simple frequency graphics expressed in numbers and percentages. The ethic aspects were respected, according to Resolution n. 196/96 (CNS-MS). Results: It was observed that 26% of the vendors age from 28 to 39 years old, 33% had a High School degree; 64% with family income from 2 to 5 minimum wages a month; 41% used the bus to get to their work location; 53% prepared the food at the location; 59% handled money and food with bear hands; 23% were located next to manholes. The obtained results suggest vendors don't possess knowledge about hygiene to work in the food business, because of the several irregularities observed relating to work location, handling, storage, transportation, and solid residue produced. The absence of frequent severe inspection, as well as the permissiveness of this business, seems to explain these flaws.

KEY-WORDS: Food on the street; Public Health; personal Hygiene

VÉRIFIER HIGIÊNICAS-CONDITIONS SANITAIRES POUR LE COMMERCE DES ALIMENTS DANS LES RUES ET LE PROFIL DES VENDEURS AMBULANTS DANS LES VILLES DE SAO PAULO, SANTOS ET EMBU DAS ARTES.

RÉSUMÉ

Manger de la nourriture sur la voie publique commercialisés par les vendeurs de rue peuvent offrir un risque élevé pour la santé publique du Brésil, alors que ces fournisseurs n'ont généralement pas beaucoup de connaissances sur l'expurgation irréprochable et manipulation des aliments. Objectif: Vérifier les conditions d'hygiène des sanitaires commerce ambulant, Ainsi que le profil des vendeurs de rue, le propre hygiène personnelle Et l'endroit où ils sont installés dans des tentes pour la vente. Méthode: Il s'agit d'un descriptif, transversales, quantitatifs, dont 100 vendeurs de rue ont accepté de participer à la recherche, en réponse à un formulaire, contenant questions objectives fondées sur les résolutions RDC Nº 218 et RDC Nº 216, Qui ont été utilisées comme variables de la composition de l'étude. Les données, une fois compilé, ont été présentés dans des tableaux et des graphiques de simple fréquence exprimée en chiffres et en pourcentages. Les aspects éthiques sont respectés, conformément à la résolution no 196/96 (CNS-MS). Résultats: il a été observé que 26% des vendeurs ont été dans la tranche d'âge entre 28 et 39 ans; 33 % avaient terminé leurs études secondaires; 64% Avec un revenu familial de 2 à 5 salaires minimums

par mois; 41% ont utilisé les autobus à venir jusqu'à la place de travail; 53 % étaient en train de préparer la nourriture à temps; 59% Manipulé l'argent et la nourriture avec la même main; 23% étaient près du ponceaux. Conclusion: Les résultats obtenus suggèrent que les fournisseurs n'ont pas connaissance de l'hygiène pour agir dans le secteur alimentaire, En avant les diverses irrégularités ont été observées en ce qui concerne le lieu de travail, La manutention, l'entreposage, le transport et le traitement des déchets solides produites. L'absence de surveillance de routine et sévère, ainsi que la permissivité de ce commerce, semble expliquer ces échecs.

MOTS-CLÉS: mots-clés : nourriture dans les rues; santé publique; l'hygiène personnelle.

VERIFICAR HIGIÊNICAS DE LAS CONDICIONES SANITARIAS EN EL COMERCIO DE ALIMENTOS EN LAS CALLES Y EL PERFIL DE LOS VENDEDORES AMBULANTES EN LAS CIUDADES DE SAO PAULO, SANTOS Y EMBU DAS ARTES.

RESUMEN

Comer los alimentos comercializados en la vía pública por vendedores ambulantes que ofrecen un alto riesgo para la salud pública de Brasil, mientras que estos vendedores por lo general no tienen mucho conocimiento de higienización y manipulación de alimentos irreprochable. Objetivo: Verificar las condiciones higiénicas sanitarias de comercio itinerante, Así como el perfil de los vendedores de la calle, para la higiene personal y la ubicación en la que se instala a las tiendas para la venta. Método: Se trata de un estudio descriptivo, transversal, cuantitativo, 100 vendedores de la calle había accedido a participar en la investigación, Responder a un formulario, que contiene preguntas de objetivo basado em la RDC Nº 218 et RDC Nº 216, Que se utilizaron como variables en la composición del estudio. Los datos, una vez compilado, se presentaron en tablas y gráficos de frecuencia simple expresada en números y porcentajes. Los aspectos éticos son respetados, de conformidad con la Resolución nº 196/96 (CNS-MS). Resultados: se observó que el 26% de los vendedores se situaron en el rango de edad entre 28 y 39 años; 33% había finalizado la escuela secundaria; 64% De los ingresos de las familias de 2 a 5 salarios mínimos al mes, un 41% utilizan los autobuses para llegar hasta el lugar de trabajo; el 53% se estaban preparando la comida a tiempo; 59% Manipulado el precio y la comida con la misma mano; 23% se encontraban cerca de la alcantarillas. Conclusión: Los resultados obtenidos sugieren que los vendedores no tienen conocimientos sobre la higiene de la ley en el sector de la alimentación, Con interés las diversas irregularidades observadas en relación con el lugar de trabajo, La manipulación, el almacenamiento, el transporte y la eliminación de los desechos sólidos producidos. La ausencia de vigilancia de rutina y graves, así como la permisividad de este comercio, parece explicar estos fracasos.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Comida en las calles; entornos idóneos; Salud pública; higiene personal.

VERIFICAÇÃO DE CONDIÇÕES HIGIÊNICAS-SANITÁRIAS DE COMÉRCIO DE ALIMENTOS EM RUAS E PERFIL DOS AMBULANTES NAS CIDADES DE SÃO PAULO, SANTOS E EMBU DAS ARTES

RESUMO

Consumir alimentos em vias públicas comercializados por ambulantes podem oferecer um alto risco á saúde pública do Brasil, considerando que esses vendedores geralmente não têm muitos conhecimentos da higienização e manipulação irrepreensível de alimentos. Objetivo: Verificar às condições higiênicas sanitárias do comércio ambulante, bem como o perfil dos vendedores ambulantes, a própria higiene pessoal e do local onde estão instaladas as barracas de venda. Método: Trata-se de um estudo descritivo, transversal, quantitativo, do qual 90 vendedores ambulantes concordaram em participar da pesquisa, respondendo a um formulário, contendo questões objetivas baseadas nas Resoluções RDC n. 218 e RDC n. 216, que foram utilizadas como variáveis na composição do estudo. Os dados, depois de compilados, foram apresentados em tabelas e gráficos de frequência simples expressos em números e percentagens. Os aspectos éticos foram respeitados, de acordo com a Resolução Nº 196/96 (CNS-MS). Resultados: Observou-se que 26% dos vendedores estavam na faixa etária entre 28 e 39 anos; 33% possuíam o Ensino Médio Completo; 64% com renda familiar de 2 a 5 salários mínimos por mês; 41% utilizavam ônibus para chegar até o local do trabalho; 53%preparavam o alimento na hora; 59% manipulavam o dinheiro e os alimentos com a mesma mão; 23% estavam próximos á bueiros. Os resultados obtidos sugerem que os vendedores não possuem conhecimentos sobre higiene para atuarem no ramo alimentar, frente às várias irregularidades observadas em relação ao local de trabalho, ao manuseio, armazenamento, transporte e resíduos sólidos produzidos. A ausência de fiscalização rotineira e severa, bem como a permissividade deste comércio, parece explicar essas falhas

PALAVRAS CHAVE: Palavras chave: Alimentos nas ruas; Saúde Pública; Higiene pessoal.