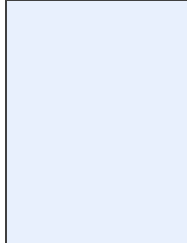


BIOGRAPHY

2nd July 2012



Title and name

Dr. Tine Hald

Nationality

Denmark

Panel

Biological Hazards

Education

PhD Veterinary Epidemiology, 2001, Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Copenhagen
DVM, 1994, Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Copenhagen

Scientific and risk assessment experience

Tine Hald's main research area is the epidemiology, surveillance and control of foodborne zoonoses in the whole production chain with particular focus on the development of methods for source attribution. She is leading a group of 11 scientist and activities involve the planning and performance of risk factor studies, spatial-temporal analysis and quantitative risk assessments. A main responsibility is to give scientifically-based advice to veterinary and food authorities, farmers' and consumers organisations, and international organisations e.g. EFSA and WHO. She is a member of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) expert panel on biological hazards (BIOHAZ) and a core member of the WHO Foodborne disease epidemiology reference group (FERG) chairing a task force on source attribution. Finally, her work includes teaching and supervision of PhD students and under- and postgraduate students.

Main scientific publications

Main areas of publication include the epidemiology and control of human salmonellosis and concepts and methodologies for source attribution of foodborne pathogens.

Domingues AR, Pires SM, Halasa T, Hald T (2012). Source attribution of human campylobacteriosis using a meta-analysis of case-control studies of sporadic infections. *Epidemiology and Infection* DOI: 10.1017/S0950268811002676. Published online: 03 January 2012.

Pires, SM, Vieira, A, Perez, E, Wong, DLF, Hald, T (2012). Attributing human foodborne illness to food sources and water in Latin America and the Caribbean using data from outbreak investigations. *International Journal of Food Microbiology*, 152 (3): 129–138.

Vieira AR, Collignon P, Aarestrup FM, McEwen SA, Hendriksen RS, Hald T, Wegener HC (2011). Association Between Antimicrobial Resistance in *Escherichia coli* Isolates from Food Animals and Blood Stream Isolates from Humans in Europe: An Ecological Study. *Foodborne Pathog Dis.* 8(12): 1295-1301. doi:10.1089/fpd.2011.0950.

Pires SM, Vigre H, Makela P, Hald T. (2010). Using Outbreak Data for Source Attribution of Human Salmonellosis and Campylobacteriosis in Europe. *Foodborne Pathog Dis.* 7(11):1351-1361.

Pires SM, Hald T (2010). Assessing the Differences in Public Health Impact of Salmonella Subtypes Using a Bayesian Microbial Subtyping Approach for Source Attribution. *Foodborne Pathog Dis.* 7(2): 143-51.

Pires SM, Evers EG, van Pelt W, Ayers T, Scallan E, Angulo FJ, Havelaar A, Hald T (2009). Attributing the human disease burden of foodborne infections to specific sources. *Foodborne Pathog Dis.* 6(4): 417-424.

Hald T. (2008). EU-wide baseline studies: achievements and difficulties faced. *Trends in Food Science & Technology* 19 (Supplement 1): S40-S48.

Hald T, Lo Fo Wong DMA, Aarestrup FM (2007). The attribution of human infections with antimicrobial resistant Salmonella bacteria in Denmark to sources of animal origin. *Foodborne Pathog Dis.* 4(3): 313-326.

Hald T, Wingstrand A, Brøndsted MTS, Lo Fo Wong DMA (2006). Salmonella contamination in imported soybean products and the human health impact – a semi-quantitative risk assessment. *Foodborne Pathog Dis.* 3(4): 422-431.

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Hald T, Wingstrand A, Swanenburg M, von Altrock A, Thorberg B-M (2003). The Occurrence and Epidemiology of Salmonella in European Pig Slaughterhouses. *Epidemiology and Infection*, 131(3):1187-1203.
