

P.O. Box 236, Tororo, Uganda Gen: +256 - 45 444 8838 Fax: +256 - 45 4436517 Email: info@adm.busitema.ac.ug

www.busitema.ac.ug

# FOOD SAFETY ANALYSIS OF HEAVY METALS IN BEEF SOLD IN SOROTI DISTRICT EASTERN UGANDA.

HAMIRA YUNUSU BU/UP/2017/187

# A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELORS DEGREE OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

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#### DECLARATION

This dissertation contains my own work and has never been submitted to any institution for any assistance or award of academic credit or qualification.

NAME: HAMIRA YUNUSU REG No: BU/UP/2017/187

Signature: ......Date.....

This dissertation has been submitted with approval of my academic supervisors;

## Dr. KENETH ICELAND KASOZI

Lecturer

Department of Animal Production and Management

Faculty of Agriculture and Animal Sciences

Busitema University, P.O Box, 236 Tororo, Uganda.

Signature:.....Date.....

## Dr. GERALD ZIRINTUDA.

Lecturer

Department of Animal Production and Managent

Faculty of Agriculture and Animal Sciences

Busitema University, P.O, Box, 236, Tororo, Uganda.

Signature......Date.....

#### **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis to my parents HIGENYI AHAMED and RAFA ADIRU and my supervisors DR. KENETH ICELAND KASOZI and Dr. GERALD ZIRINTUNDA for their tireless support to me during the research process. There is nothing worthy I can pay you with but only pray that the almighty Allah can rewards you abundantly Amen.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS (ACRONYMS)

- AAS ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROMETER
- AU AFRICAN UNION
- Cd CADMIUM
- Cu COPPER
- DR DOCTOR
- EPA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
- FAO FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION
- HM HEAVY METAL
- Pb LEAD
- UBOS UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS
- WHO WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Zn ZINC

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#### ABSTRACT

Human consumption of the inorganic compounds beyond the international reference levels results into observable pathological effects in the body. Numerous studies have linked the excessive accumulation of heavy metals to development of health abnormalities which include: cardiovascular, kidney, nervous and bone diseases, and language delay. This study was conducted in Soroti district of Eastern Uganda during the period of COVID19 Outbreak in East Africa. The main objective of this study was to determine the concentration of the major inorganic compounds in beef and determine their safety for the general public.

A total of 40 samples each 200g of beef were purposively collected from beef butcher points of sales and georeferenced coordinates (with accuracy less than 3m) were taken for each villege during morning slaughters, placed in sterile plastic bottles and transported under 4° C in the field. The heavy metals were then determined using AAS, Perkin Elmer to generate absorbance at the corresponding wavelength for each sample. Using the standard equations for each analyte (y =mx + c), the concentration for each sample was determined. Data was cleaned in MS Excel version 201 0 and exported to Graph Pad prism Version 6 and tested for normality by conducting the D'Agostino & Pearson omnibus normality test and when P > 0.05, data was qualified for parametric tests. Information was presented as mean  $\pm$  95% CI and a one sample t-test was conducted by making comparisons using the theoretical mean acquired from the WHO/FAO reference values and significance was reported when P < 0.05 to define safety. The mean concentrations heavy metals in the samples, from the highest to the lowest, were found to follow this order: Zn > Pb > Cu > Cd. The study showed that poisonous heavy metals are present in beef from Soroti (Uganda) at concentrations far higher than those recommended by WHO and that essential elements are present at concentrations much lower than the ose recommended by WHO. Therefore collaborative efforts has to be made by Uganda Ministries of Agriculture Animal Industry & Fisheries and of Health with the sole purpose of devising practical strategies to improve beef quality and designing nutritional guidelines to help communities struggle ng with malnutrition challenge