

Special Issue

Innovative Techniques for the Determination of Metals and Metalloids in Food Samples for Safety, Quality and Authentication Purpose

Message from the Guest Editor

Elements can be classified as potentially toxic (e.g., arsenic, cadmium, lead, etc.), probably essential (e.g., vanadium, cobalt) and essential (e.g., copper, zinc, iron, manganese, etc.). Toxic elements can be very harmful even at low concentration when ingested over a long period of time. The essential metals can also produce toxic effects when the metal intake is excessively elevated. It is necessary to assess the levels of heavy metals in food and to report possible contamination that would represent a health hazard. Food consumption had been identified as the major pathway of human exposure to arsenic and toxic metals, compared with other exposure routes such as inhalation and dermal contact. The presence of metals in food may be due to different factors: natural contamination, introduction of the metals during the refining process, and contact with the storage material. Some of these metals may be harmful if present in the final product, even at low concentrations.

Guest Editor

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Addressing the environmental and public health challenges requires engagement and collaboration among clinicians and public health researchers. Scientific discoveries and advances in this research field play a critical role in providing a rational basis for informed decision-making toward control and prevention of human diseases, especially the illnesses that are induced from environmental exposure to health hazards.

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Editor-in-Chief

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