

Aflatoxin mitigation through education, intervention, and policy in Rwandan dairy products

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Objectives

- I. Exploring the potential use of aflatoxin binders/sequesters in feeds for reducing aflatoxin excretion in milk.
- 2. Hazard analysis, prevention and mitigation strategies for Rwandan dairy feeds.
- 3. Educate consumers and dairy farmers about aflatoxin contamination and prevention in dairy feed and milk.

Aflatoxin Mitigation through Education, Intervention, and Policy in Rwanda

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Background

- Aflatoxins are fungal metabolites that contaminate agricultural products (especially maize) under favorable crop growing conditions
- Aflatoxins are highly toxic, mutagenic and carcinogenic to animals and humans that consume aflatoxin-contaminated foods and feeds
- Aflatoxin from contaminated feeds fed to dairy cows were excreted in milk at 0.89 <u>+</u> 1.64 ug/kg

Once Covid-19 restrictions are lifted, we will explore the potential use of aflatoxin binders in feeds on dairy farms for reducing aflatoxin excretion in milk. Translated this English-narrated video to combat aflatoxins in commodities into a Kinyarwanda-narrated video (in collaboration with SAWBO)



https://sawbo-animations.org/1001 https://youtu.be/HXindhBQebI (English version) https://youtu.be/24UGPon2YEg (Kinyarwanda

Aflatoxin binders

- Are substances that bind to aflatoxins and hinder their absorption in the animal digestive system
- Decrease aflatoxin bioavailability
- Mitigate aflatoxin MI secretion in milk

Methodology

- Distribution of pelleted dairy feeds containing binders to 3 groups:
 - Group I: Control
 - Group II: Binders only
 - Group III: Binders + Education
- Period: 6 months
- Feed and milk samples collected in 4 rounds and analyzed for aflatoxins and aflatoxin M1 in milk