

Editorial

Dear readers of the International Journal of Sanitary Engineering Research (IJSER), welcome to the Volume 13, Number 1, and Year 2019 of the IJSER.

Firstly, we would like to introduce you to some updates of the IJSER. We have adopted the Open Access policies in accordance with the National Strategy of Open Access to Scientific Publications and Research Data in Slovenia 2015-2020. Considering the demands of the Slovenian Research Agency, which is partially sponsoring the IJSER, we have adopted bilingual abstracts of the published articles – in English and Slovenian. The other contents of the articles are still going to be published in English only. Furthermore, we have entered into an agreement with Sciendo, which is fully owned by De Gruyter, a renowned academic publisher. Sciendo is currently publishing approximately 600 journals owned by universities and other institutions, and will raise the IJSER to the highest level.

Additionally, we would like to set out some interesting highlights of the published articles in this volume.

M. Oder and R. Fink outline biofilm on food contact materials as a public health issue in the article *Biofilm formation capacity of Bacillus cereus on silicone, polyethylene terephthalate, Teflon, and aluminium food contact materials*. Their results show what kind of the material, along with cleaning procedures and good hygiene behavior, represents the primary strategy for decreasing the risks of food poisoning in household environments. Moreover, the result indicates that biofilm biomass formation does not depend on material properties only.

The aim of the research from the United Kingdom (UK) “*How can you be allergic to peas?*” – *A Qualitative Study to Explore Food Handler’s Knowledge, Attitudes and Understanding of Food Allergens* by D. Allen, G. Mitchell and M. Pascucilla, was to explore food handlers’ knowledge, attitudes, and understanding of food allergens, according to the fact that there is an increasing proportion of the UK population who are suffering from food allergies and this combined with an increase in the frequency of eating away from home (where there is less control over the content of food) poses a significant risk.

Introducing us with the challenges and strategies in the education of primary school children related to microbiological food safety is the subject of an article by A. Ovca, M. Jevšnik, and P. Raspor. According to the findings, they consider that all the players within food supply chain and all consumers should experience proper education at the very early stage to imprint awareness about microorganisms and their role in food production, processing, distribution, preparation, and consumption.

T. Babić et al. in the article *The incidence of rotavirus infection compared to bacterial infections in different age groups of pediatric patients with gastroenteritis* investigated the presence of enteric pathogens in infants and children up to 7 years of age presenting with gastroenteritis, in the town of Niš, Serbia. Their research indicates what a substantial factor in the etiology of acute diarrheal diseases in the town of Nis is, and presents their seasonal prevalence as well.

In the end, we would like to encourage all scientists and professionals involved in the public and environmental health research to share their research findings and critical thinking of the public and/or environmental health issues with the readers of the IJSER. For more information please follow the instructions for authors published on the website of the IJSER – www.journal.institut-isi.si.

Wishing you pleasant reading.

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