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Editorial

USA Food and Drug Administration

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EDITORIAL NOTE

The United States Food and Drug authority (FDA or USFDA) is a federal agency of the Department of Health and Human Services. The FDA is answerable for secure and promoting public health through the control and supervision of food safety, tobacco products, dietary supplements, prescription and over-the-counter pharmaceutical drugs (medications), vaccines, biopharmaceuticals, blood transfusions, medical devices, electromagnetic radiation emitting devices (ERED), cosmetics, animals foods & feed and veterinary products.

The FDA's primary focus is enforcement of the Federal Food , Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C), but the agency also enforces other laws, notably Section 361 of the Public Health Service Act, as well as associated arrangement. Much of this regulatory-enforcement work is not directly related to food or drugs, but associate such things as regulating lasers, cellular phones, and condoms, as well as control of disease in contexts differing from household pets to human sperm donated for use in assisted reproduction.

The FDA is led by the Commissioner of Foods and Drugs, selected by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Commissioner addres to the Secretary of Health and Human Services. Janet Woodcock is the assuming commissioner, as of 20 January 2021.

The FDA has its main office in unincorporated White Oak, Maryland. The agency also has 223 field offices and 13 laboratories based throughout the 50 states, the United States Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. In 2008, The FDA launch to post employees to foreign countries, including China, India, Costa Rica, Chile, Belgium, and the United Kingdom.

Office of Regulatory Affairs

The Office of administrative Affairs is considered the agency's "eye and ears," conducting the vast majority of the FDA's work in the field. It's employees, known as customer Safety Officers, or more commonly known simply as investigators, inspect production and warehousing facilities, investigate complaints, illnesses, or outbreaks, and review documentation in the case of medical devices, drugs, biological products, and other items where it may be difficult to organize a physical examination or take a physical sample of the quality. The Office of Regulatory Affairs is split into five regions, which are further divided into 20 districts. Districts are based approximately on the geographic divisions of the Federal court system. Each district comprises a main district office and a number of Resident Posts, which are FDA remote offices that serve a particular geographic area. ORA also includes the Agency's network of managerial laboratories, which analyze any physical samples taken. Though samples are usually foods-related, some laboratories are equipped to analyze drugs, cosmetics, and radiation-emitting devices.

"FDA-Approved" vs. "FDA-Accepted in Food Processing"

The FDA does not approve applied coatings used in the food processing industry.[29] There is no review process to approve the composition of nonstick coatings; nor does the FDA inspect or test these materials. Through their governing of processes, however, the FDA does have a settled of regulations that cover the formulation, manufacturing, and use of nonstick coatings. Hence, materials like Polytetrafluoroethylene (Teflon) are not, and cannot be, considered as FDA Approved, rather, they are "FDA Compliant" or "FDA Acceptable".

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