Modulagem de contaminação cruzada: teoria e aplicação

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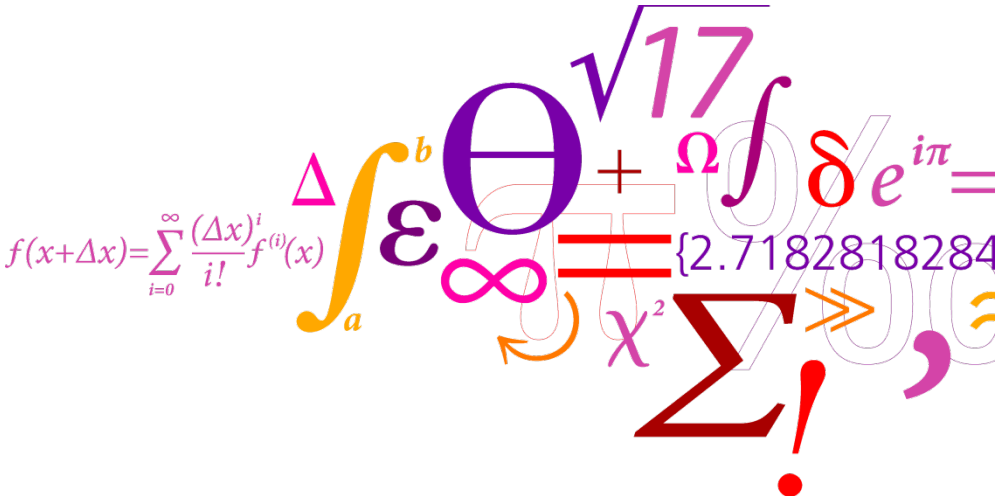

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Outline:

- Modelagem de contaminação cruzada
  - ✓ Introdução
  - ✓ Objetivos do estudo
  - ✓ Resumo do trabalho desenvolvido
  - ✓ Processo para construir o modelo
  - ✓ Resultados
  - ✓ Desafios e perspectivas
- Projeto Brasil-Dinamarca
- Aplicação

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Transfer study

Modelling transfer of *Salmonella* Typhimurium DT104 during grinding of pork

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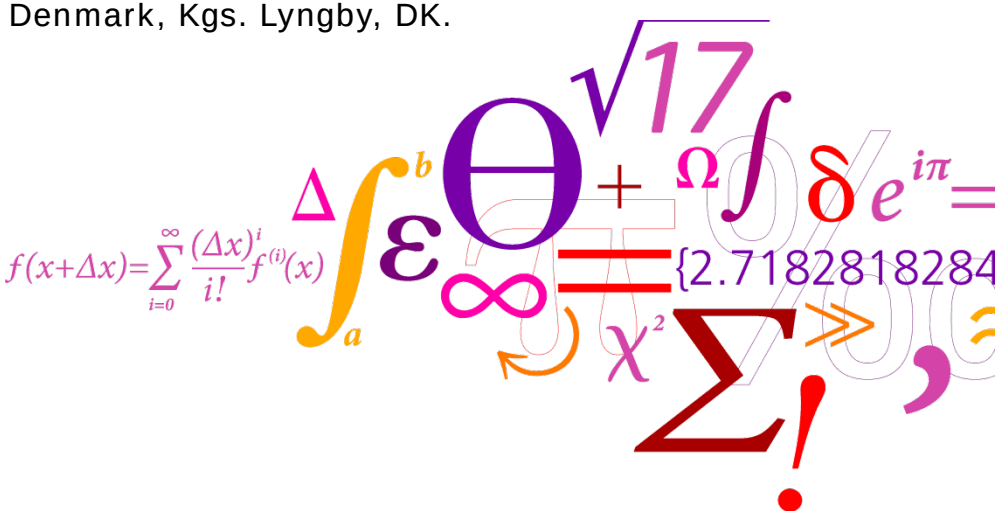

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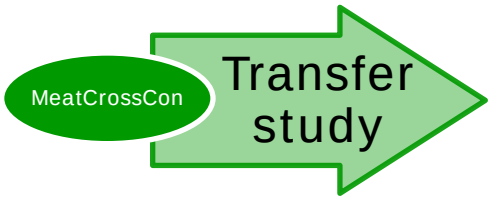
Introduction

- *Salmonella* is a critical pathogen (CDC, 2011; EFSA, 2010).
- Pork still is an important source of salmonellosis (EFSA, 2010; van Hoek *et al*., 2012; Wegener *et al*., 2003).
- Ground meat is frequently associated with outbreaks of salmonellosis (Stock and Stolle, 2001).
- Up to 70% of foodborne illnesses are estimated to be linked to catered food (Filion and Powell, 2011; Hensen et al., 2006; Jones et al., 2004; Lee and Middleton, 2003).
- In Denmark, 61 of 86 reported outbreaks in 2011 were associated with outside-the-home settings (anonymous, 2012).
- To model the distribution of pathogens during the processing operation are of major relevance to risk analysts (Flores, 2006).



Objective

The aim of this study was to develop a model able to predict cross contamination of *Salmonella* in pork grinding.

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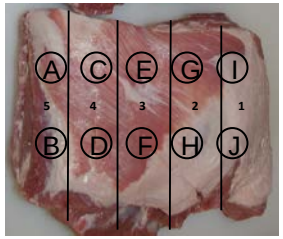
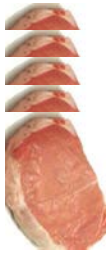
Experimental work

S. Typhimurium DT104

37° C ,overnight + 5° C, 1-3 days

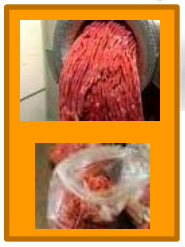
Ca.10^9 *Salmonella* / g





Matrix

Salmonella

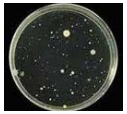


Up to100 slices

Distribution of Salmonella

37° C, 24h

22° C, 3d



- Analysis performed
- Build up the model
- Validation

Transfer Modelling

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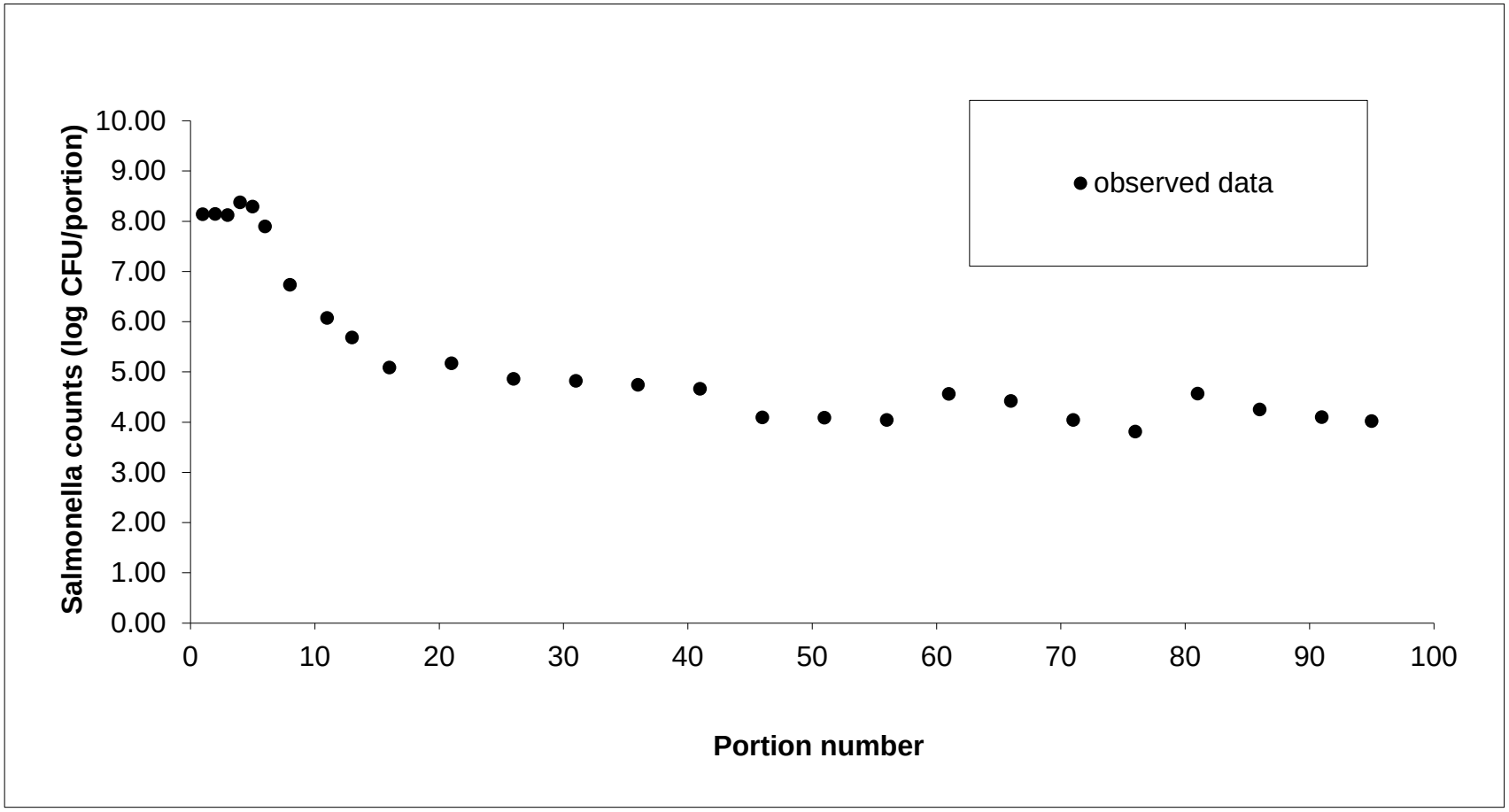
Describing the transfer rates of *Salmonella* during pork grinding



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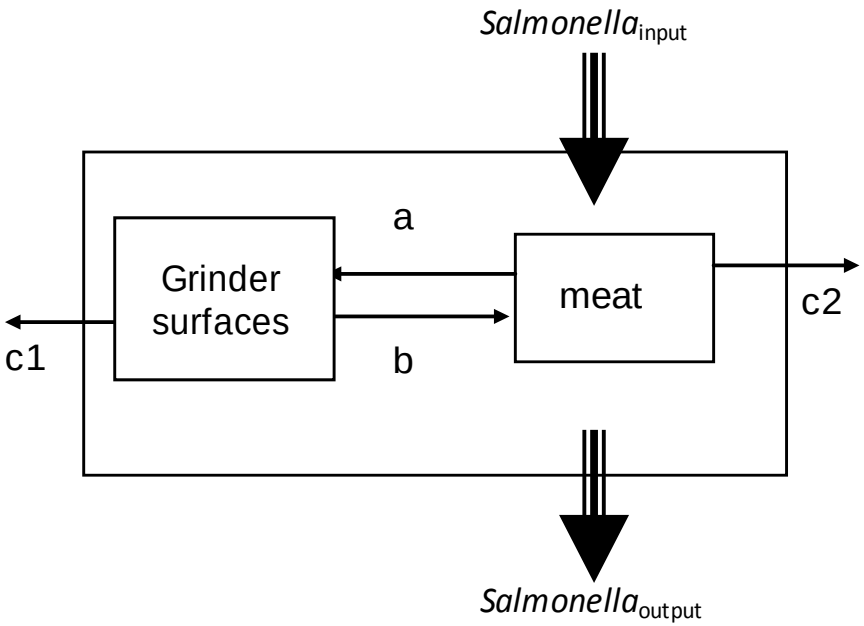
Modelling cross-contamination during pork grinding

Nauta et al. (2005) Model



a: transfer of *Salmonella* from met to grinder

b: transfer of *Salmonella* from grinder to meat

c_1: *Salmonella* inactivated on grinder during the process

c_2: *Salmonella* inactivated on the ground meat

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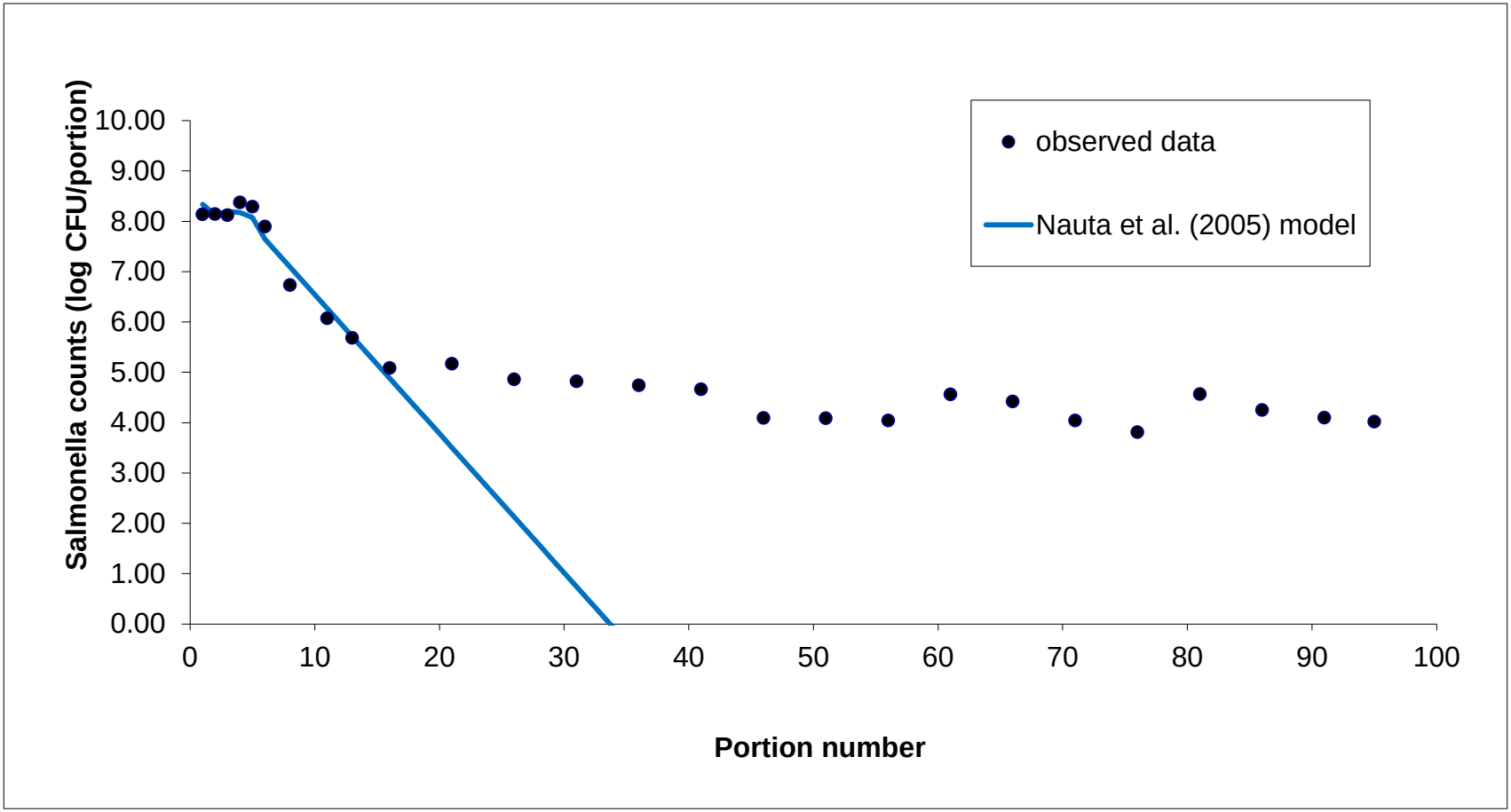
Describing the transfer rates of *Salmonella* during pork grinding



Transfer rates of *Salmonella* DT104 based on cell count data fitted to the suggested model

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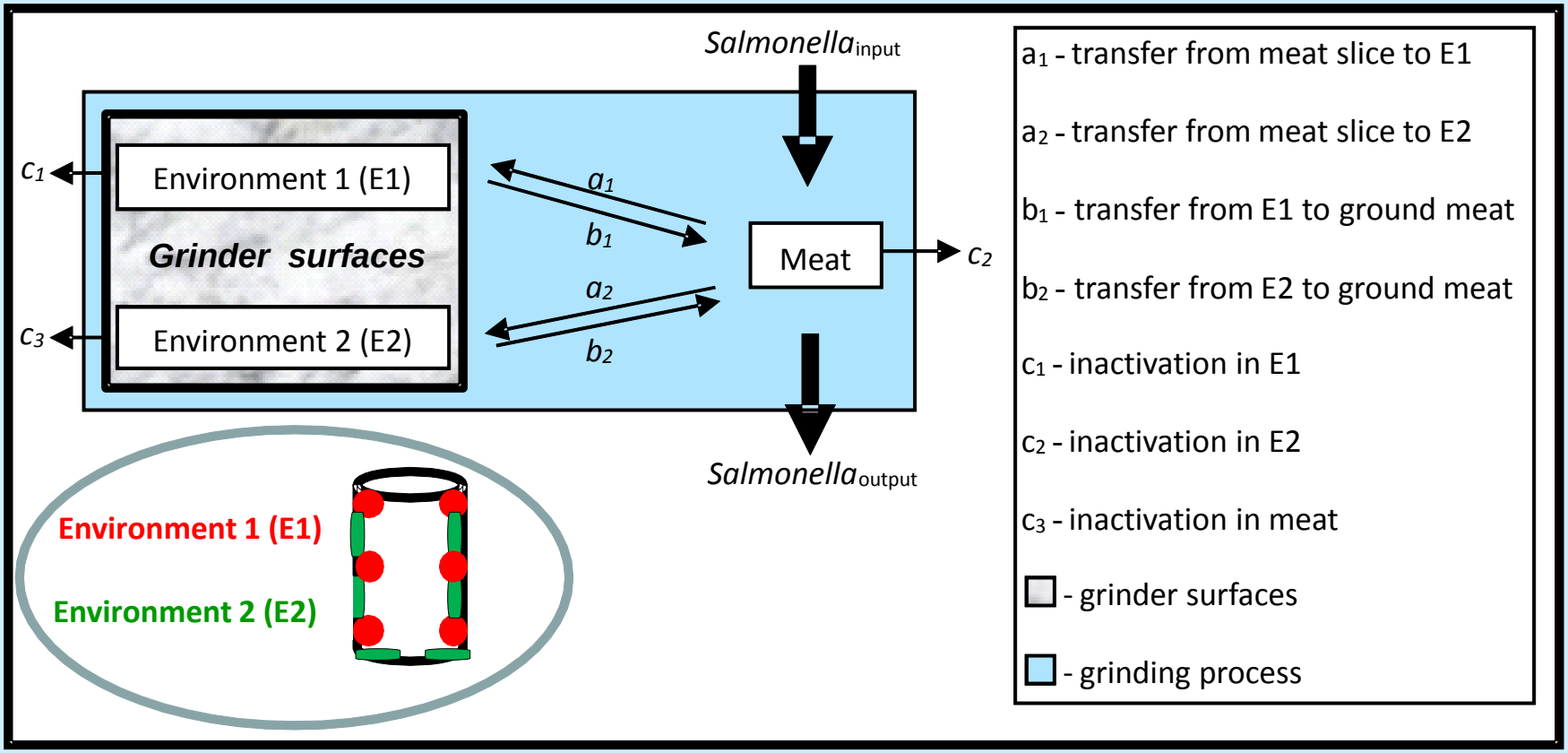
Modelling cross-contamination during pork grinding

Suggested Model



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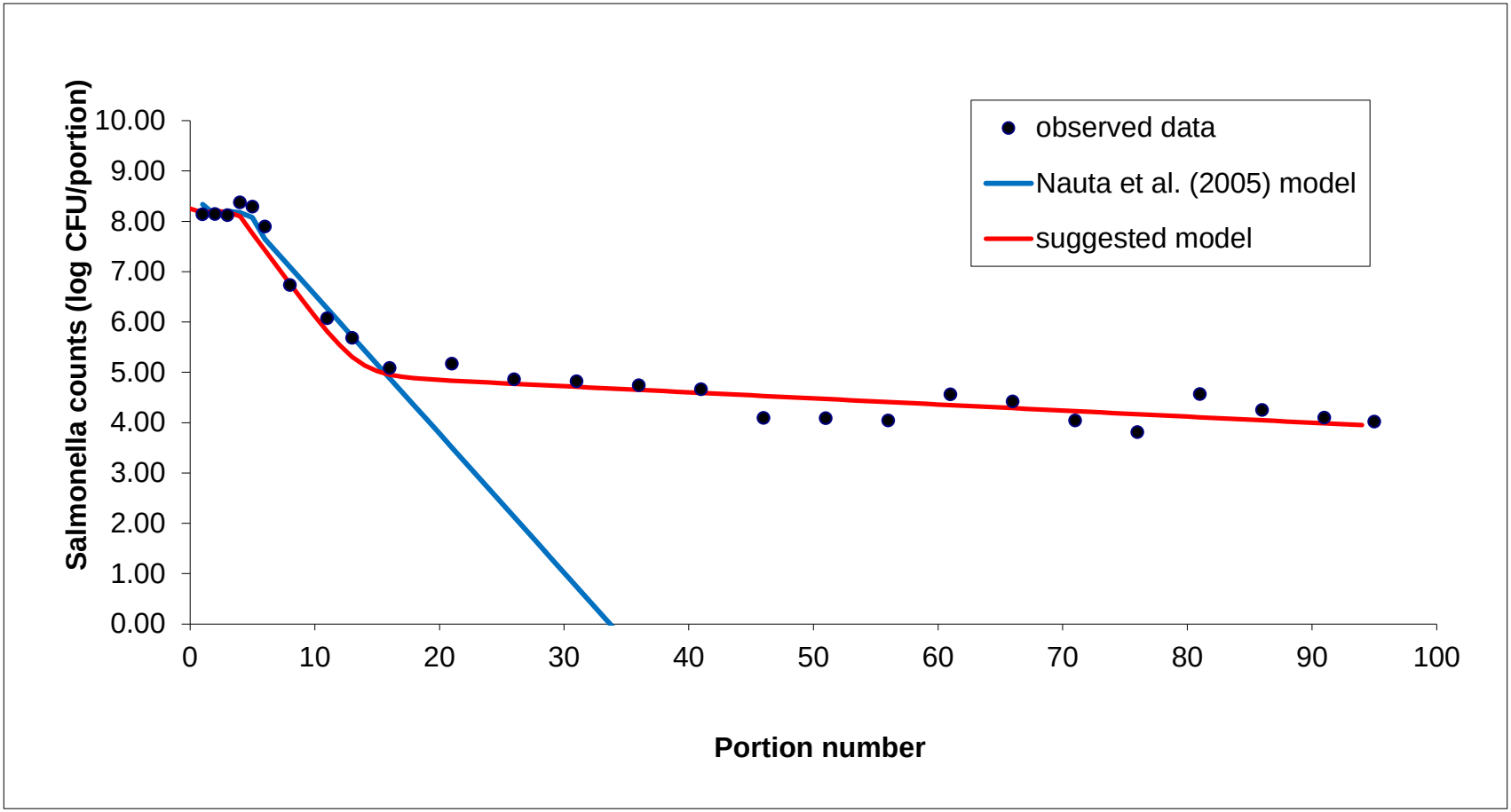
Describing the transfer rates of *Salmonella* during pork grinding



Transfer rates of *Salmonella* DT104 based on cell count data fitted to the suggested model

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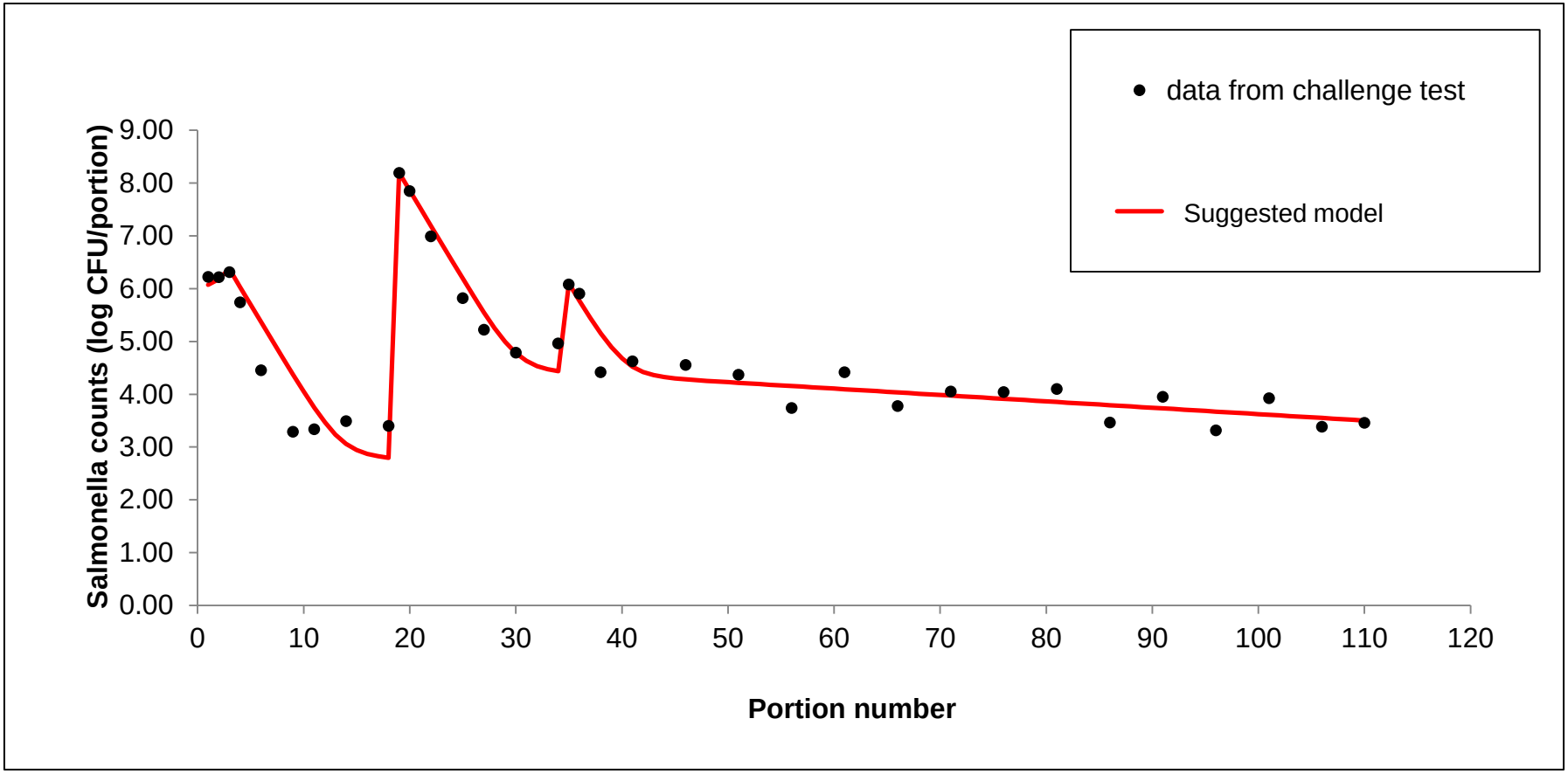
Challenges in cross-contamination during pork grinding



Describing the transfer rates of *different pathogens* during slicing in other matrices rather than pork using literature data:

- when applying the data published by Vorst *et al.* (2006), simulating cross contamination of *L. monocytogens* during turkey slicing, R^2 = 0.86,was found.
- when the data presented by Aarnisalo *et al.* (2007), regarding transfer of *L. monocytogens* during slicing of gravad salmon, was used R^2 = 0.74 was obtained.
- and for the data published by Sheen and Hwang (2010) related to cross contamination of *E. coli* O157:H7 during ham slicing, R^2 was 0.78.

Remarks and future perspectives

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Modelling transfer of *Salmonella* Typhimurium DT104 during simulation of grinding of pork

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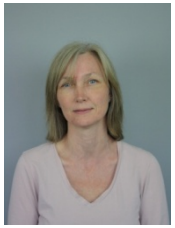
- Tail phenomenon
  - ✓Food processors
    - o Control measures
    - o Cleaning and sanitization
- Observed transfer successfully modelled
- Model can describe different processes
- Tool to support risk assessors

- **To be investigated:**
  - ✓ Food matrices
  - ✓ Pathogens
  - ✓ Inoculum levels
  - ✓ Processings

Acknowledgements

✓ This research project was financed by the Technical University of Denmark through the FoodDTU programme

✓ Constructive advice and critical comments were given by:



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Maarten Nauta

Paw Dalgaard

Bjarke Bak Christensen

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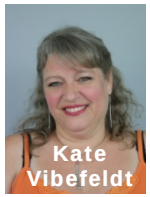

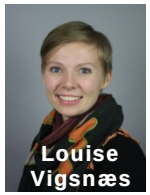

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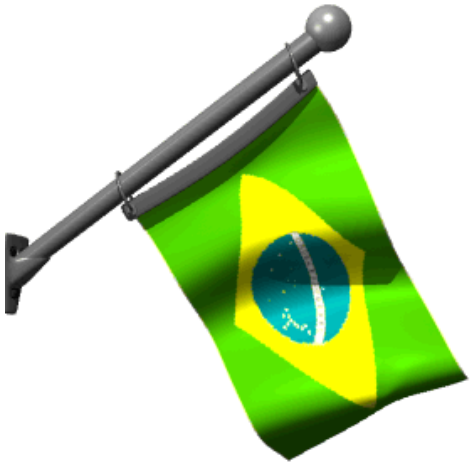

Meat-Cross-Con

MEAT SAFETY: An innovative modelling approach to evaluate microbial pathogen transfer and cross contamination from farm to fork

Acknowledgements

Thank You!

Let's start the practical application of the cross contamination model?

Thanks