

DEVELOPMENT OF A GELIFIED MATRIX, SUPPORT FOR PROFICIENCY TESTING SCHEMES IN FOOD MICROBIOLOGY



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- Creation of **RAEMA** (Réseau d'Analyses et d'Echanges en Microbiologie des Aliments) in **1988**
- **RAEMA is our Proficiency Testing Scheme**
- **2007: accreditation of ASA by Cofrac , according to ISO 17043, as a Proficiency Testing Scheme Provider**

- Powder matrix artificially contaminated

- Enumerations proposed:

Aerobic microorganisms at 30°C

Enterobacteriaceae

Total and thermotolerant coliforms

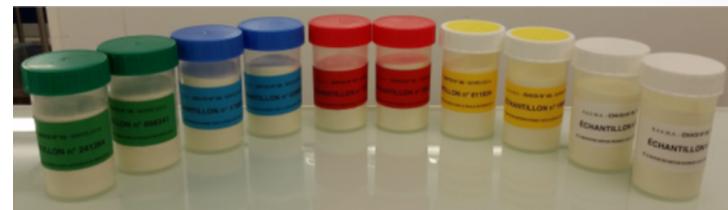
Beta-glucuronidase-positive *Escherichia coli*

Coagulase positive *Staphylococci*

Anaerobic sulfito-reducing bacteria

Clostridium perfringens

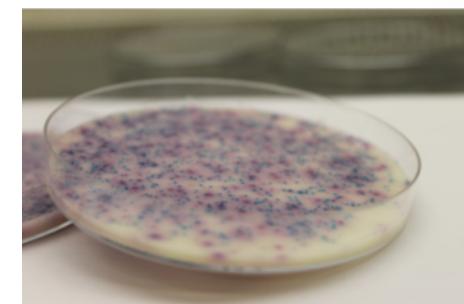
Listeria monocytogenes



- Detections proposed:

Listeria monocytogenes

Salmonella



- Participation of approximately **400 laboratories**

(France, Belgium, Tunisia, Morocco, Seychelles, ...)

- ➡ To get closer to samples regularly analysed by laboratories
- ➡ To offer new ways to assess laboratories performances



Development of a supplementary gelified matrix

1- Experimental design

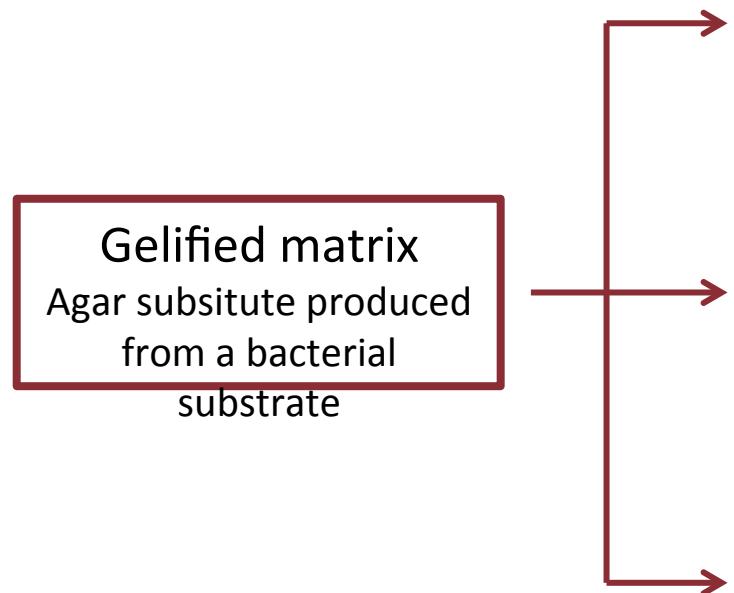
- *Bacillus cereus*
- Lactic Acid Bacteria

2- Results and discussion



1. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

1.1. Choice of the matrix



Benefits for laboratories:

- Structure is more similar to the samples usually used
- Manipulation is easier than powder matrix

Benefits for provider:

- Easy to produce
 - Easy to include liquid suspension
 - Easy to be mixed
- **homogeneity requirement**

Limits:

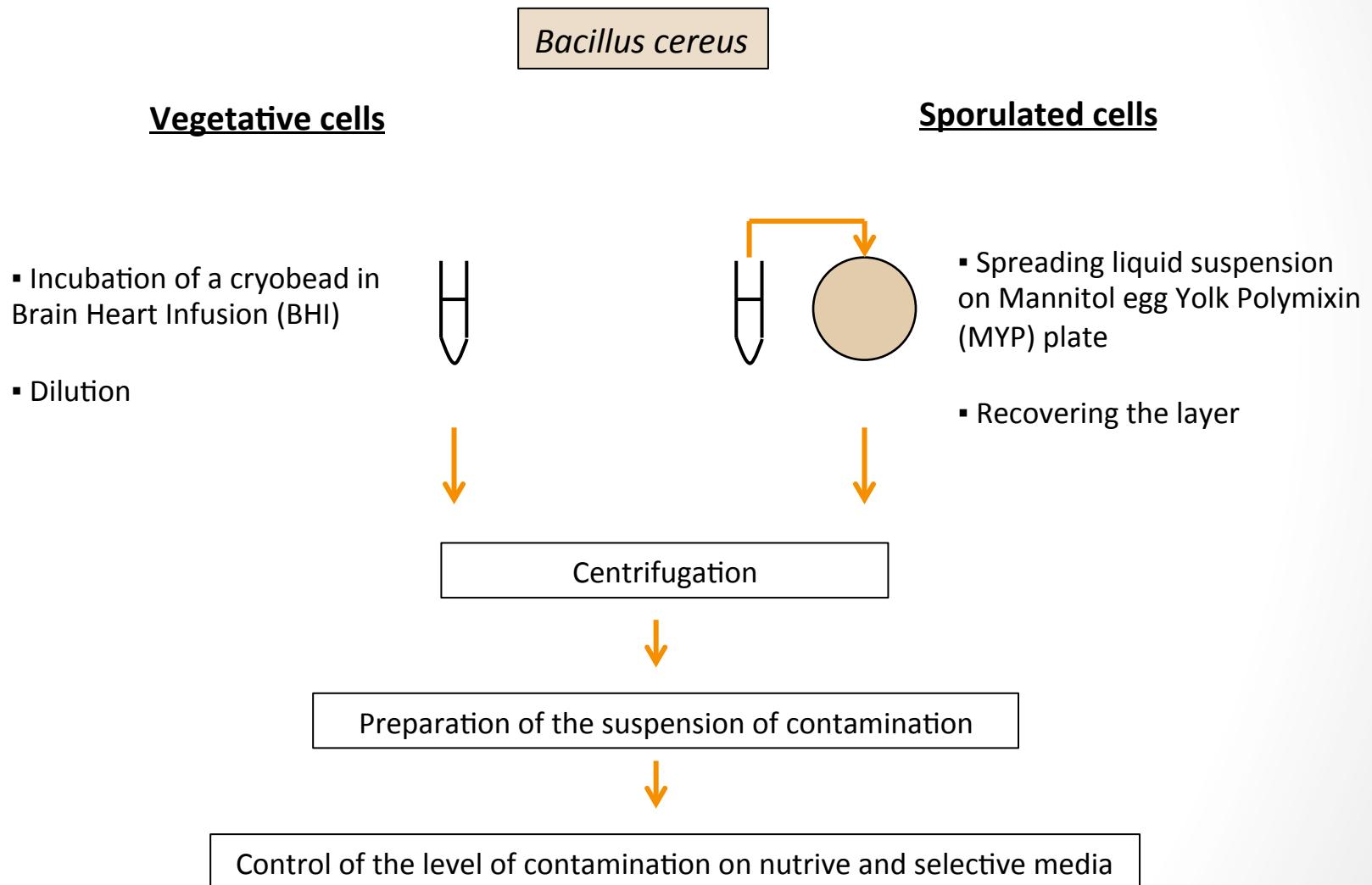
- High water activity
 - Transport at room temperature
- Trigger a growth of bacteria



Work on additive compounds to reach
stability requirement

1. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

1.1. Preparation of the bacteria



1. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

1.1. Preparation of the bacteria

Lactic Acid Bacteria (*Lactobacillus plantarum*)

- Incubation of a cryobead in Man Rogosa and Sharp broth (MRS)
- Dilution



Centrifugation



Preparation of the suspension of contamination



Control of the level of contamination on nutritive and selective media

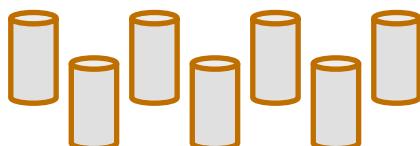
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1. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

1.1. Preparation of the gelified matrix



- Permanent stirring
- Sterilization cycle (15 min at 121°C)
- Contamination by bacteria at 45°C



Control of the level of contamination :

- MYP medium for *Bacillus cereus*
- MRS medium for Lactic Acid Bacteria

25°C: Transport conditions
4°C: Storage conditions

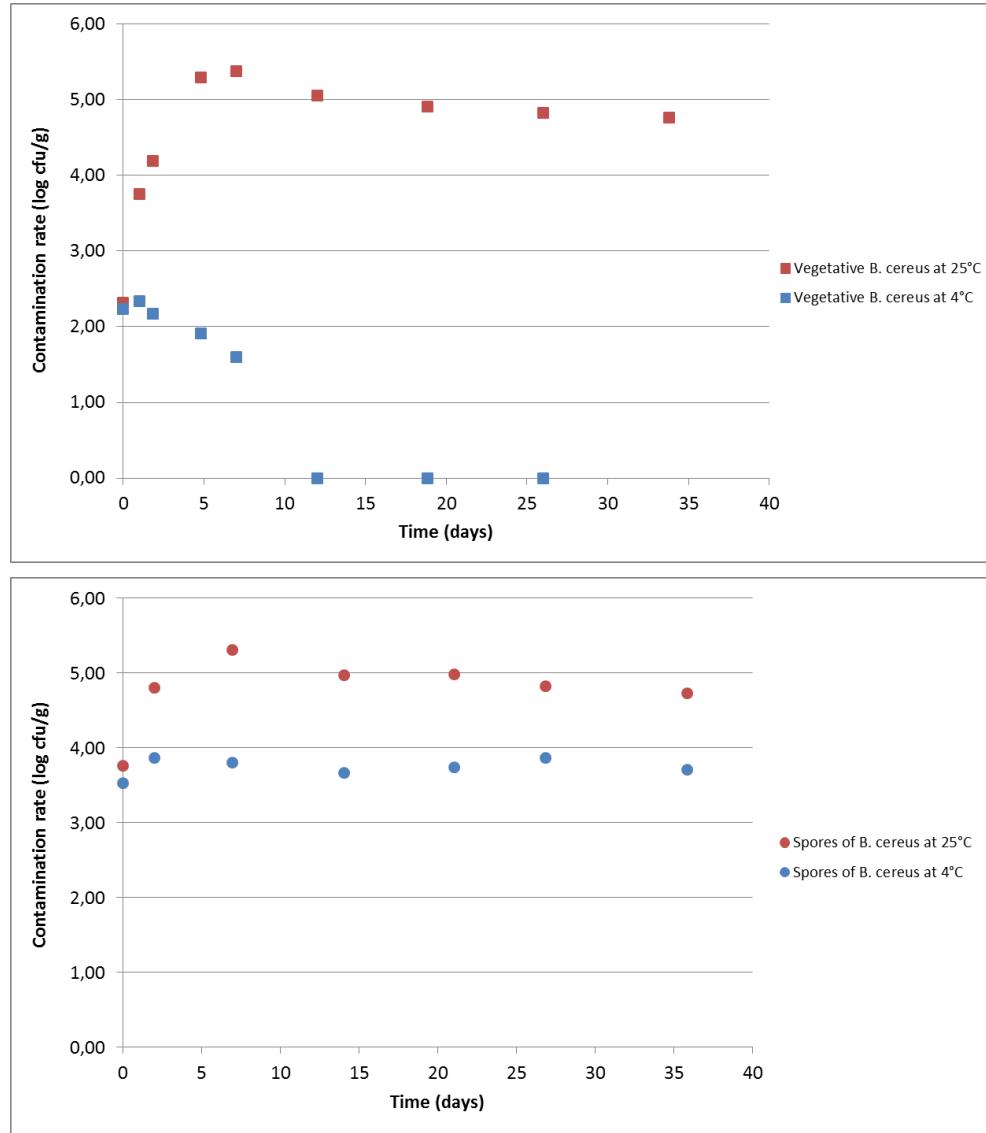


Control of stability:
3 samples analyzed twice

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2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.1. Stability of *Bacillus cereus*



Vegetative cells of *B. cereus*:

- Growth at 25°C
- Decrease at 4°C
- Lower level of concentration than expected (4 log cfu/g)

↓
Modification of the physiological state of *B. cereus*

Sporulated cells of *B. cereus*:

- Stability at 4°C
- The level of concentration is more similar to the expected one (4 log cfu/g)
- Growth at 25°C



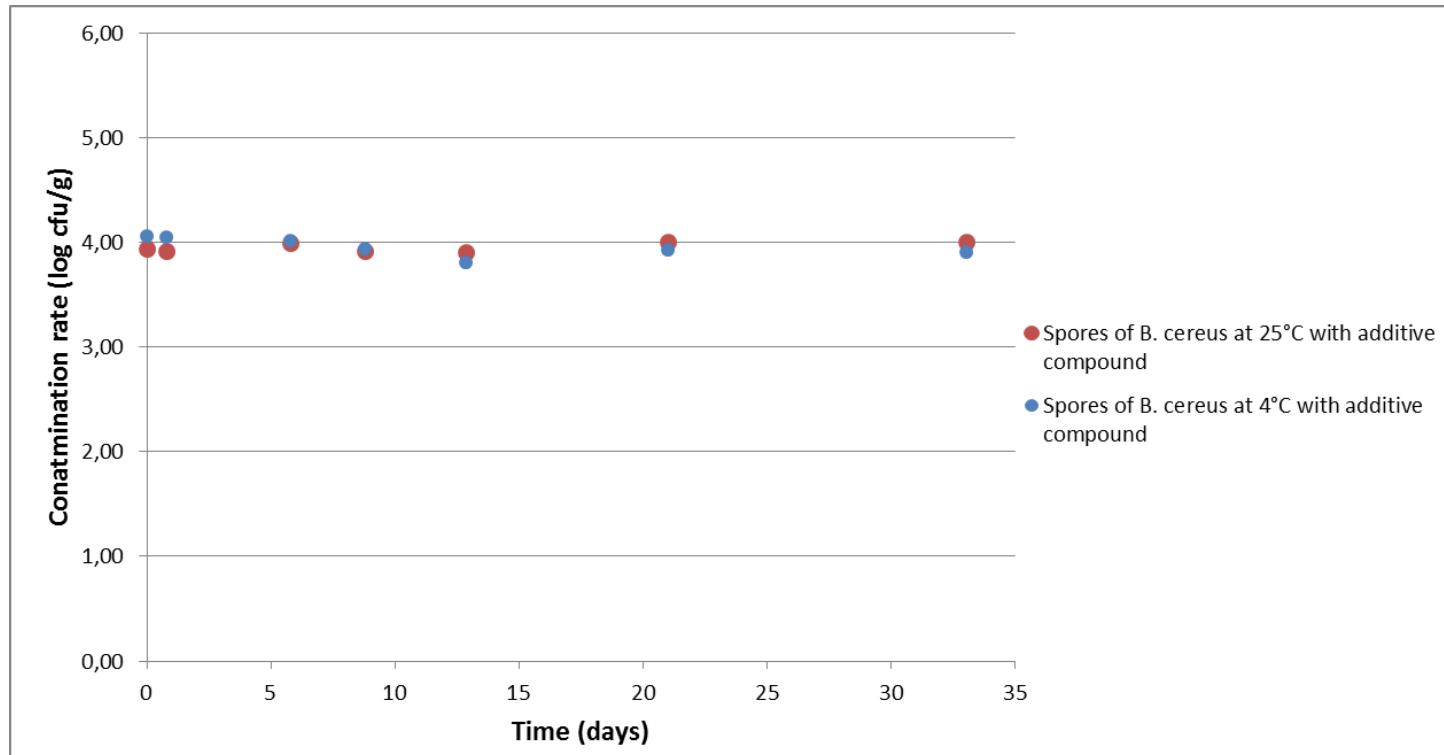
Test bacteriostatic compounds
to inhibit growth at 25°C

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.1. Stability of *Bacillus cereus*

Additional compounds tested: sulfamide, nisin, lactic and acetic acid, essential oils (carvacrol, thymol)...
→ No convincing results obtained

→ Most promising results obtained with one compound



→ Pattern fixed for the preparation of samples submitted in PTS

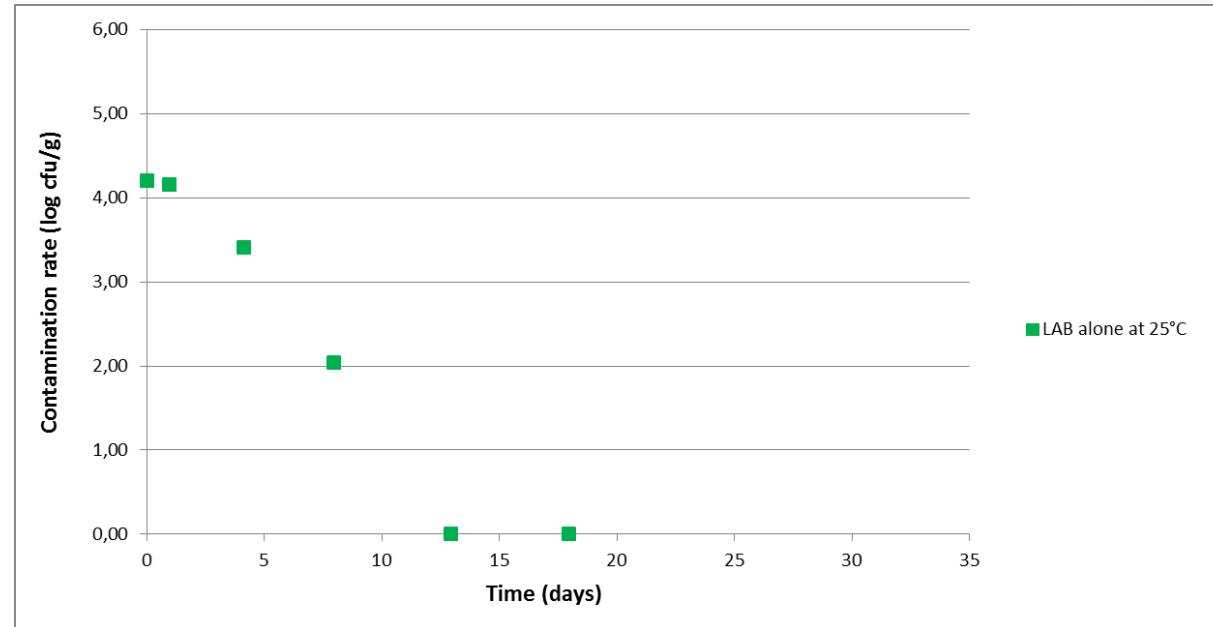
2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.2. Stability of Lactic Acid Bacteria

Decrease of LAB over time



Work to prevent the reduction of the level of contamination and to keep its initial level stable

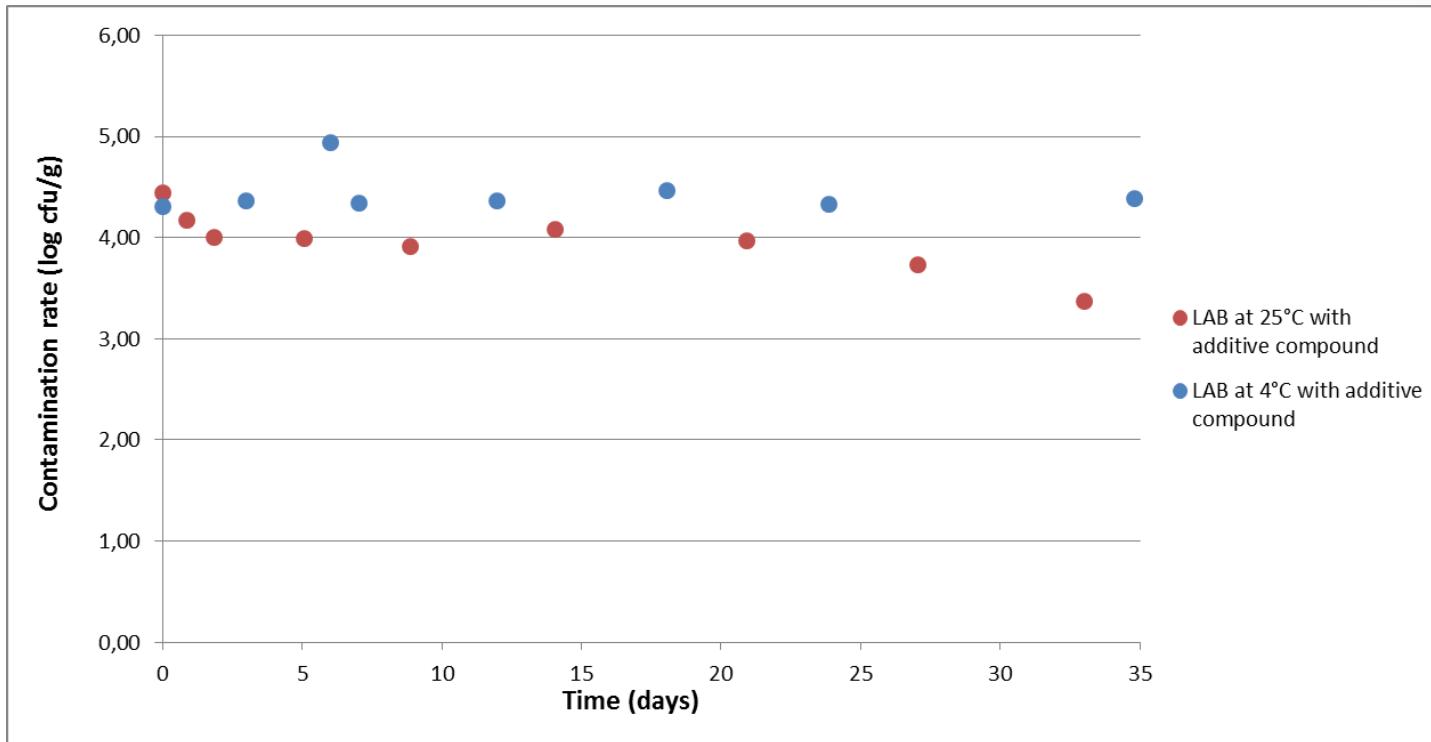


Tested compounds:

- **Protective:** supply a better resistance for bacteria against gelified environment (betaein)
- **Nutritive:** supply nutritive elements required for the survival of microorganisms (polyols, sugar, minerals)

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.2. Stability of Lactic Acid Bacteria



- The most conclusive result was obtained with a nutritive compound
- Pattern fixed for the preparation of samples submitted in PTS

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.3. Homogeneity of contamination level of bacteria

Calculation of 2 parameters to control **homogeneity** (10 samples in duplicate):

- **Homogeneity between samples** : variance of the 10 means
- **Homogeneity within samples** : mean of the 10 variances

| | Variance within samples (log cfu/g) | Variance between samples (log cfu/g) |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Bacillus cereus | 0.018 | 0.030 |
| Lactic Acid Bacteria | 0.003 | 0.006 |

- Values comparable to values obtained on powder matrix
- Results made it possible to set up the Proficiency Testing Scheme

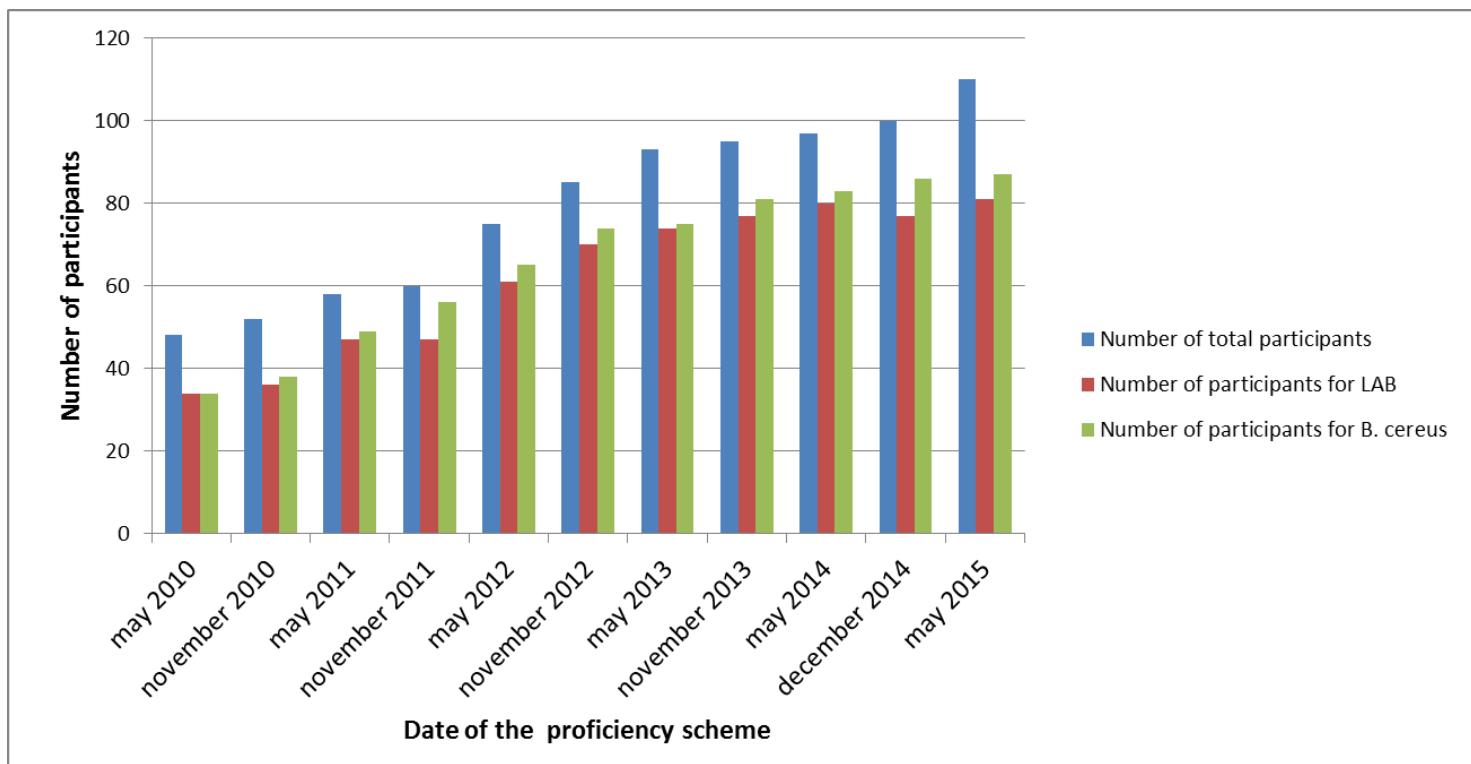
2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.4. Proficiency testing scheme

→ **2010:** creation of 2 Proficiency Testing schemes per year: **supplementary RAEMA**

- Contamination of the samples by just one type of bacteria
- Choice is made by laboratories in the menu

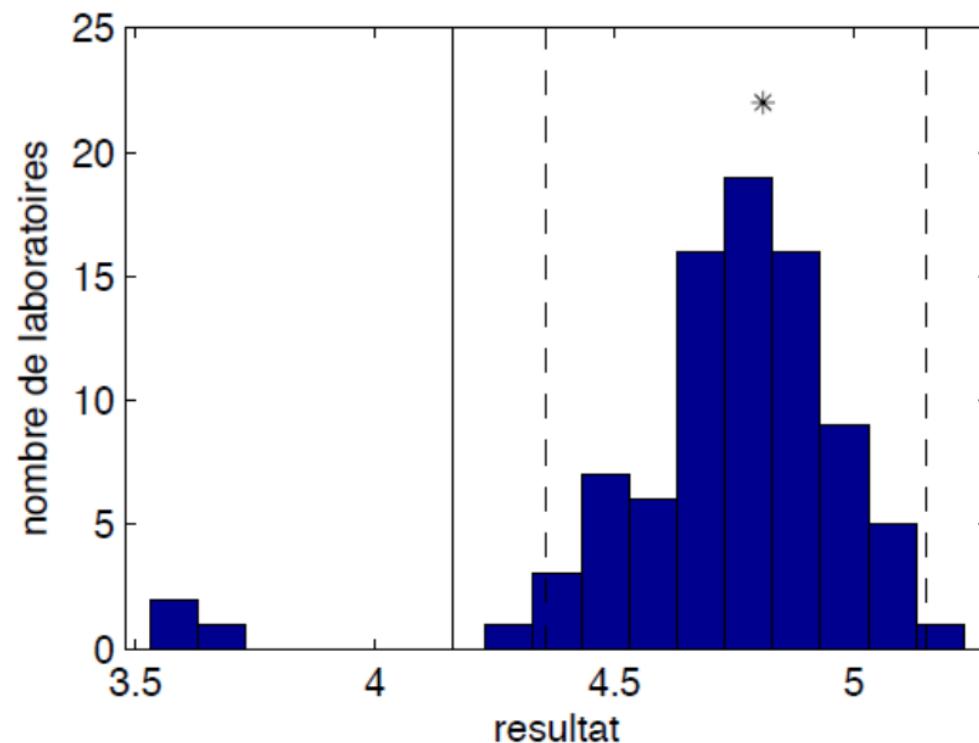
→ **Increase of the number of participants**



2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.4. Proficiency testing scheme

- ▶ Assessed laboratory performance:
 - **Trueness** evaluation
- ▶ Individual report:
 - **z-score**: statistic of individual performance



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2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.4. Proficiency testing scheme

► General report:

- General data on analytical techniques used by laboratories
- Factors influencing the results of laboratories

1. EXPLOITATION DES COMPTES RENDUS D'ANALYSES

1.1. TAILLE DE LA PRISE D'ESSAI

108 laboratoires la précisent.

La taille moyenne est de **13.8 g** avec un écart-type de 7.0 g. La taille minimale renseignée est 1 g et la taille maximale 46 g.

1.2. TECHNIQUES D'HOMOGÉNÉISATION UTILISÉES

106 laboratoires homogénéisent leur prélèvement avec un StomacherND. Trois laboratoires utilisent une technique autre.

La durée moyenne est de **2.2 min** avec un écart-type de 0.9 min. La durée minimale renseignée est 1 min et la durée maximale 3 min.

1.3. CONDITIONS DE REVIVIFICATION

1.3.1. DURÉE

99 laboratoires la précisent.

La durée moyenne est de **22.1 min** avec un écart-type de 11.7 min. La durée minimale renseignée est 1 min et la durée maximale 60 min.

1.3.2. TEMPERATURE

99 laboratoires la précisent.

La température moyenne est de **20.9°C** avec un écart-type de 1.7°C. La température minimale renseignée est 19°C et la température maximale 27°C.

1.1. BACILLUS CEREUS

86 laboratoires réalisent le dénombrement.

| Méthode | Nb laboratoires |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| NF EN ISO 7932 | 58 |
| AES 10/10-07/10 | 12 |
| BKR 23/06-02/10 | 11 |
| Autres | 5 |

Method

| Milieu | Nb laboratoires |
|---------|-----------------|
| Mosel | 53 |
| BACARA | 18 |
| Compass | 12 |
| Autres | 3 |

Culture medium

| Mode de préparation | Nb laboratoires |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Sur place | 10 |
| Prêt à l'emploi non pré-coulé | 10 |
| Prêt à l'emploi pré-coulé | 66 |

Preparation

| Mode d'ensemencement | Nb laboratoires |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| En surface | 76 |
| Dans la masse | 9 |

Seeding way

| Température d'incubation | Nb laboratoires |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 30°C | 85 |
| 37°C | 1 |

Incubation temperature and duration

| Durée d'incubation | Nb laboratoires |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 24-25 h | 40 |
| 42-48 h | 38 |
| 18-23 h | 8 |

Confirmatory test

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.4. Proficiency testing scheme



July 2015: accreditation of ASA by Cofrac, according to ISO 17043, to organize and supply supplementary RAEMA for the 2 parameters:

Enumeration of *Bacillus*

Enumeration of Lactic Acid Bacteria

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- New ways to assess laboratories performances
- Other parameters proposed by supplementary RAEMA:
 - Enumeration of *Pseudomonas*
 - Enumeration of yeast and moulds

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The Fifth
International Proficiency Testing Conference
Timisoara, Romania
(15)16th – 18th September, 2015



THANK YOU

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