Impact of spiking techniques on the survival of *Staphylococcus aureus* in artificially contaminated condiments

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Contamination ways



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Would the different contaminations ways affect the survival time?



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Staphylococcus aureus

- Characteristics
 - gram-positive, coccal, non-spore forming
 - facultative anaerobic
 - growth temperature: 6-48°C (optimum: 35-41°C)
 - pH: 4-10 (optimum: 4-7)
 - tolerance to low available water level (≥0.83)
 - prominent for the ability to become resistant to antibiotics
- Role in disease
 - skin infections
 - respiratory infections
 - food poisoning



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S. aureus colonies on Mueller Hinton agar



S. aureus colonies on Baird Parker agar



Inoculation Methods



Paprika Pepper Oregano Sand



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Recovery rates after the inoculation steps





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Recovery rates after adding condiments



Inoculation methods



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Long term survival of *S. aureus* – different inoculation methods





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Long term survival of *S. aureus* – contamination via water (wet spiking)





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Long term survival of *S. aureus* – contamination via sand (sand spiking)





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Long term survival of *S. aureus* – contamination with freeze-dried bacteria (lyo W)





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Long term survival of *S. aureus* – contamination with freeze-dried bacteria (lyo LP)





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Summary

Survival of S. aureus in dried herb and spice matrices (in weeks)

	Wet spiking	Sand spiking	Lyo W	Lyo LP
Paprika	< 15	< 3	<2	> 25
Pepper	>25	< 10	<8	> 25
Oregano	? (< 25)	< 4	<8	> 25



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Conclusions

- S. aureus has a short life time compared to the storage time of the condiments.
- Survival of S. aureus in artificially contaminated condiments depends on
 - the spiking technique (contamination scenario)
 - the carrier material
- There is no technique that suits to every investigation purpose. Choosing a proper portfolio of methods is the key to assess potential risks.
- Recommendation: at least two different spiking techniques should be considered for tenacity studies.





Thank you for your attention. Questions?

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