A microbiology review



### Challenges to control

- Poor consumer handling of food
- Emerging pathogens have increased resistance
- Food supply is global
- More food is eaten outside of home
- New modes of transmission



### Types of Contamination

- Physical
  - Metal shavings, broken glass, wood splinters, bandages
- Chemical
  - Cleansers, metal leaching (copper, lead, cadmium), pesticides
- Biological
  - Bacteria, fungi, viruses, parasites



### Food <u>infection</u>

- Bacteria are consumed
- Body reacts by raising temperature- fever
- Longer incubation

### Food <u>intoxication</u>

- Toxin contaminated food is eaten
- Shorter incubation



### Limiting factors of microbial growth

- Time
- Temperature
- Moisture  $(A_w > 0.85)$
- -pH
- Nutrients
- Competition



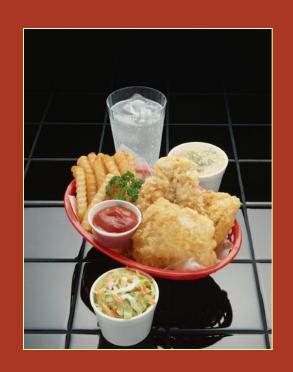
#### PATHWAYS OF CONTAMINATION

**FOOD HANDLERS** 

**WATER** 

**PACKAGING** 

**INGREDIENTS** 



FOOD CONTACT
SURFACES

**VERMIN** 

**SOIL** 

**AIR** 



- Centers for Disease Control
- Top 4 emerging pathogens
  - E.coli 0157:H7
  - Salmonella enteriditis
  - Listeria monocytogenes
  - Campylobacter jejuni

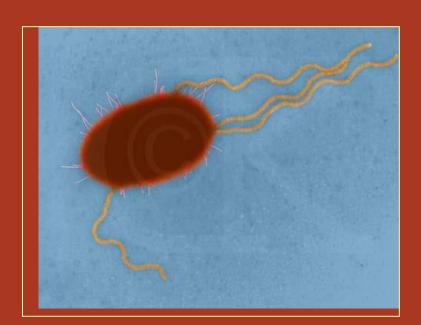


### CDC estimates:

- 6.5-33 million FBI cases each year
  - Highly under-reported
- E.coli causes about 21,000 cases each year
- Salmonella causes 2-4 million illnesses/yr.
- Campylobacter cause 1-6 million cases/yr.



### Escherichia coli



- Infection
- Incubation: 3-4 days
- Symptoms: diarrhea, vomiting, mild fever
- Foods: undercooked ground beef, unpasteurized cider
- Source: Human and bovine intestinal tract





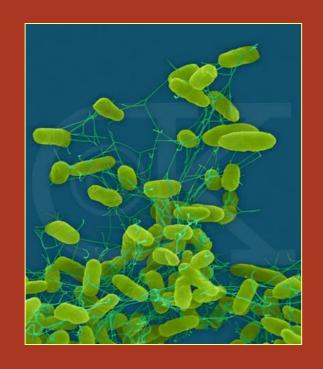
# Campylobacter jejuni

- Infection
- Incubation: 2-5 days
- Symptoms: diarrhea, vomiting, headache, fever, muscle pain
- Foods: poultry, dairy products, water
- Sources: intestinal tracts of wild/ domestic animals



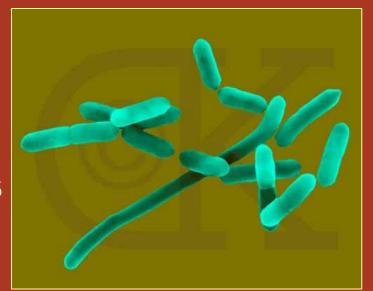
### Salmonella enteriditis

- Infection
- Incubation: 12-36 hours
- Symptoms: abdominal cramps, headache, fever, nausea, diarrhea
- Foods: poultry, meat, eggs and egg products, sliced melons
- Sources: water, soil, insects, animals, and humans



### Listeria monocytogenes

- Infection
- Incubation: 3 to 70 days
- Symptoms: flu-like, meningitis, encephalitis, spontaneous abortion
  - Fetuses, infants, and pregnant women
- Foods: unpasteurized milk, ice cream, ready-toeat, lunchmeats
- Sources: soil, water, damp environments, domestic/ wild animals (esp. fowl)



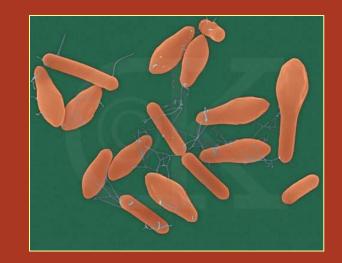


# Clostridium perfringens



- Infection
  - Forms spores in adverse conditions
- Incubation: 10- 12 hours
- Symptoms: abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhea
  - Fever, headache, vomiting usually absent
- Foods: Stews, gravies, beans
- Sources: soil, animal and human intestinal tracts





### Clostridium botulinum

- Intoxication
- Incubation: 4 hours to 8 days
- Symptoms: vomiting; constipation; difficulty with vision, swallowing, speaking; paralysis, death
- Foods: baked potatoes, sous vide, garlic/ oil mixtures, low-acid canned foods
- Sources: present on almost all foods, soil, water



# Staphylococcus aureus



- Intoxication
- Incubation: 1 to 7 hours
- Symptoms: nausea, retching, abdominal cramps, diarrhea
- Foods: ready-to-eat, reheated foods, dairy products, protein foods
- Source: skin, hair, nose, throat, infected sores, animals







- Intoxication
- Incubation: 30 min. to 6 hours (emetic) and 6 to 15 hours (diarrheal)
- Symptoms: nausea, vomiting, watery diarrhea
- Foods: rice products, starchy foods, casseroles, puddings, soups
- Source: soil and dust, cereal crops

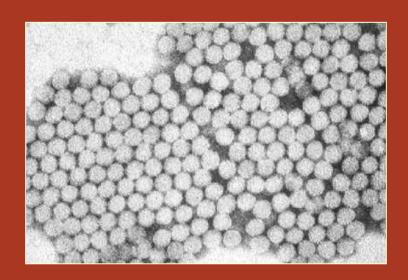


### **Basic characteristics**

- Need living cell to propagate
- Do not reproduce in food
- Do not need PHF
- Smallest microbial contaminant
- Spread usually result of poor hygiene



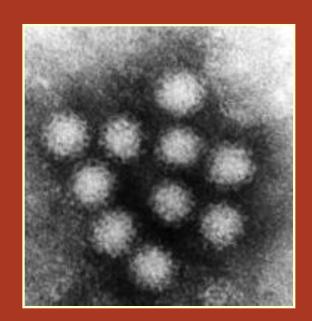
# **Hepatitis A**



- Infection
- Incubation: 10-50 days
- Symptoms: sudden fever, vomiting, jaundice
- Foods: water (ice), shellfish, ready-toeat, fruit juices, vegetables
- Source: human intestinal/ urinary tracts

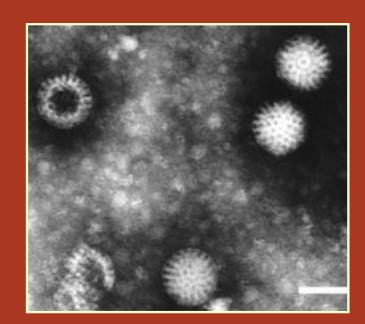
### Norwalk virus

- Infection
- Incubation: 10-50 hours
- Symptoms: nausea, diarrhea, headache, mild fever
- Foods: water, shellfish, raw vegetables and fruits
- Source: human intestinal tract, water





### Rotavirus



- Infection
- Incubation: 1-3 days
- Symptoms: vomiting, diarrhea, mild fever
- Foods: ready-to-eat, water and ice
- Sources: human intestinal tract, water



#### **FUNGI**

### Molds

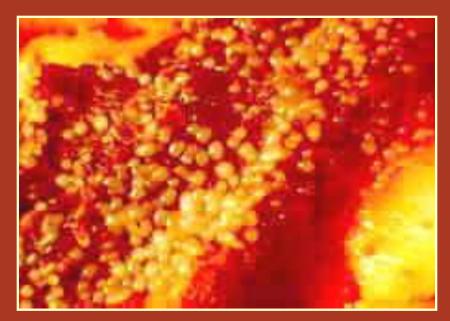
- Usually spoil foods, sometimes illness
- Sweet, acidic, low A<sub>w</sub> foods
- Some produce aflatoxins (peanuts)
- Gorgonzola, bleu, Brie,
   Camembert cheeses,
   mushrooms



#### **FUNGI**

### Yeasts

Spoil food



Yeast colony growing on pizza

- Produce CO<sub>2</sub> and alcohol
- Prefer sweet, acidic, A<sub>w</sub> foods
  - Jams, jellies, syrup, honey, fruit juice



### Basic characteristics

- Living organisms
- Require a host
- Usually killed by freezing (and cooking)
- Normal fauna in many animals
  - Hogs, cats, rodents, fish, etc.







- Roundworm
- Incubation: 2-28 days
- Symptoms: flu-like, swelling around eyes, extreme sweating, hemorrhaging
- Foods: undercooked pork, game
- Source: domestic pigs, bear, walrus



### **Anisakis simplex**

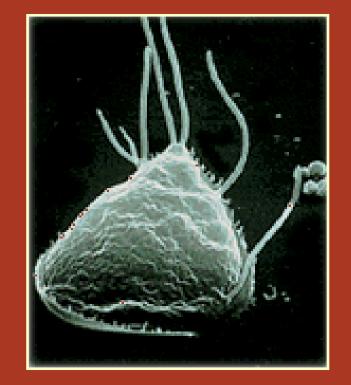


- Roundworm
- Incubation: hours to 2 weeks
- Symptoms: tickle in throat, coughing up worms
- Foods: undercooked, improperly frozen seafood
- Source: marine fish- bottom feeders



### Giardia lamblia

- Protozoan
- Incubation: 3-25 days
- Symptoms: fatigue, nausea, gas, weight loss, abdominal cramps
- Foods: water, ice, raw vegetables
- Source: beavers, bears, dogs, cats, humans





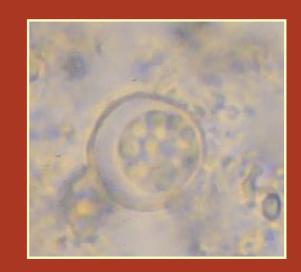


# Cryptosporidium parvum



- Protozoan
- Incubation: 1-12 days
- Symptoms: severe diarrhea, may have no symptoms
- Foods: water, raw foods, unpasteurized cider, ready-to-eat
- Source: humans, cattle, barn-wash





# Cyclospora cayetanensis

- Protozoan
- Incubation: days to weeks
- Symptoms: watery diarrhea, weight loss, bloating, cramps, vomiting, muscle aches
- Foods: water, marine fish, raw milk, raw produce
- Source: humans, water

