# Survival of *Clostridium sporogenes* in meat as a function of nitrite concentration

Adriana Forns Jiménez

Final degree Project – June 2022 Faculty of Veterinary Medicine



Results

# Bonoma FACULTAT DE na VETERINÀRIA

#### Introduction

Use of nitrifying salts with functions:

- Microbiological conservation (food safety): prevent growth of *Clostridium botulinum*
- Technological: organoleptic quality (color, taste and texture of the product)

 $\uparrow$  T<sup>a</sup>,  $\downarrow$  pH and oxidative environment = N-nitrosamine production

• Mutagenic and carcinogenic toxic activity

Social trend towards the consumption of fresh and minimally processed natural products

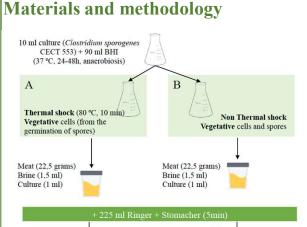
### Objectives

To know the **survival of** *Clostridium* based on the concentration of **nitrites** in fresh meat.

#### Materials and methodology

 Table 1. Culture media and conditions

Growth medium	<b>Conditions</b> (Temperature-time)	Microorganisms
TSA	37 °C, 24-48h	Mesophilic aerobic bacteria
TSN	42 °C, 24-48 h	Clostridium sporogenes
SPS	37 °C + 5% CO <sub>2</sub> , 24-48 h	Anaerobic sulfite reducers
Sabouroud	30-35°C, 5-7 days	Filamentous fungi and yeasts
MacConkey	33-37 °C 18-48 h	Total enterobacteria Total coliforms <i>Escherichia coli</i>



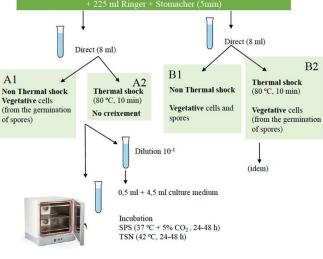


Figure 1. Flux diagram of laboratory process.

### Conclusions

Microbiology of raw meat was the usual for deboned and chopped.

SPS and TSN media are equivalent in order to count Clostridium soporogenes cells. So, antibiotic type does not

affect the growth. Which to choose is up to laboratory resources.

Nitrite salts show clear effect on diminishing Clostridium soporogenes counts.

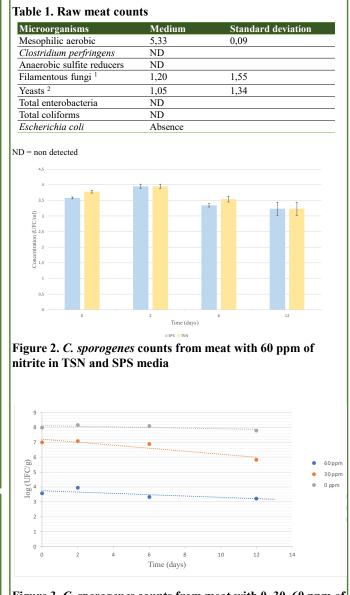


Figure 3. *C. sporogenes* counts from meat with 0, 30, 60 ppm of nitrite in TSN medium