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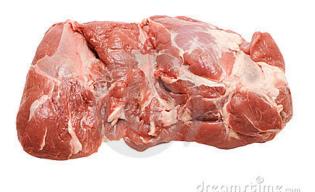
Quality and safety assessment of meat products obtained by traditional romanian recipes

Adriana Morar, Kálmán Imre, Claudia Sala

- Traditional meat products
 - healthy foods with superior sensory characteristics,
 - highly appreciated by consumers.
- There is a great variety of meat products,
 - different size, shape, colour and taste characteristics.



Meat and fat – the principal raw materials





- Other edible parts of the slaughtered animal
 - internal organs: tongue, heart. liver, kidneys
- Slaughter byproducts:
 - blood, meat from head etc.





Is a **great variability** in the quality of meat products

• fluctuations in the quality of raw materials:

• the recipes used and

• the processes for obtaining them.

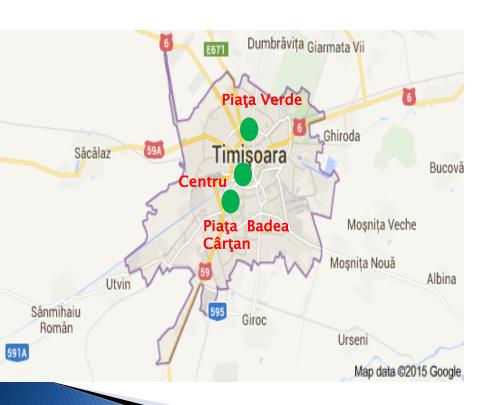


They are controlled by the responsible authorities with the same exigencies, criteria and legislation, as for the industrial products.

The objectives of this study were to evaluate the quality and safety of some categories of meat products, obtained using traditional recipes.

Materials and methods

- The samples were collected from three areas of Timişoara
 - agri-food markets
 - temporary food stands





Materials and methods

- MEAT PRODUCTS 2 categories:
 - 1. Products prepared from meat and fat (n=10),
 - raw/smoked pork sausages (n=3), loin (n=1), bacon (n=2), kaizer (n=1), ham (n=1), spareribs (n=1), pork pastrami (n=1),
 - 2. Sausages prepared from edible meat offal of pork (n=8)
 - Caltaboş = an emulsified sausage based on liver with consistency from fine (pâté) to coarse;
 - Sângerete (black pudding) = blood sausages an emulsified sausage obtained from a mixture of pig's blood with fat and meat, breadcrumbs or other grains, and spices;
 - Leber = liver sausages;
 - -Tobă (head cheese) based on pig's feet, ears, and meat from the head suspended in aspic and stuffed in pig's stomach

Microbiological analysis

- Food safety criteria: Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes
- Process hygiene criteria: E. coli

1. Salmonella

SR EN ISO 6579-2003 Microbiology of food and animal feeding, Horizontal method for detection of Salmonella spp.

- Non-selective enrichment: 25 g of sample in buffered peptone water (225 mL) incubation at 37°C, 24 h
- Selective enrichment: transfer of the BPW suspension to RVS and MKTTn broth - incubated at 41.5°C/ 37°C, 24 h
- Isolation and identification plating on XLD and Rambach agar - incubated at 37° C, 24 h

Biochemical and serological tests - typical colonies.





Microbiological analysis

2. Listeria monocytogenes

- SR EN ISO 11290-1 Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs. Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of *Listeria monocytogenes*, Part 1: Detection method
- Primary enrichment semiFraser, incubation at 30°C, 24 h
- Secondary enrichment Fraser, incubation at 37°C, 48 h;
- Isolation plating on ALOA and PALCAM agar.
- Morphological, biochemical or molecular identification

3. Escherichia coli

- SR ISO 16649-1 Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs. Horizontal method for the enumeration of ß - glucuronidase - positive *Escherichia coli*, colony count technique at 44° C
- The samples serially diluted in peptone water,
- Each dilution inoculated on TBX agar incubated at 48 h, and the colonies counted.

Chemical analysis

- ▶ The moisture content drying method (103±2°C)
- ▶ **The fat** content *Soxhlet* extraction method.
- ▶ **Total protein** (nitrogen content) *Kjeldahl* method.
- ▶ The salt content *Mohr* method.
- ▶ The content of nitrites *Griess* method.

Results

- Salmonella and L. monocytogenes were not isolated from any of the tested samples.
- E. coli * was recovered in two samples (11.1%)
- $-30 \text{ cfu/g } (1.5 \text{ log}) \implies 1,760 \text{ cfu/g } (3.25 \text{ log}).$
 - a smoked sausages
 - a sausage prepared from edible offal of pork

*According to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1441/2007 which specifies microbiological criteria for meat products *E. coli* is used as process hygiene criteria.

RESULTS Chemical parameters

Table 1. The proportion of the main components of meat products

Category/ Type	W/2422 (0/)	D (0/)	Fat
Raw / Smoked meat products	Water (%)	Protein (%)	(%)
Raw pork sausages C	50.65	18.93	30.27
Loin B.C.	56.38	21.25	21.15
Smoked sausages B.C.	42.95	18.02	36.67
Smoked sausages P.V.	46.53	20.26	30.61
Bacon C	62.08	23.18	10.58
Bacon B.C.	29.28	16.80	47.28
Smoked and pasteurized products			
Ham B.C.	43.25	18.14	31.78
Kaiser B.C.	43.50	21.32	31.75
Salted and dried products			
Spareribs C	29 09	19.05	49 31
Pork pastrami C	17.21	16.60	62.18

Results and discussion

Table 2
The proportion of the main components of sausages
prepared from meat and edible offal of pork

Types	Water (%)	Protein (%)	Fat (%)
Caltaboş ¹ P.V.	53.81	15.46	28.83
Caltaboş ¹ B.C.	60.22	14.13	23.03
Caltaboş ¹ C	67.48	8.13	22.31
Sângerete ² B.C.	60.41	12.93	23.61
Sângerete ² C	55.34	19.24	22.81
Leber ³	64.84	9.22	23.15
Tobă ⁴ B.C.	67.32	13.53	17.37
Toba	66.42	13.28	17.55

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Table 3

The proportion of the added components in meat products

Category/ Type	Nitrites	NaCl
Raw / Smoked meat products	(ppm)	(%)
Raw pork sausages C	< 10	2.29
Loin B.C.	< 10	0.66
Smoked sausages B.C.	< 10	1.86
Smoked sausages P.V.	< 10	2.53
Bacon C	35	4.16
Bacon B.C.	<10	6.27
Smoked and pasteurized products		
Ham B.C.	22	6.39
Kaiser B.C.	$\frac{25}{2}$	3.13
Salted and dried products		
Spareribs C	< 10	2.53
Pork pastrami C	19	3.85

Table 4
The proportion the added components in sausages prepared from meat and edible offal of pork

Types	Nitrites (ppm)	NaCl (%)
Caltaboş¹P.V.	<10	1.62
Caltaboş ¹ B.C.	<u>21</u>	2.71
Caltaboş ¹ C	<u>21</u>	1.92
Sângerete ² B.C.	20	2.47
Sângerete ² C	30	1.50
$Leber^3$	<10	2.35
$Tob\check{a}^4$ B.C.	24	1.68
Tobă ⁴ C	28	2.47

4. Conclusions

- Meat products obtained using traditional recipes and commercialized as direct sales in agri-food markets in Timişoara have no microbiological risks for consumers.
- Both meat products and sausages prepared from meat and edible offal of pork are nutritive and are in compliance with specific recipes.
- The variability of the main components of meat products in the same type reflects the variability of quality of raw materials used.
- In some types of smoked meat products, the salt concentration exceeded the maximum limits allowed by law. These products should be avoided by persons with dietary salt restriction.

Thank you for your attention!!!