

One-year (2003) nationwide pork carcass microbiological baseline data survey in Taiwan

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摘要

Abstract

From January through December 2003, swab samples from 1650 pork carcasses were collected from 39 slaughter plants in Taiwan. These samples were analysed for the prevalence of indicator microorganisms and specific pathogens. Viable aerobic bacteria, total coliforms, and *Escherichia coli* were recovered from 100, 95.3, and 87.5% of these carcasses, respectively. Of those carcasses that harboured bacteria, the mean aerobic plate, total coliform, and *Escherichia coli* counts were 4.0, 0.6, and 0.1 log colony forming units (CFU)/cm², respectively. *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Clostridium perfringens*, *Campylobacter jejuni*, *Campylobacter coli*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, and *Salmonella* were recovered from 4.8, 0.3, 13.8, 0.7, and 1.7 of 1038 carcasses, respectively. *E. coli* O157:H7 was not detected from any carcass. When positive for a specific pathogen, the mean carcass concentration was 0.57 log CFU/cm² for *S. aureus*, 0.66 most probable number (MPN)/cm² for *C. jejuni* and *C. coli*, and 0.18 MPN/cm² for *Salmonella*. The findings of this study will help provide a reference for establishing hygienic standards and a criterion for evaluating the effects of slaughtering operations in Taiwan.