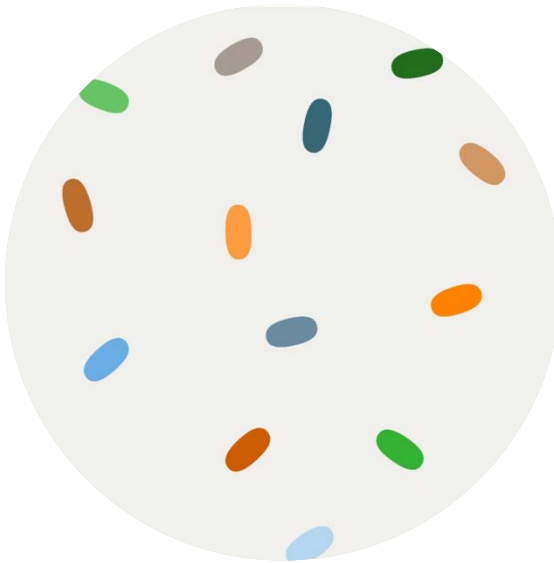


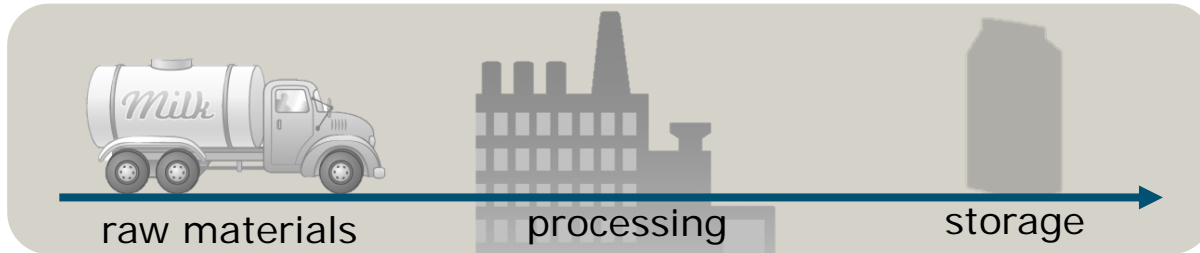
Microbiological variability

Sources and implications for food safety and spoilage

Heidy den Besten

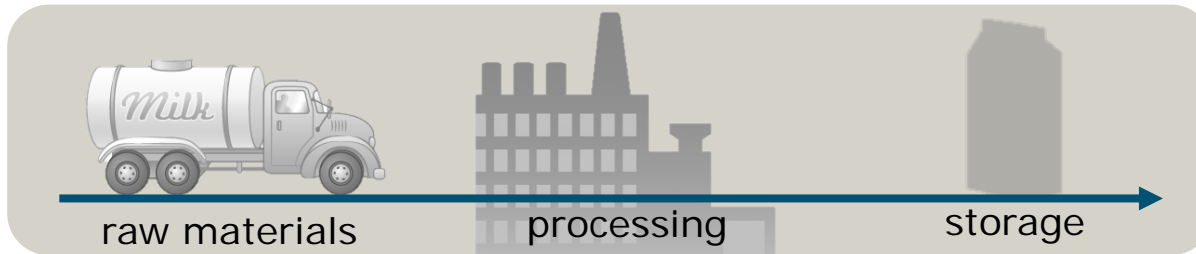


What do we want to know?



- How will my troublemaker(s) behave?
- What are the sources and is the impact of variability?

What do we want to know?



- Why quantification of variability?
 - Rank importance
 - Realistic prediction

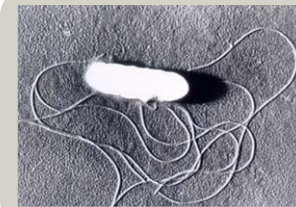
sources

experimental

reproduction

strain

history

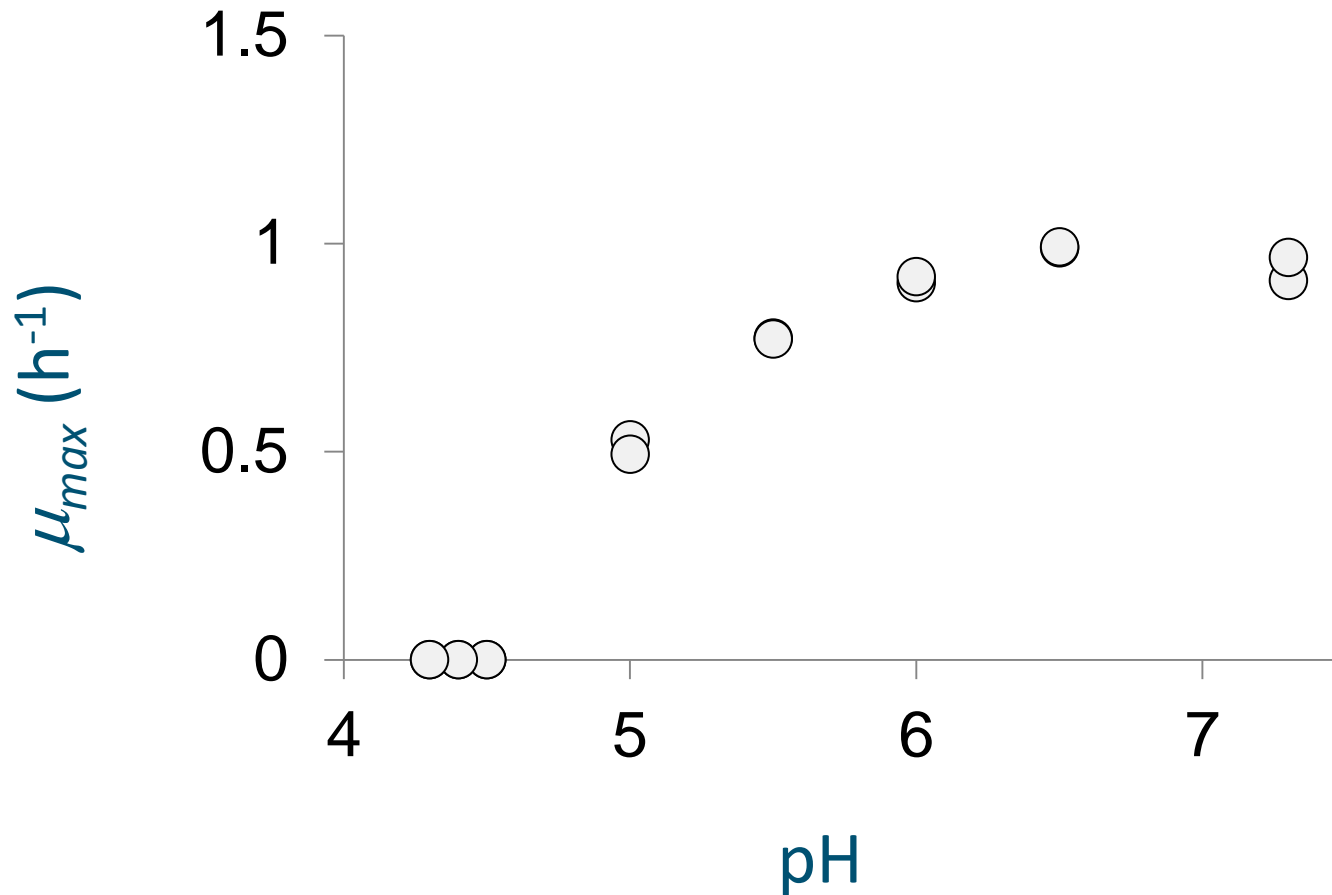


L. monocytogenes



L. plantarum

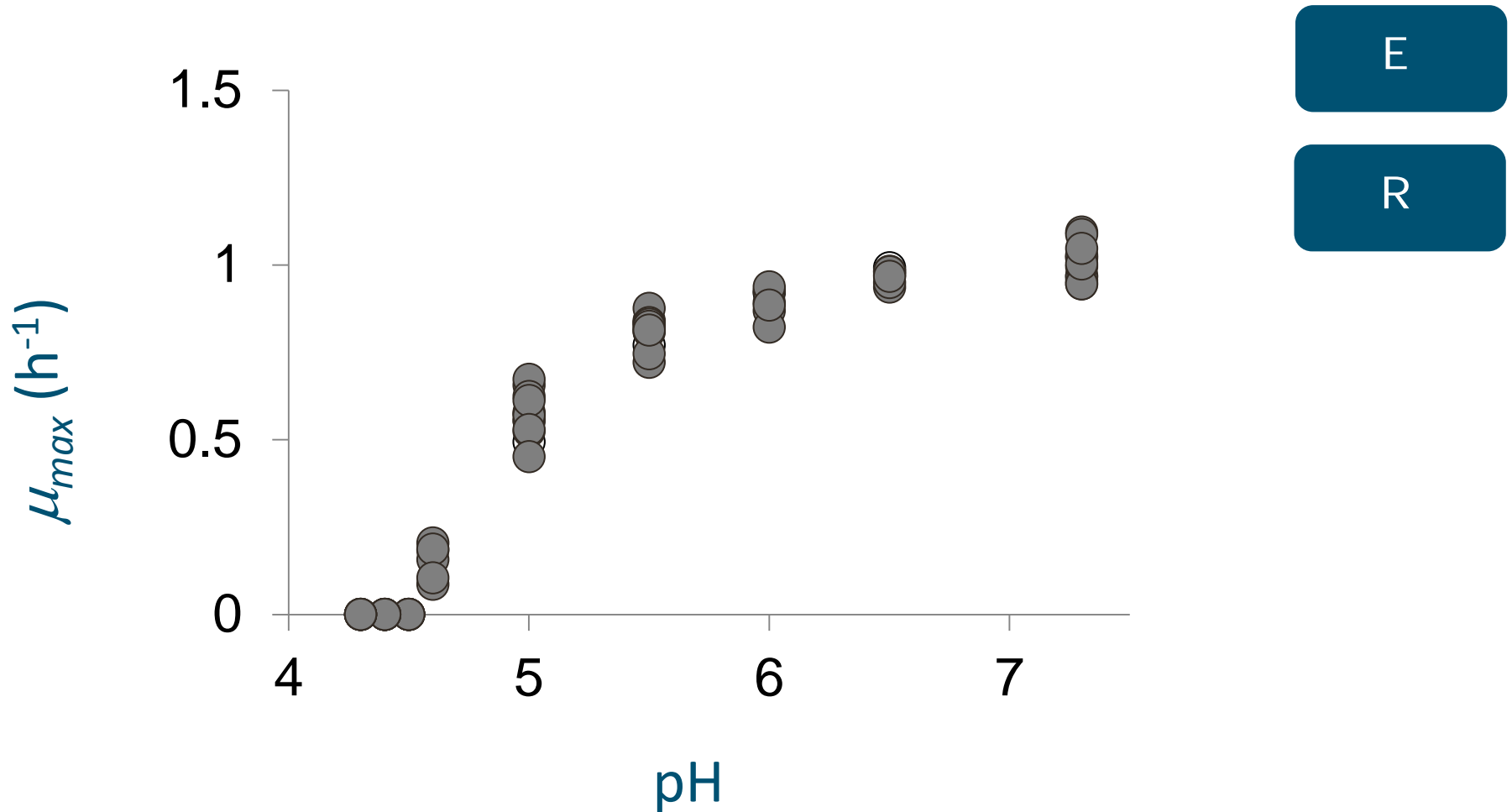
Variability in μ (pH) of *L. monocytogenes*



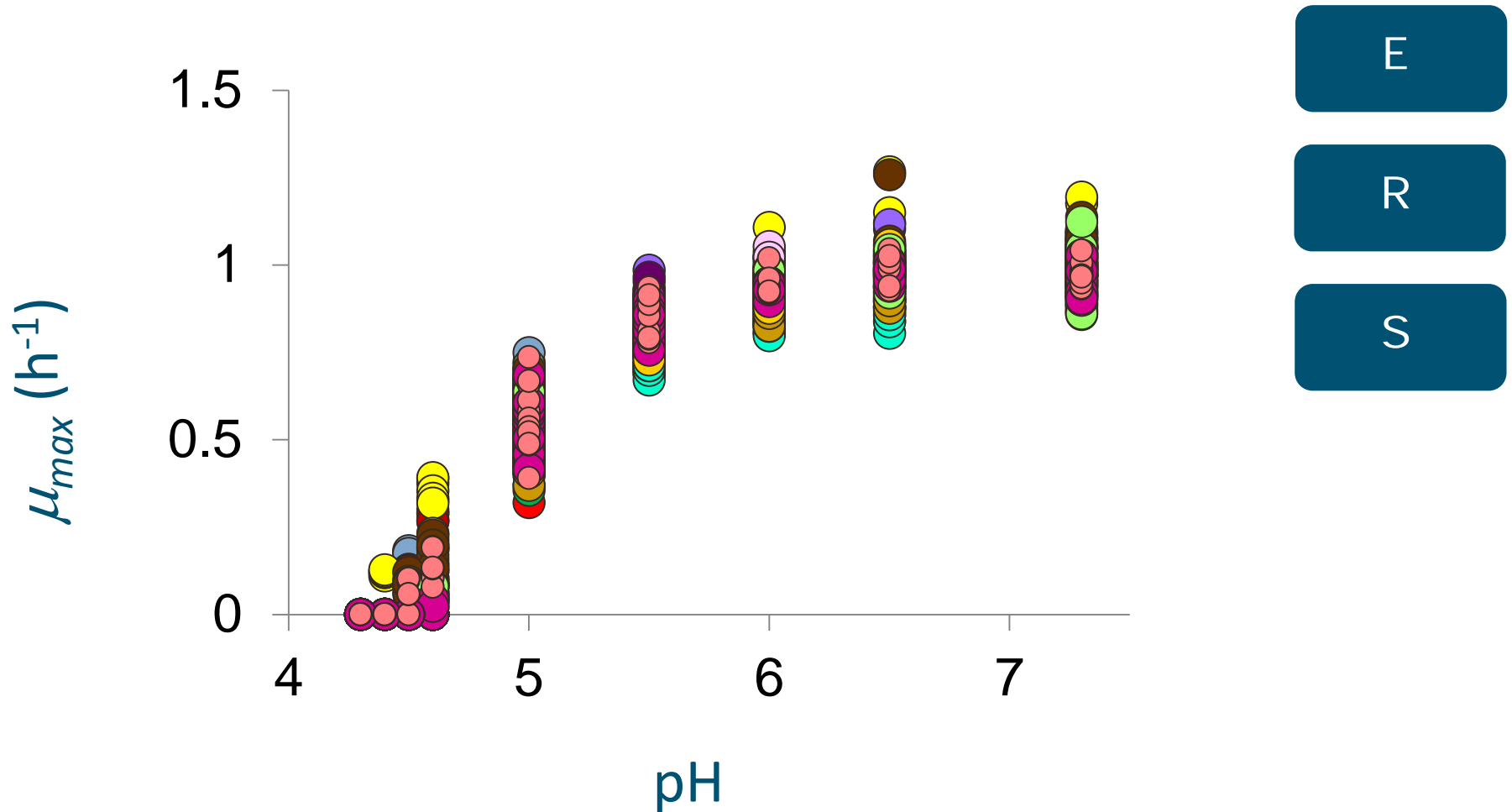
E



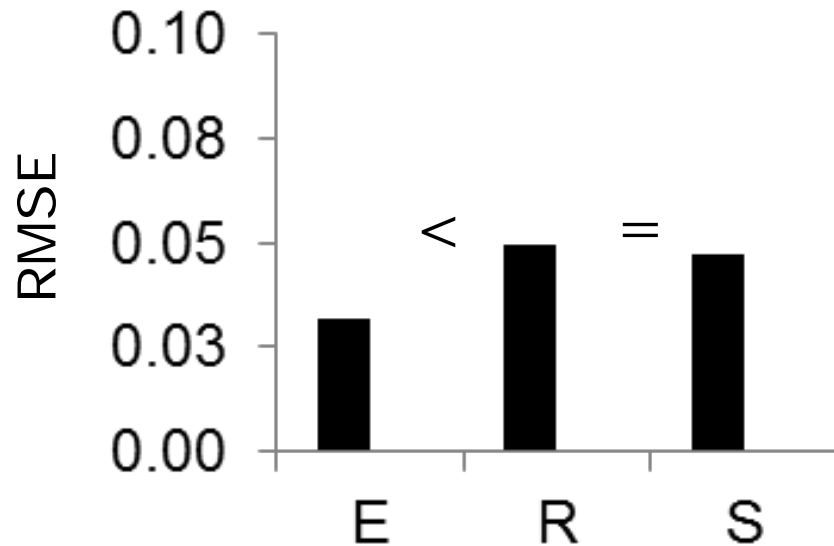
Variability in μ (pH) of *L. monocytogenes*



Variability in μ (pH) of *L. monocytogenes*



Variability in μ (pH) of *L. monocytogenes*



also for Temp and a_w



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

International Journal of Food Microbiology

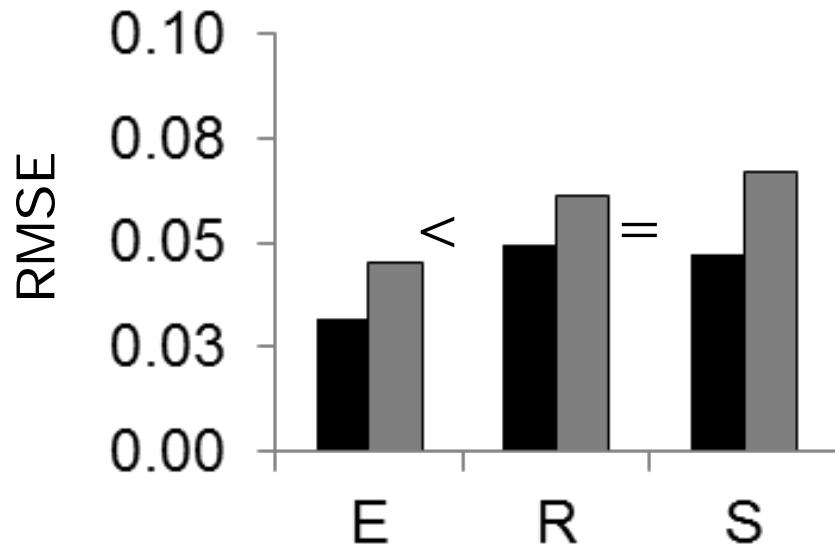
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ijfoodmicro

Research paper

Quantifying strain variability in modeling growth of
Listeria monocytogenes

D.C. Aryani^{a,b}, H.M.W. den Besten^{b,*}, W.C. Hazeleger^b, M.H. Zwietering^{a,b}

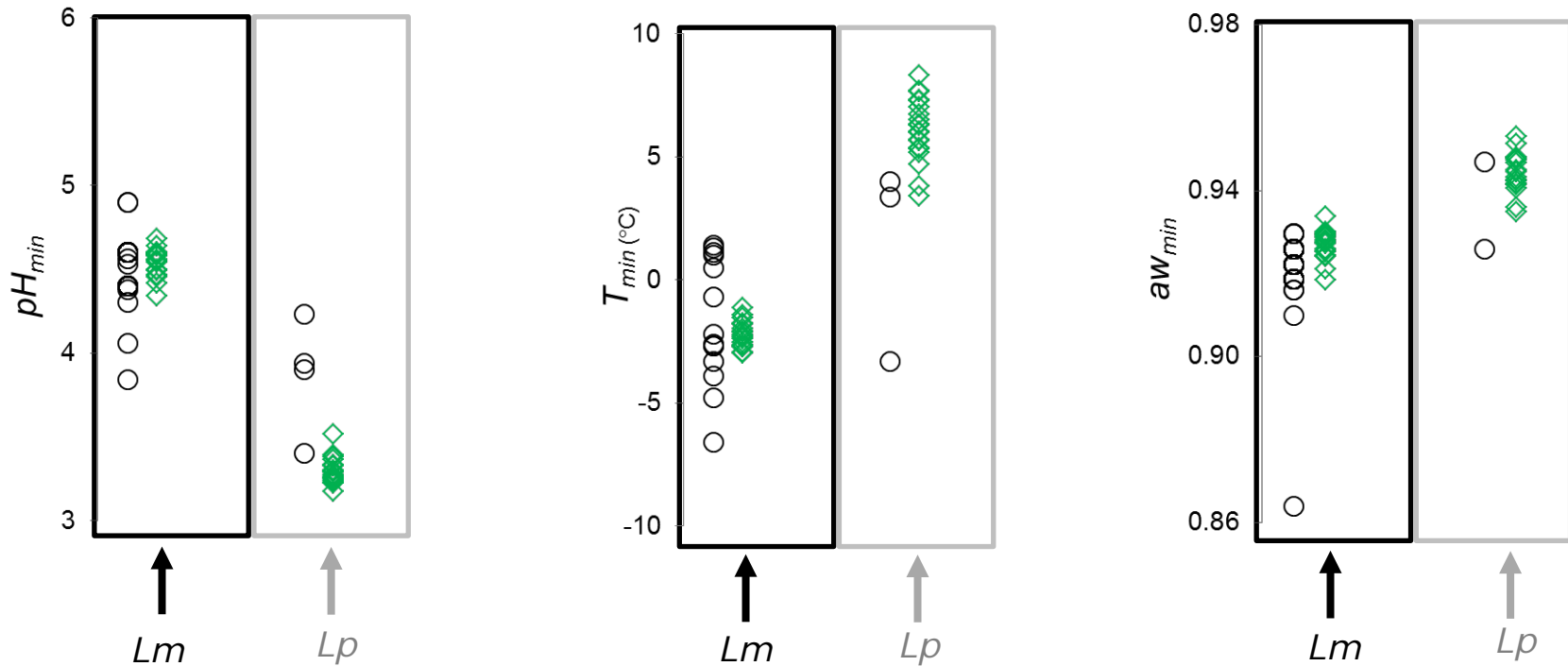
Variability in μ (pH) of *L. plantarum*



also for Temp and a_w

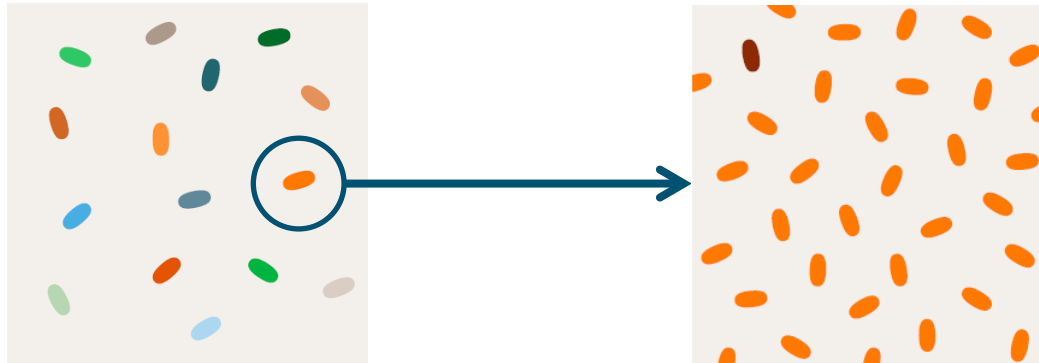
- Same trend for two distinct species

Variability in growth limits



- Strain variability explains ~ 50% of all variability as found in literature

Impact of population heterogeneity



sources

experimental

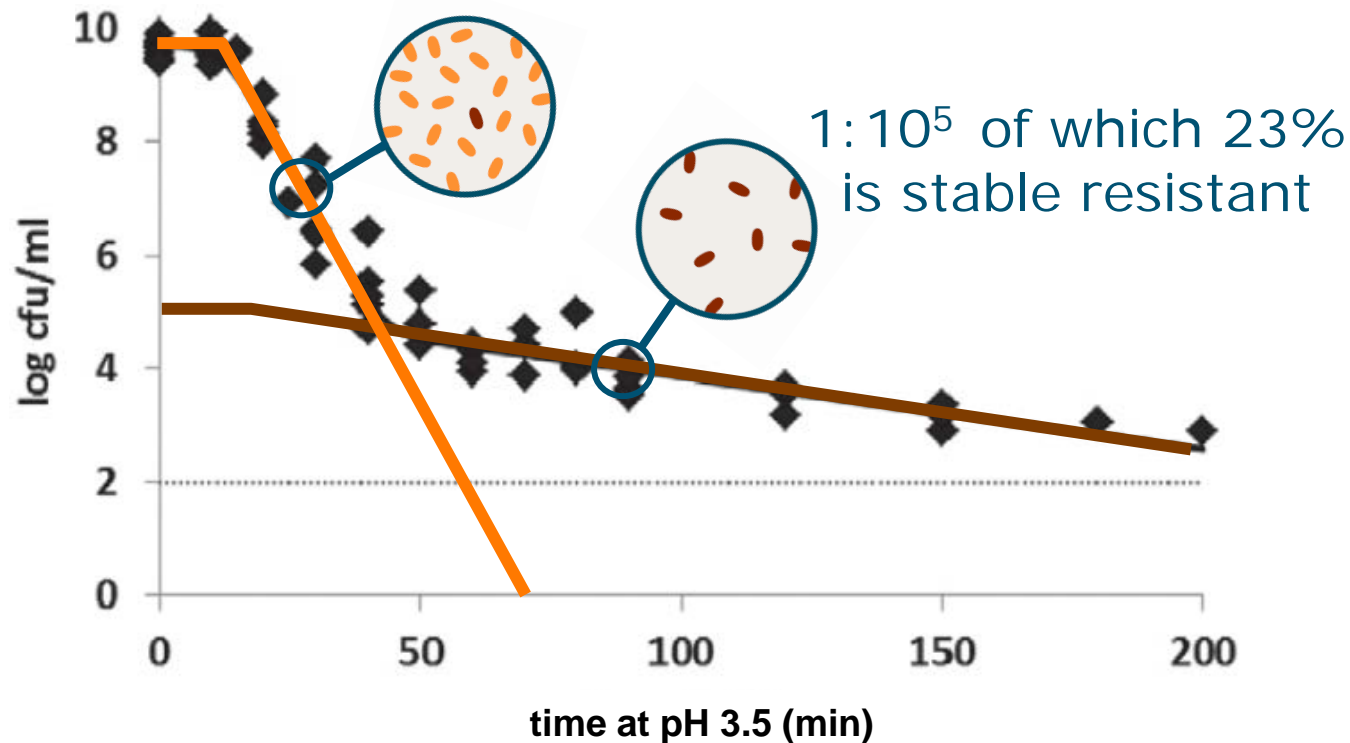
reproduction

strain

single cells?



Impact of population heterogeneity



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

International Journal of Food Microbiology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ijfoodmicro



Isolation and quantification of highly acid resistant variants of *Listeria monocytogenes*

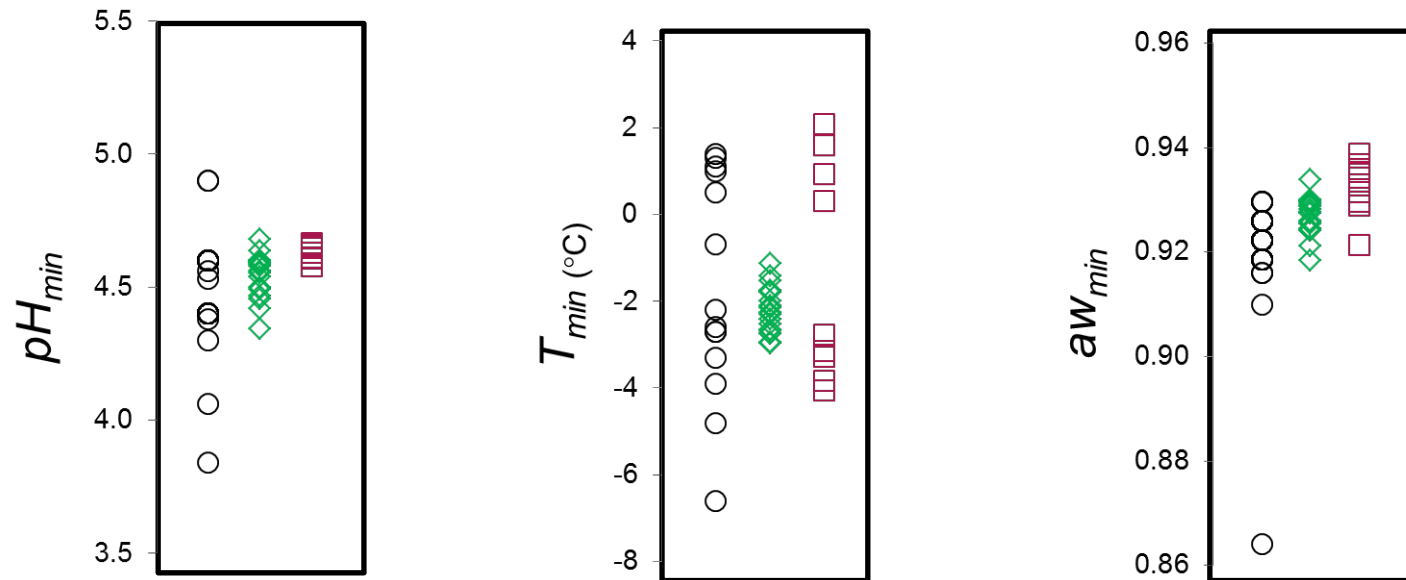
Karin I. Metselaar^{a,b,c}, Heidy M.W. den Besten^b, Tjakko Abbe^{a,b}, Roy Moezelaar^{a,c,1}, Marcel H. Zwietering^{a,b,*}

Characterisation of the variants

	Temperature	pH	Water activity	
	$T_{min} (^{\circ}\text{C})$	pH_{min}	$a_{w, min}$	$\mu_{opt} (\text{h}^{-1})$
WT	-4.05	4.61	0.928	0.97
	[-7.48; -0.62]	[4.50; 4.71]	[0.921-0.935]	[0.89; 1.06]
3	-3.83	4.61	0.924	0.96
	[-6.76; -0.89]	[4.55; 4.67]	[0.916-0.932]	[0.87; 1.05]
7	-2.77	4.63	0.920	0.84
	[-4.28; -1.25]	[4.57; 4.69]	[0.910-0.930]	[0.75; 0.93]
9	2.08	4.58	0.921	0.49
	[0.26; 3.91]	[4.39; 4.77]	[0.894; 0.948]	[0.41; 0.57]
12	-3.29	4.63	0.922	0.65
	[-4.96; -1.61]	[4.56; 4.70]	[0.907-0.936]	[0.56; 0.74]
13	-3.15	4.66	0.937	0.70
	[-6.46; 0.15]	[4.61; 4.71]	[0.931-0.943]	[0.64; 0.77]
14	1.59	4.65	0.930	0.66
	[-0.30; 3.49]	[4.58; 4.72]	[0.920-0.940]	[0.57; 0.75]
15	0.31	4.66	0.933	0.67
	[-1.10; 1.72]	[4.59; 4.72]	[0.927-0.939]	[0.61; 0.73]

Metselaar et al., 2016, AEM

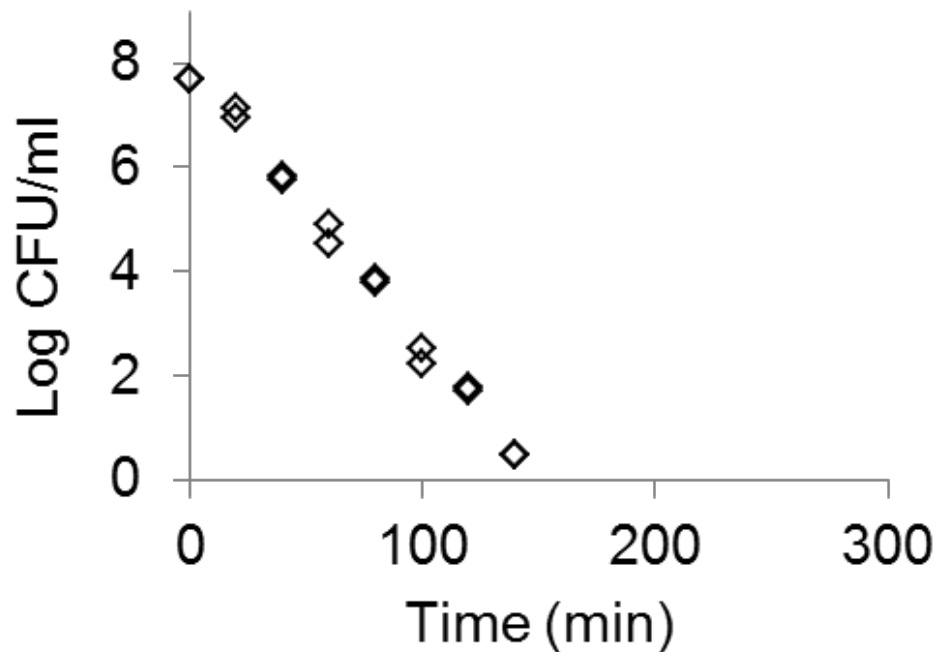
Variability in growth limits



- Variability **within** strain varies per stress
- **Between** and **within** strains variabilities explain 50-75% of all variability as found in literature

Variability in heat resistance

E

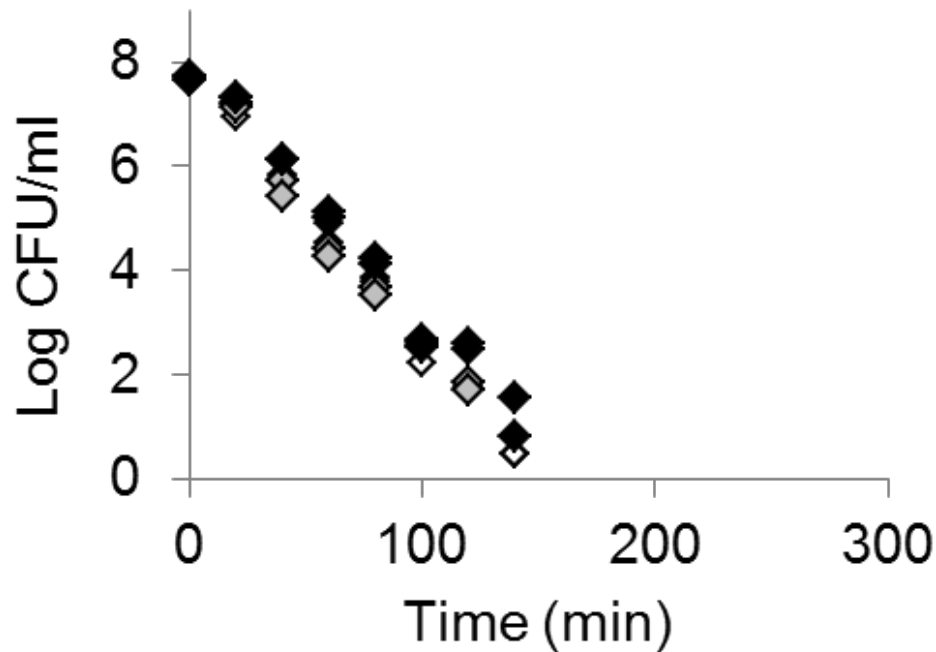


Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](http://www.sciencedirect.com)

International Journal of Food Microbiology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ijfoodmicro

Variability in heat resistance



E

R

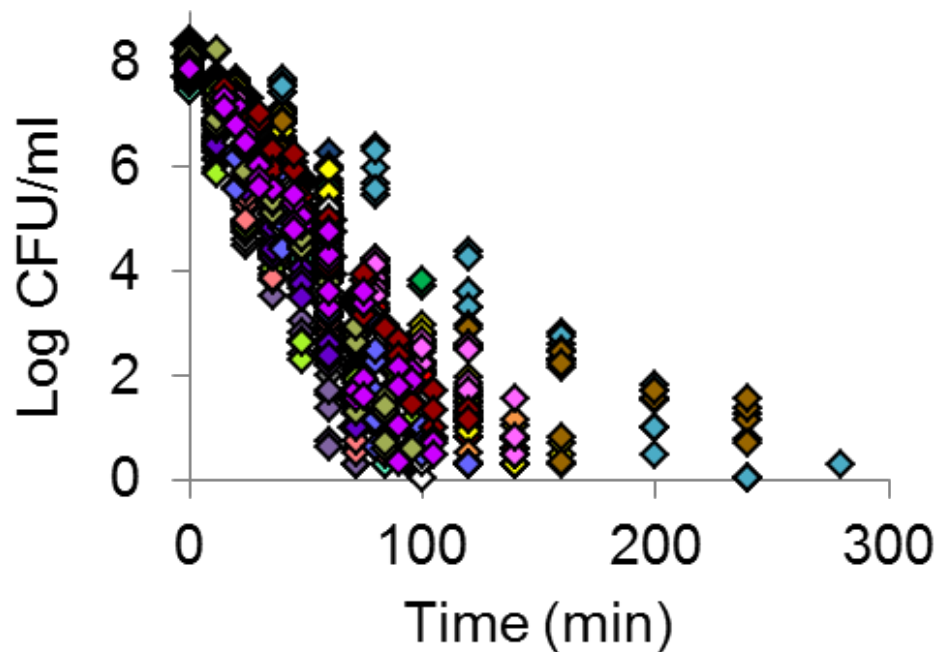


Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](http://www.sciencedirect.com)

International Journal of Food Microbiology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ijfoodmicro

Variability in heat resistance



E

R

S

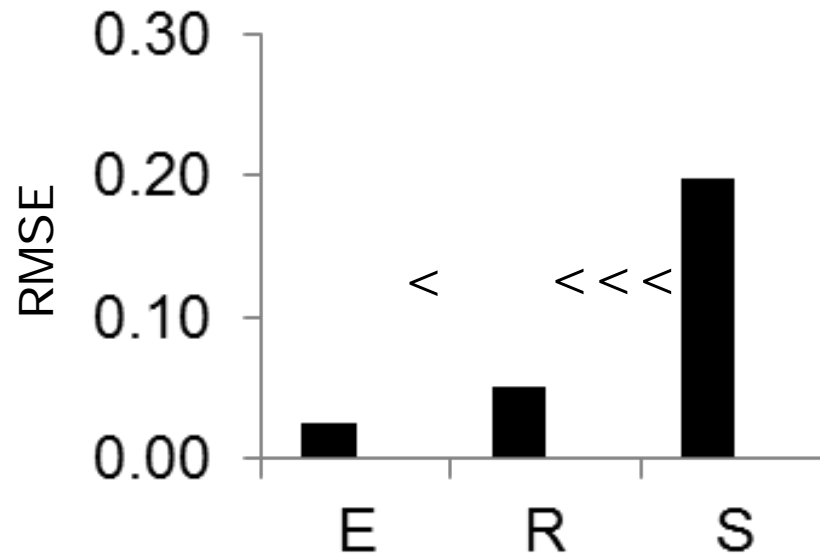


Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](http://www.sciencedirect.com)

International Journal of Food Microbiology

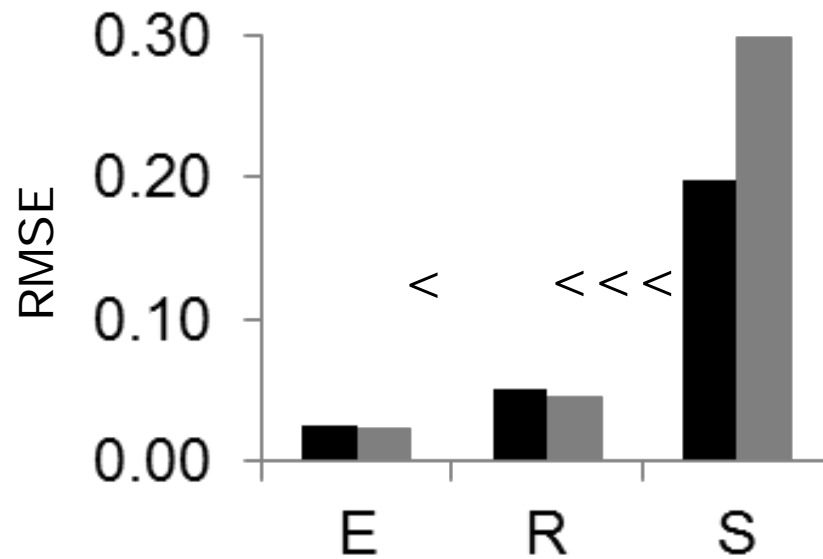
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ijfoodmicro

Quantifying variability in heat resistance



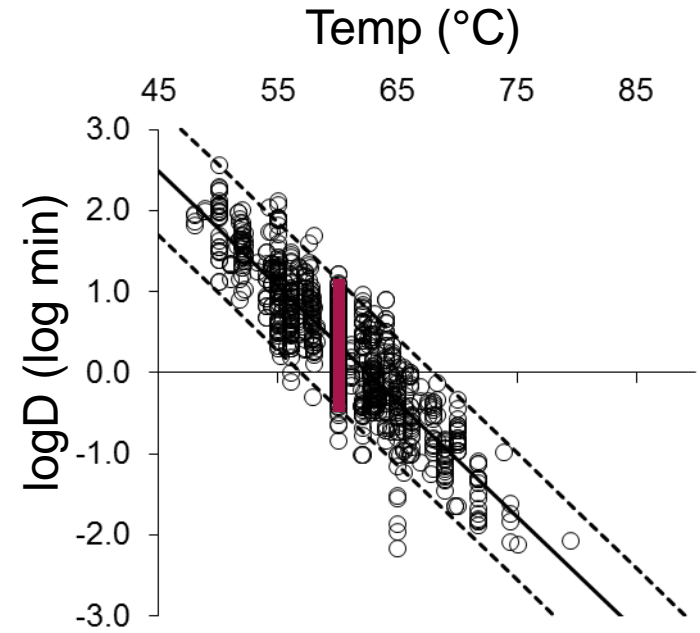
- Variability in *D*-value mainly determined by strain variability

Quantifying variability in heat resistance



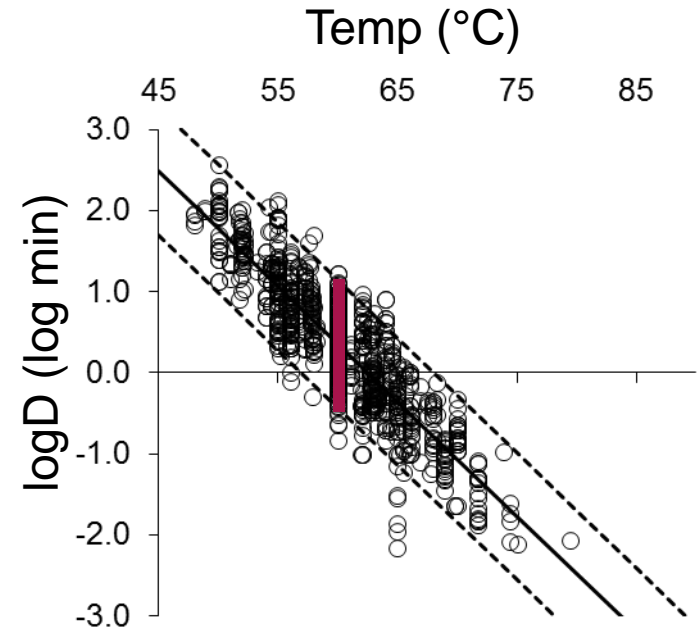
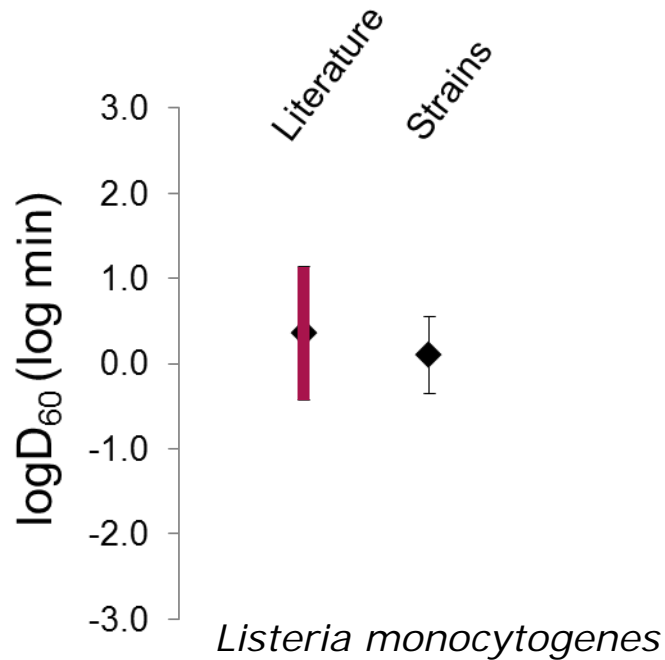
- Variability in *D*-value mainly determined by strain variability for both species

Benchmarking heat resistance



Van Asselt & Zwietering, 2006

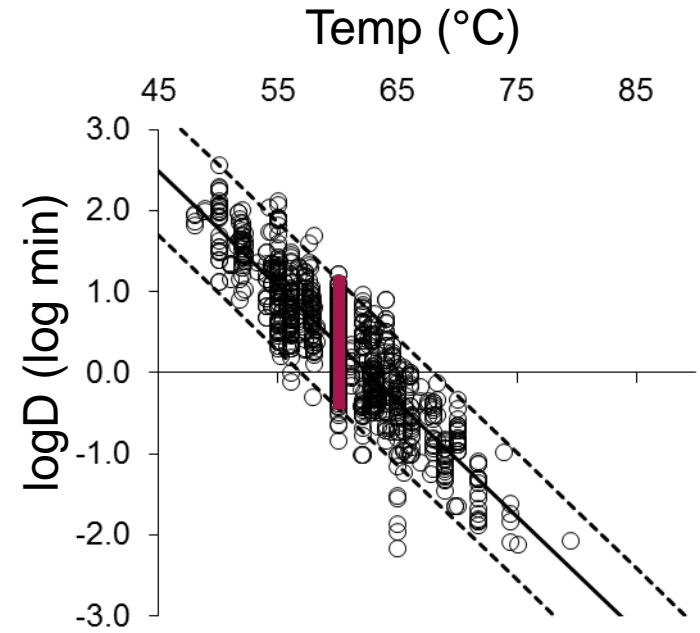
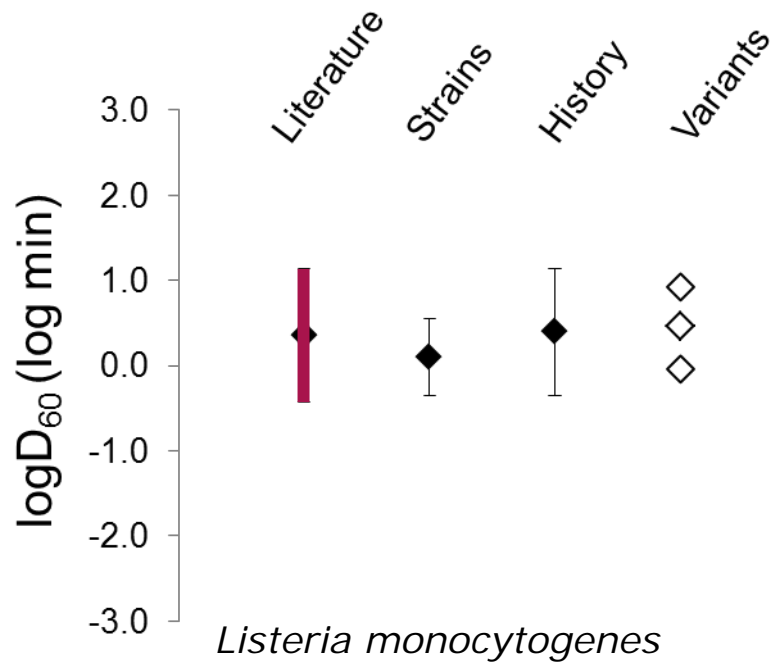
Benchmarking heat resistance



Van Asselt & Zwietering, 2006

- Strain variability explains ~ 50% of variability as found in literature

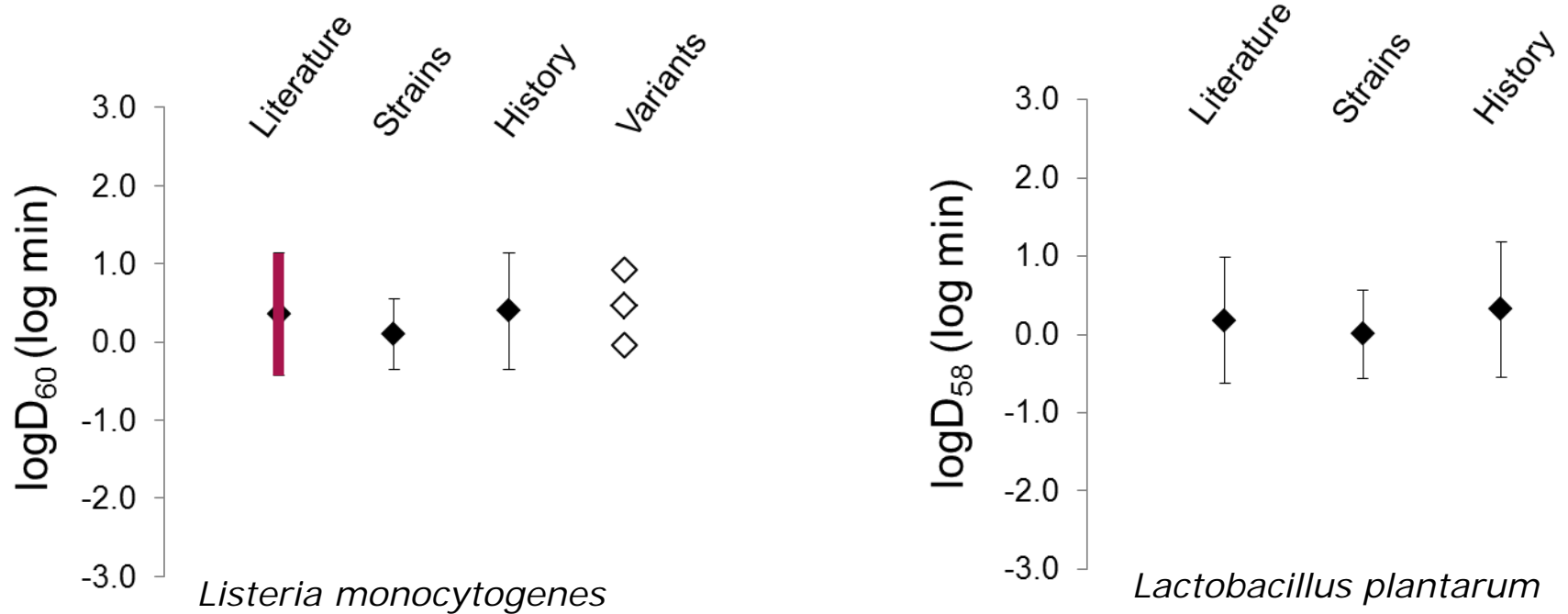
Benchmarking heat resistance



Van Asselt & Zwietering, 2006

- All variability as found in literature: fail-safe extremes
- Indeed, these extremes can be easily encountered

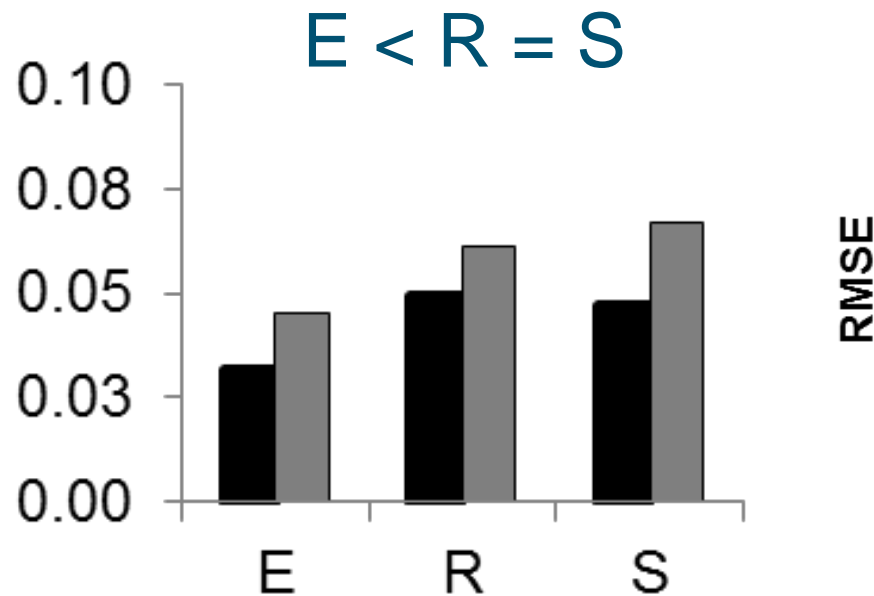
Benchmarking heat resistance



- Impact microbiological variability similar for both species

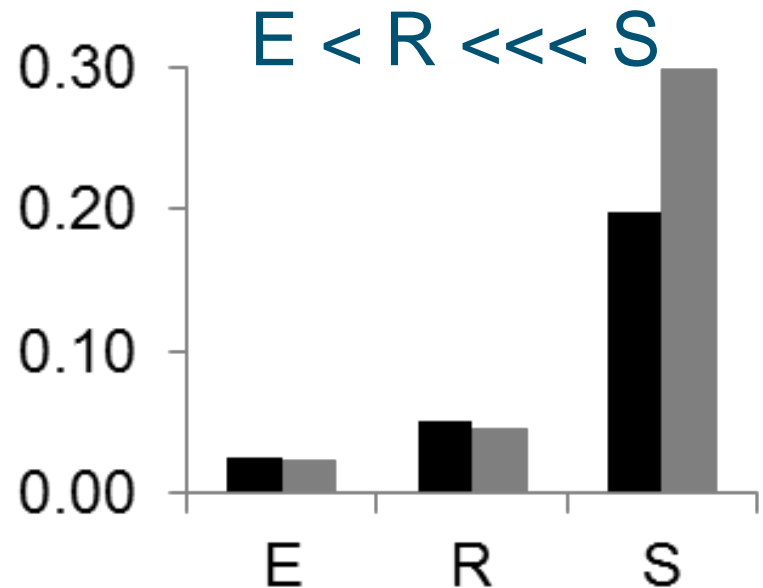
Prioritize sources of variability

$\mu(\text{pH})$




















500-1000 points per variable

$D\text{-value}$



360 $D\text{-values}$

Prioritize sources of variability

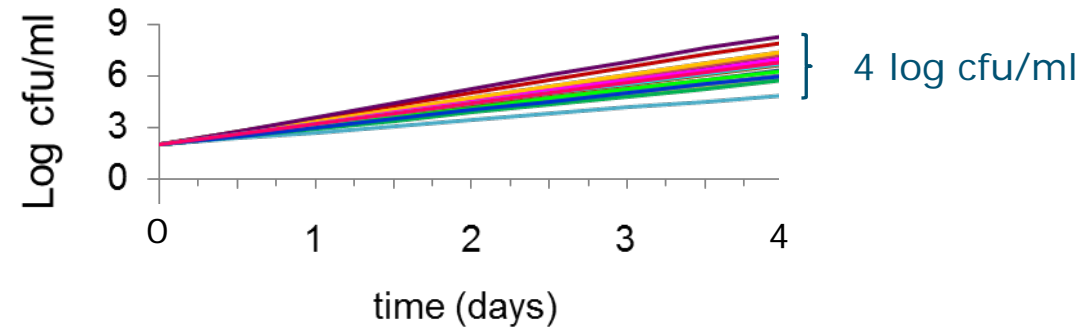
	pH_{min}	$a_w \max$	T_{min}	D
experimental				
reproduction				
strain				
variants				
history				

- Sources of variability are quantified, then prioritize

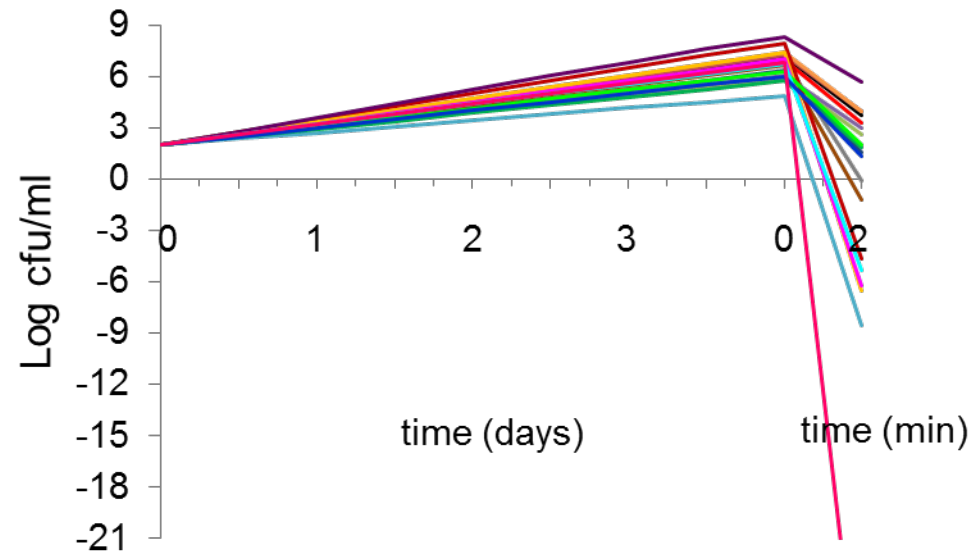
Growth: $E < R = S \leq V$

Heat resistance: $E < R < S = V = H$

Impact of strain variability in growth and inactivation

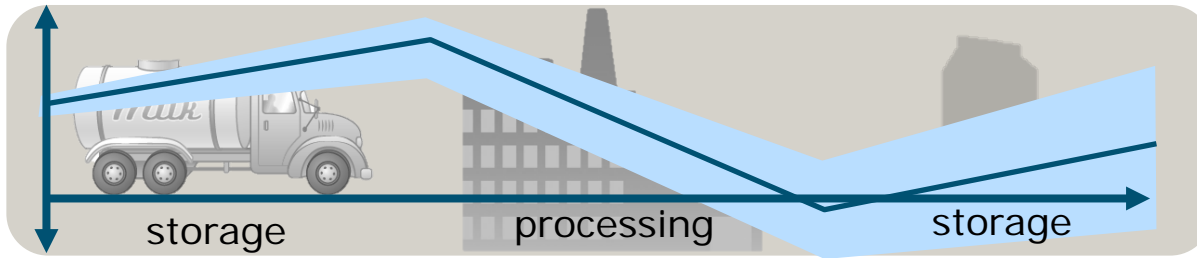


Impact of strain variability in growth and inactivation



- Impact of variability depends on your process

Variability in the chain



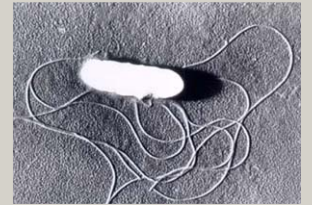
microbiological

initial contamination

storage T, t

processing T, t

- More than only microbiological variability: comparison and ranking of impact



Scenario analysis

storage
 $T=0-4^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $t=2-72\text{h}$

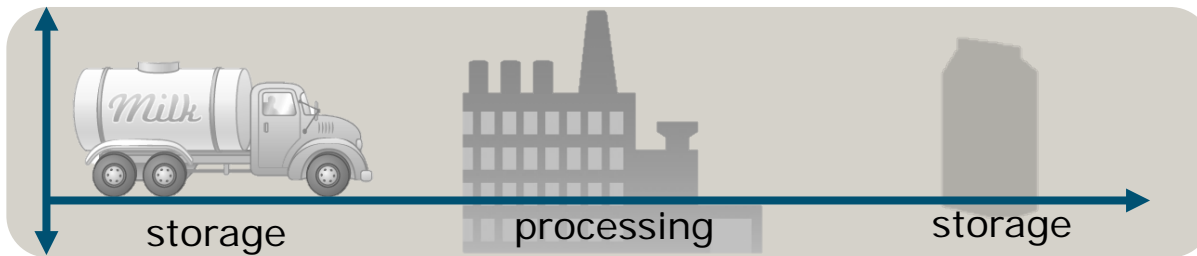
heating
 $T=70^{\circ}\text{C}$ $\sigma=0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $t=15\text{s}$, $\sigma=0.1\text{s}$

storage
 $T=6.3^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\sigma=2.7^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $t=0-120\text{h}$

Scenario 1

$T=70^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\sigma=2^{\circ}\text{C}$

Scenario 2



- What when other chain factors are not well controlled?

Scenario analysis

storage

T=0-4°C

t=2-72h

heating

T=70°C $\sigma=0.1^\circ\text{C}$

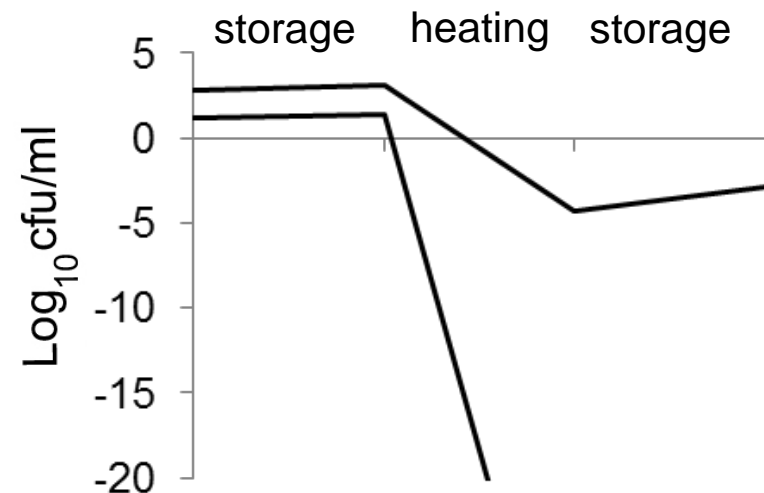
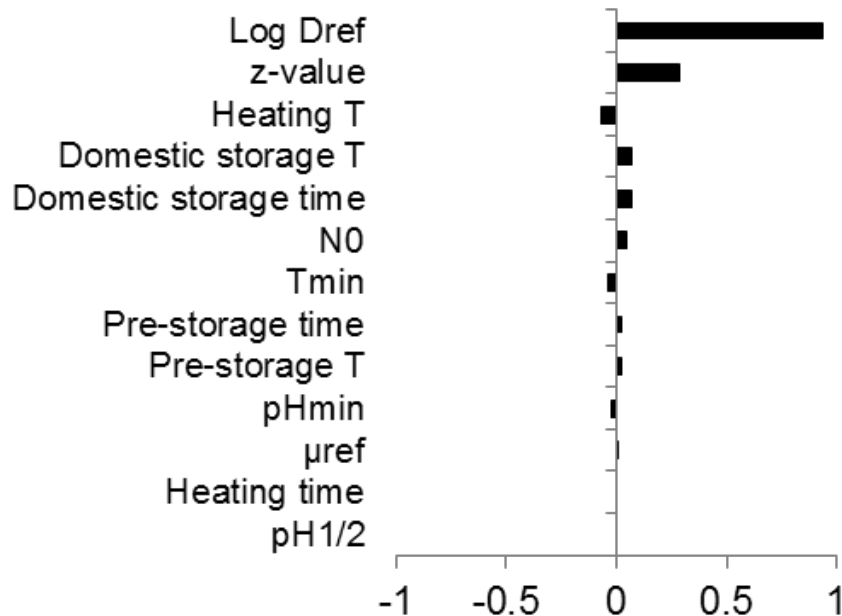
t=15s, $\sigma=0.1\text{s}$

storage

T=6.3°C, $\sigma=2.7^\circ\text{C}$

t=0-120h

Scenario 1



- Impact of variability sources on variability in final contamination levels
- Huge impact of microbiological variability

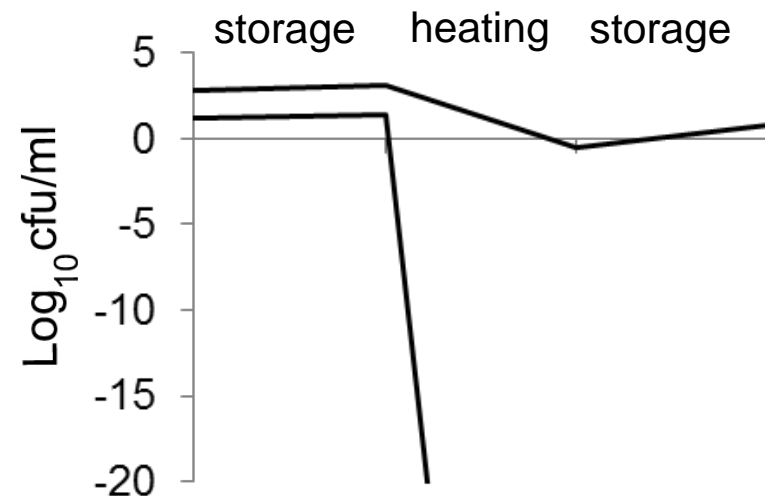
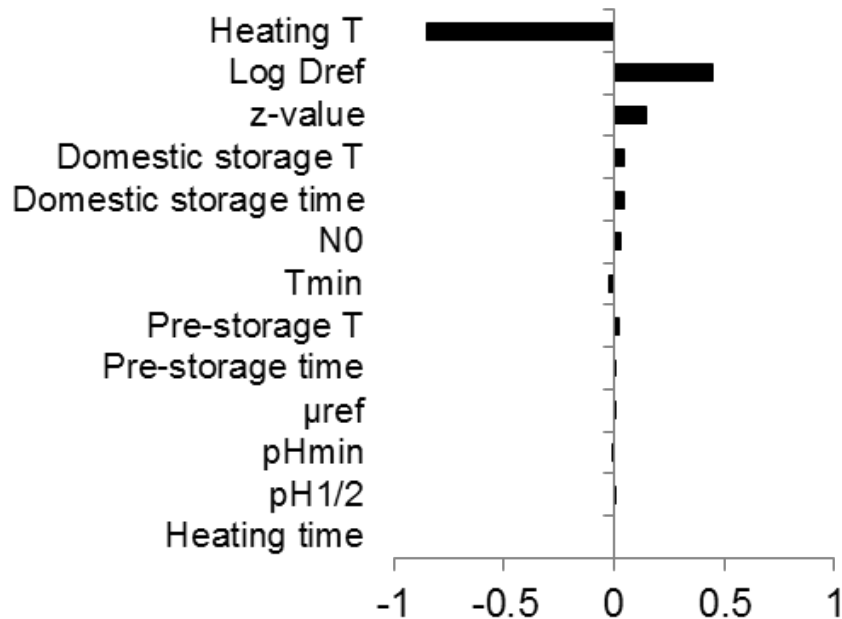
Scenario analysis

storage
 $T=0-4^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $t=2-72\text{h}$

heating
 $T=70^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $t=15\text{s}$, $\sigma=0.1\text{s}$
 $\sigma=2^{\circ}\text{C}$

storage
 $T=6.3^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\sigma=2.7^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $t=0-120\text{h}$

Scenario 2



■ Control where possible

In conclusion

- Dive in variability sources but make link to practise: quantify, prioritize, benchmark
- What affects variability most?
Strain variability, Growth history, Population heterogeneity, Process variability,
- Makes prediction realistic yet not more accurate



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

International Journal of Food Microbiology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com



Microbial variability in growth and heat resistance of a pathogen and a spoiler: All variabilities are equal but some are more equal than others

Heidy M.W. den Besten,^{b,*} Diah C. Aryani,^{a,b} Karin I. Metselaar,^{a,b} Marcel H. Zwietering^{a,b}

Co-production



Karin Metselaar



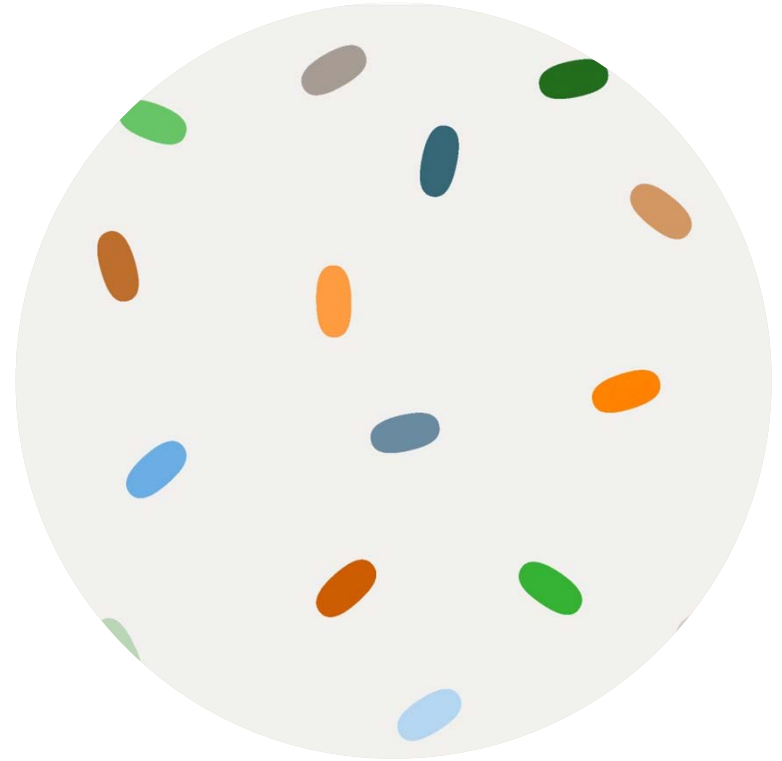
Diah Aryani



Marcel Zwietering



Tjakko Abbe



L. monocytogenes strains

Strains	Origins	Serotype
ScottA	Human isolate from Massachusetts milk outbreak	4b
F2365	Jalisco cheese	4b
EGDe	Rabbit	1/2a
LO28	Healthy pregnant carrier	1/2c
AOPM3	Human isolate	4b
C5	Smoked meat	4b
H7764	Deli turkey	1/2a
H7962	Hotdog	4b
L6	Milk	1/2b
FBR12	Frozen vegetable mix	1/2a
FBR13	Frozen endive a la creme	1/2a
FBR14	Carrot piece	1/2a
FBR15	Ice cream packaging machine	1/2c
FBR16	Ham (after cutting machine)	1/2a
FBR17	Frozen fried rice	4d
FBR18	Ice cream	1/2a
FBR19	Frozen meat	1/2a
FBR20	Frozen vegetables for soup	1/2a
FBR21	Fresh yeast	4d
FBR33	Pancake	1/2c

L. plantarum strains

Strains	Isolation source
FBR01	Dressing
FBR02	Dressing
FBR03	Salad dressing
FBR04	Cheese with garlic
FBR05	Dressing
FBR06	Onion ketchup
FBR22	Sausage
FBR23	Potato salad
FBR24	Luncheon meat
FBR25	Sliced salami
FBR26	Frankfurter
FBR27	Sliced cooked ham
FBR28	Spoiled tomato ketchup
FBR29	Lettuce
FBR30	Raw vegetable salad
WCFS1	Human saliva
LMG18035	Milk
LMG23454	Healthy adult faeces
LMG6907	Pickled cabbage
SF2A35B	Sour cassava