





# Meta-analysis of the microbial inactivation under non-thermal high pressure processing of fruit and vegetable juices and purees

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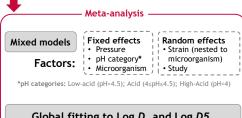
#### INTRODUCTION

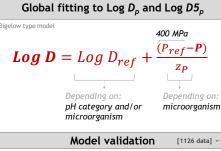
High pressure processing (HPP) is a non-thermal preservation technology alternative to thermal pasteurisation for juices and purees, with an increasing market trend thanks to its minimal effect on nutritional and organoleptic characteristics.

#### OBJECTIVE

To <mark>collect</mark> and <mark>meta-analyse</mark> available data <mark>on HPP</mark> inactivation of *Listeria* spp., Salmonella spp. and Escherichia coli in processed fruit and vegetable products.

#### **METHODOLOGY** - Data collection Data pressure, time Search and selected Log<sub>10</sub> reduction extraction Screening articles Primary model fitting [507data] ---Log-linear Performance criteria: $5 \, Log_{10} \, reduction$ Log-linear with shoulder of the relevant pathogens FDA HACCP Rules for fruit juices (21 CFR Part 120) Biphasic Time (min) $D_P$ $D5_{P}$ Principal Components Analysis (PCA) . To identify factors products explaining data with different variability behaviour





%? Observed Predicted Log<sub>10</sub> reduction Log<sub>10</sub> reduction ± 1 Log<sub>10</sub> Acceptable Prediction Zone

Model application

Which are the HPP requirements (pressure and time) to comply with the target performance criterion?

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The proposed global  $Log D_p$  and Log D5 models are conservative tools useful for risk assessment, benchmarking and setting HPP conditions to ensure 5  $\log_{10}$  reduction of vegetative bacterial pathogens in fruit and vegetables

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

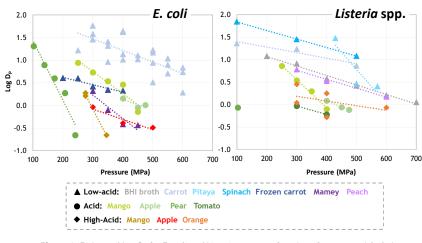


Figure 1: Estimated Log  $D_P$  for E. coli and Listeria spp. as a function of pressure with their corresponding linear regression line

#### 91-93%

of the data variability explained by Pressure and pH category

#### Global fitting

 $Log \ D_{ref}$  depended on pH category

 $z_P$  common for pH categories and microorganisms

#### Mixed models

Statistical significant factors: pressure, pH category and microorganism

Food products with non-consistent data: frozen carrots, mamey and pear

Little amount of Dp data for Salmonella spp.: not used for global fitting

## Model predictive performance

Table 1: Comparison between model predictions (Log  $D_P$  model) and observed values (not used for model  $fitting)\ regarding\ high\ pressure\ inactivation\ (Log_{10}\ reduction)\ of\ Listeria\ spp.,\ E.\ coli,\ and\ Salmonella\ spp.$ 

Microorganism	n <sup>(a)</sup>	Fail dangerous <sup>(b)</sup>	Within ASZ <sup>(c)</sup>	Fail safe <sup>(d)</sup>	ASZ + fail safe
Listeria spp.	303	14 %	30 %	56 %	86 %
E. coli	472	20 %	21 %	59 %	80 %
Salmonella spp.	351	6 %	21 %	74 %	94 %

- Number of experimentally observed  $Log_{10}$  reduction data (collected from literature) used to validate the model  $Log_{10}$  reduction provided by the LogD model (simulation) being at least 1  $Log_{10}$  higher than the observed value. ASZ=Acceptable Simulation  $Log_{10}$  being  $Log_{10}$  for  $Log_{10}$

# Model application

Figure 2: Isoreduction plots for pressure and holding time combinations providing 5 Log<sub>10</sub> reduction as predicted by the developed predictive models for Log D (dashed lines) and Log D5<sub>P</sub> (solid lines).

> Low-acid (pH>4.5) Acid (4≤pH≤4.5) High-Acid (pH<4)

