

# **Microbiology Testing Methods**

Western Growers Association – Pre-Harvest Workshop – 1/31/23

### **The Run Down**

## Bacteria Details

- How are they related?
- Communities

## Connecting the Methods

- Non-Specific Testing
  - ATP
- Semi-Specific Testing
  - Indicator
- Very-Specific Testing
  - Pathogen





#### How are Bacteria Related?





The Good, The Bad, & The Ugly



## Good: Probiotics

## Bad: Indicators

Ugly: Pathogens

## Lactic Acid Bacteria

## EB & Coliforms

• E. coli O157:H7

#### **Bacteria Communities**





### **Testing Method Connection**



Living Organisms

Enterobacteriaceae (EB)

Coliforms

Fecal Coliforms

Escherichia coli (E. coli)

Pathogenic E. coli

STEC



#### ATP (Energy) Non-Specific

## Physical – Semi-Specific (Biochemical/Enzymatic)

\*utilized as a surrogate to evaluate the presence of pathogens

Genetic or Physical Very Specific

> (Biochemical Chromogenic Antibody, DNA)

#### Find the Right Clarity for Target Bacteria & Testing Methods









### **Non-Specific Testing Methods - ATP**







#### **Pre-Harvest Uses:**



Equipment Cleaning Verification

ygiena



Water Quality Verification



No lab or expertise needed (10 second tests)

#### **ATP Resources**



#### 3 Components for ATP Testing: 1) Instrument, 2) Chemistry, 3) Device





Hygiena



Learn more about ATP Systems





**Charm Sciences** 

Neogen Corp.



**BioControl Systems** 

3M & Bio-Trace

## **Semi-Specific Testing Methods - INDICATORS**





\*Aerobic bacteria are **bacteria that can grow and live when oxygen is present** (Example of Anaerobic = yeast & mold) Grouping Bacteria into Buckets – Process of Elimination

2 KEY WORDS: - SELECTIVE - DIFFERENTIAL

#### The Key Difference

**Selective** tests are used to grow and isolate a specific type of bacteria by suppressing the growth of other bacteria



**Differential** tests are used to visually or enzymatically distinguish microorganisms from one another

## **Indicator Testing Methods**



Utilizing generic bacteria that live and thrive in a similar environment as a pathogen to assess potential risk of contamination



Time/Risk

## **Risk is Assessed with a Count!**

#### Pre-Harvest Uses:



Water Testing and Monitoring 126 CFU/100 mL



Soil Testing and Monitoring < 100 CFU/g

### **Indicator Testing Resources**



#### **Conventional Biochemical Methods:**

- Agar Plate Counts
- Most Probable Number (MPN)





Plate Count Agar

LIA Slants (Biochemical Identification)

**Coliform MPN** 

### **Indicator Testing Resources**



#### **Ready to Use Biochemical:**

- Ready to Use Plate Counts (Petrifilm<sup>™</sup>)
- Analytical Profile Index Strip Tests (API)

API 20 E after incubation...Positive results for all tests :





API 20 E after incubation...Negative results for all tests :





APC Petrifilm (Selective)



E. coli/Coliform Petrifilm (Selective & Differential)

### **Indicator Testing Resources**



#### Bioluminogenic

• MicroSnap<sup>™</sup> - 6 to 8 hr results







### **Very Specific Testing Methods - PCR**



#### Think of fingerprinting to catch a criminal, PCR is similar by targeting very specific bacterial DNA



Each bacterial cell only has ONE copy of DNA



Plasmids act as delivery vehicles, or vectors, to introduce foreign DNA into bacteria.

Plasmids carry genes that help bacteria to adapt to new niches and stresses, playing a key role in bacterial evolution!



**5 FACTORS TO THINK ABOUT WHEN CHOOSING A PCR TESTING METHOD:** 



**PERFORM THE TEST EASILY?** 

## Pathogen PCR Testing Program Resources



#### **BAX® Q7 Real-Time PCR Assays for the Produce Industry**





## Why does culture not match PCR sometimes?



0 0

## **Difficulties with Culture Methods for Confirmation**



STEC 0157	ightarrow non fluorescent					
STEC non O157	$\rightarrow$ +/- fluorescent					

#### Typical colony appearance



The pictures shown are not contractual.

#### LIMITATIONS AND COMPLEMENTARY TESTS

- Some STEC could have a poor or no growth on the media.
- Some strains of non-STEC could appear as mauve colonies w/o fluorescence.
- Rare O157 are fluorescent positive.



			Number of isolates by O-type <sup>a</sup>									
Indicator agar	Colony morphology		026	045	091	O103	0111	0113	0121	0145	0157	
C-0157	pink	A <sup>b</sup>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	
C-0157	blue w/white perimeter	В	<b>40</b> <sup>c</sup>	0	5	0	0	18	5	0	0	
C-0157	blue w/pink perimeter	C	1	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	
C-0157	blue, white perimeter, blue halo	D	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
C-0157	turquoise	E	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	
C-0157	bluish turquoise, swarmy	F	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	
C-0157	pink w/blue center	G	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	
C-0157	white w/blue center	Н	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	
C-0157 C-0157	pink w/blue center white w/blue center	G H	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	<b>12</b> 0	0 0	0	0 7	1 0	

## So...Which Test Do I Use?



#### Lots of things to consider to build a **PROGRAM**!

- Which bacteria should be tested for
- Time before decisions need to be made
- What action does the data trigger
- Repercussion of decision
- Product shelf-life
- Regulatory guidance
- Feasibility of test
- Expertise Needed
- Cost of technology



#### **TRACEBACK & CORRECT**

- It was *E. coli* O157:H7
- In the leafy greens
- From a water source

#### PROCESS OF ELIMINATION

*E. coli* O157:H7

- Need multiple tools
- View all data together



# **Thank You!**

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