

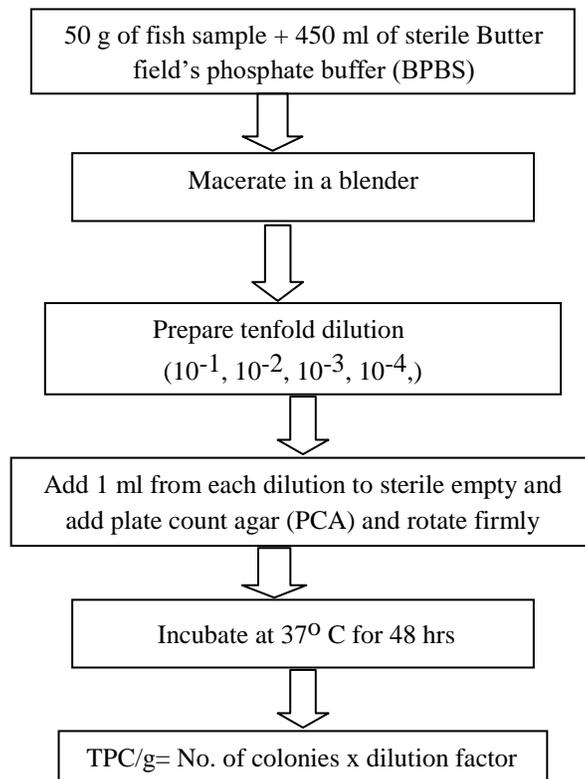
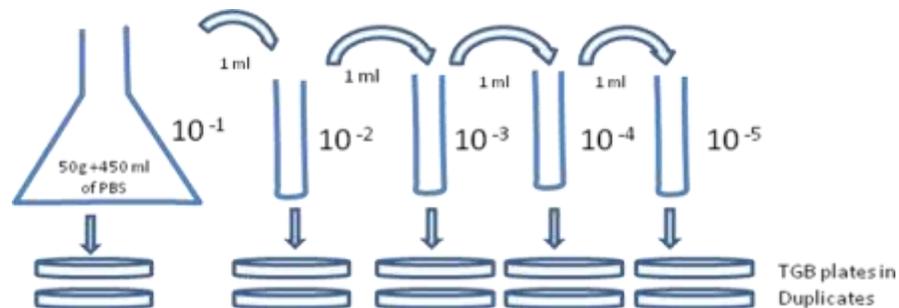
24. ENUMERATION PROTOCOLS OF SIGNIFICANT SEAFOOD BORNE PATHOGENS BY BAM METHOD

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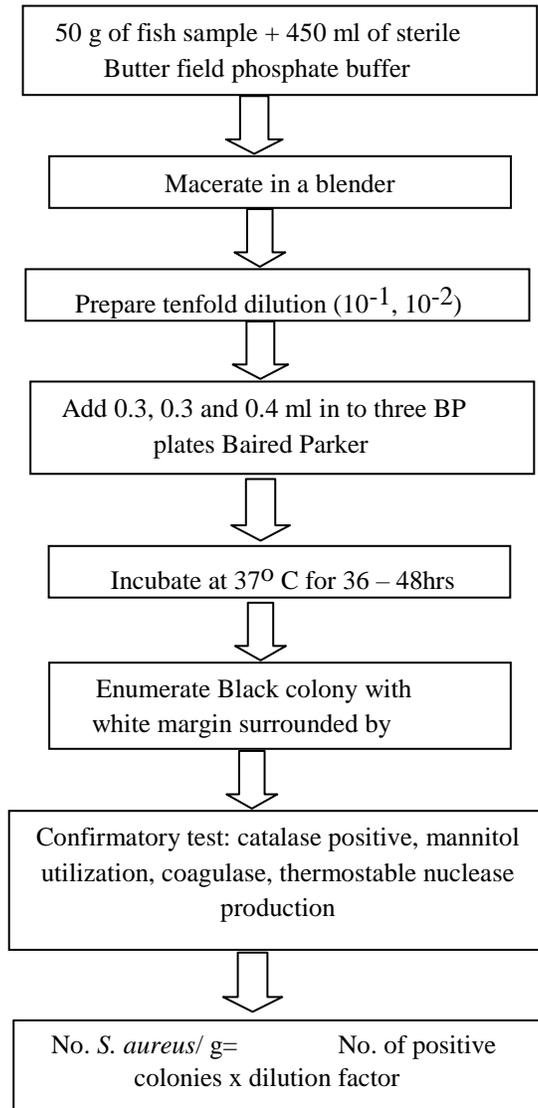
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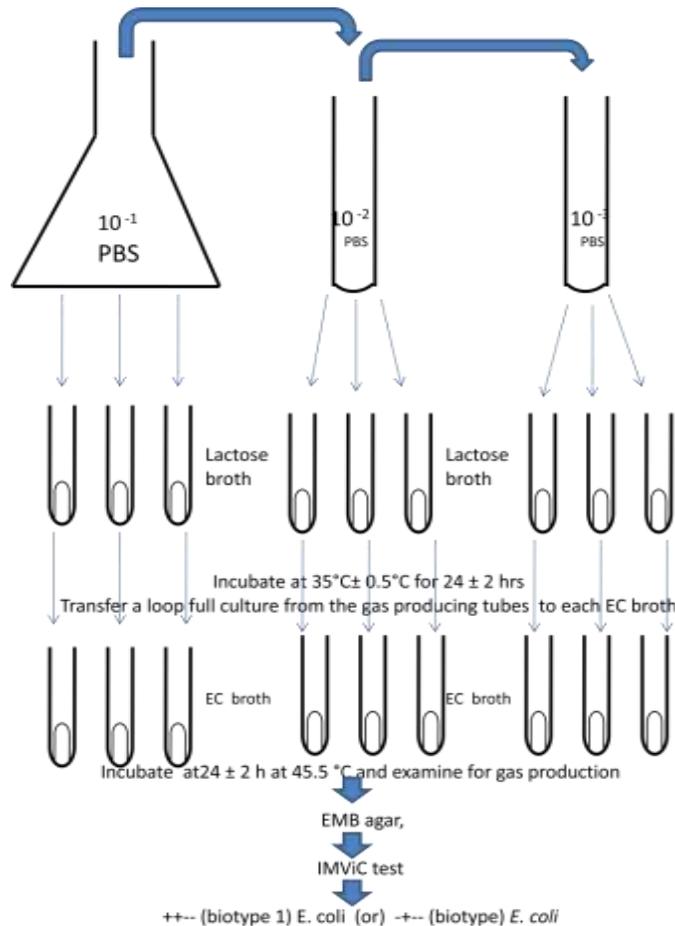
Aerobic plate count(APC)



Enumeration of *Staphylococcus aureus*



Enumeration of *E. coli* by MPN method



Preparation of the Medium

Prepare the medium (Mac Conkey or Lactose broth) in single and double strength concentration. Dispense the double strength medium and single strength medium either 5 ml or 10 ml (5 tubes for solid/ semi solid samples and 10 tubes for water and ice) in each tube and put durham tube in inverted position without air bubbles. Sterilize the medium by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes.

MPN Testing of samples

1. Take 5 tubes of double strength and 10 tubes of single strength.
2. Add 10 ml of the samples to 5 tubes containing 10 ml double strength medium.
3. Add 1 ml of sample to 5 tubes containing 10 ml double strength medium and 0.1 ml water to

remaining 5 tubes containing 10 ml double strength medium.

4. Incubate all the tubes at 37°C for 24hrs.
5. Observe at 24 hrs, If no tubes shows positive for growth and gas production, re-incubate up to 48hrs.
6. Note the number of tubes for positives from each sets and compare the number of tubes giving positive reaction to the 5 tubes MPN standard chart and record it.
7. The result is the total number of bacteria present in the sample as MPN values.
8. For example: 5-4-3 (5×10ml positive, 4×1ml positive, 3×0.1ml positive) = the MPN value is 280. So sample contains an estimated 280 coliforms per 100 gram

Step II - (For confirmed total coliforms)

Requirements: BGLB 2% broth.

Inoculate one loopful of culture from the +ive tubes of step I to BGLB 2% broth. Incubate at 37°C for 24 hrs. Note growth and gas production. Results are noted as +ives if there are growth and gas production. Compare with 3 tube MPN table.

Step III - (For faecal coliforms and *E.coli*)

From the +ive tubes of Step II, inoculate one loopful each to EC broth and Tryptone broth. (indole medium). Incubate at 44.50 °C for 24 hrs.

EC broth: Growth and gas production.

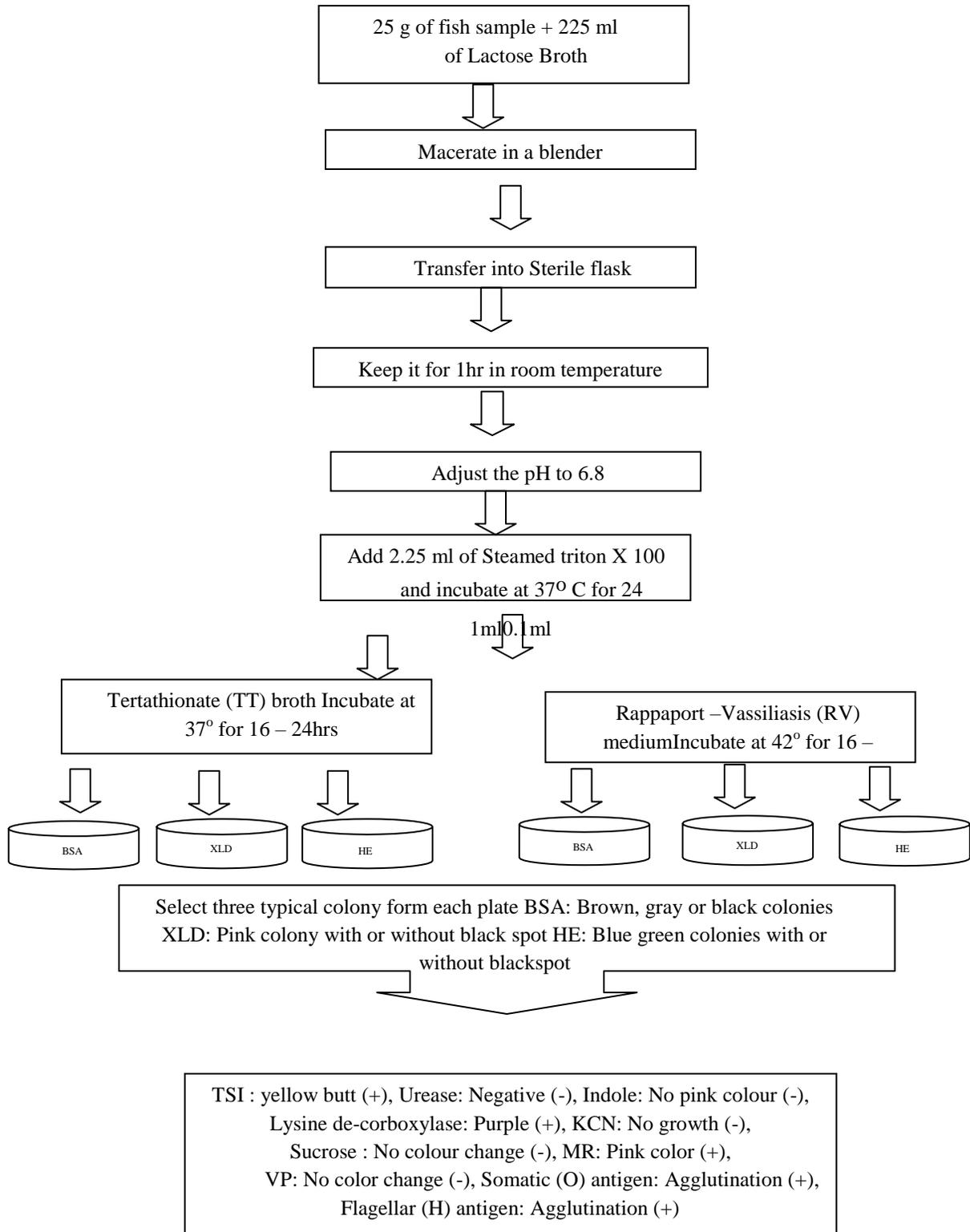
Tryptone broth: Test for indole produces by adding 4 drops of Kovac's indole reagent. A pink or red color at the top layer indicates a +ive test for indole.

Coliforms bacteria which products gas in EC broth and indole in tryptone broth of 44.50 °C are *E.coli*.

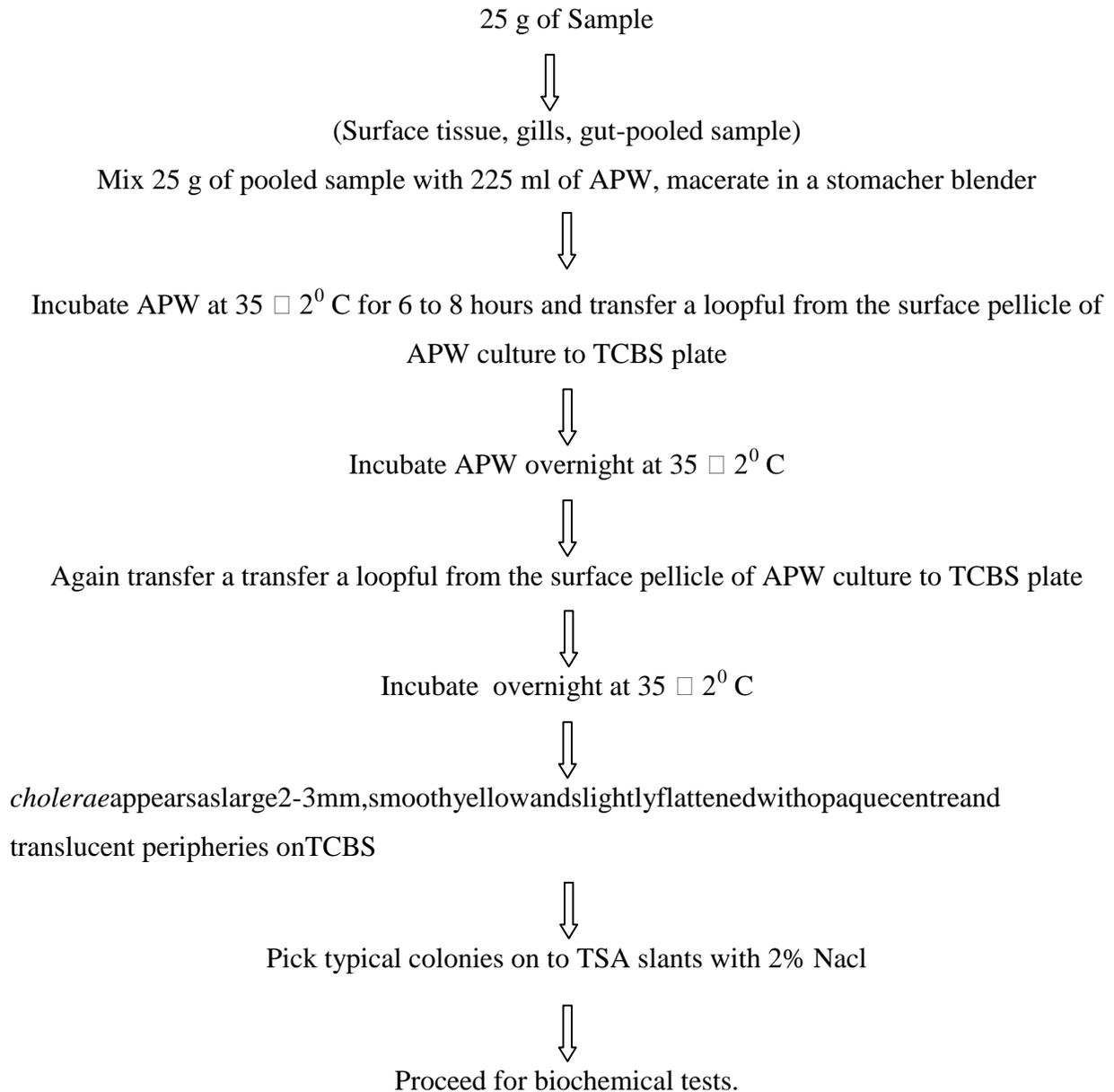
A loopful of sample from each tube showing positive test (*color change with gas*) is streaked onto two selective medium like Eosin Methylene Blue agar or Endo's medium. One plate each is incubated at 37°C and another at 44.5 ± 0.2°C for 24 hours.

High temperature incubation (44.5 ± 0.2) is for detection of thermo tolerant *E.coli*

Detection of *Salmonella*



Protocol for the isolation of *V. cholerae* from fish

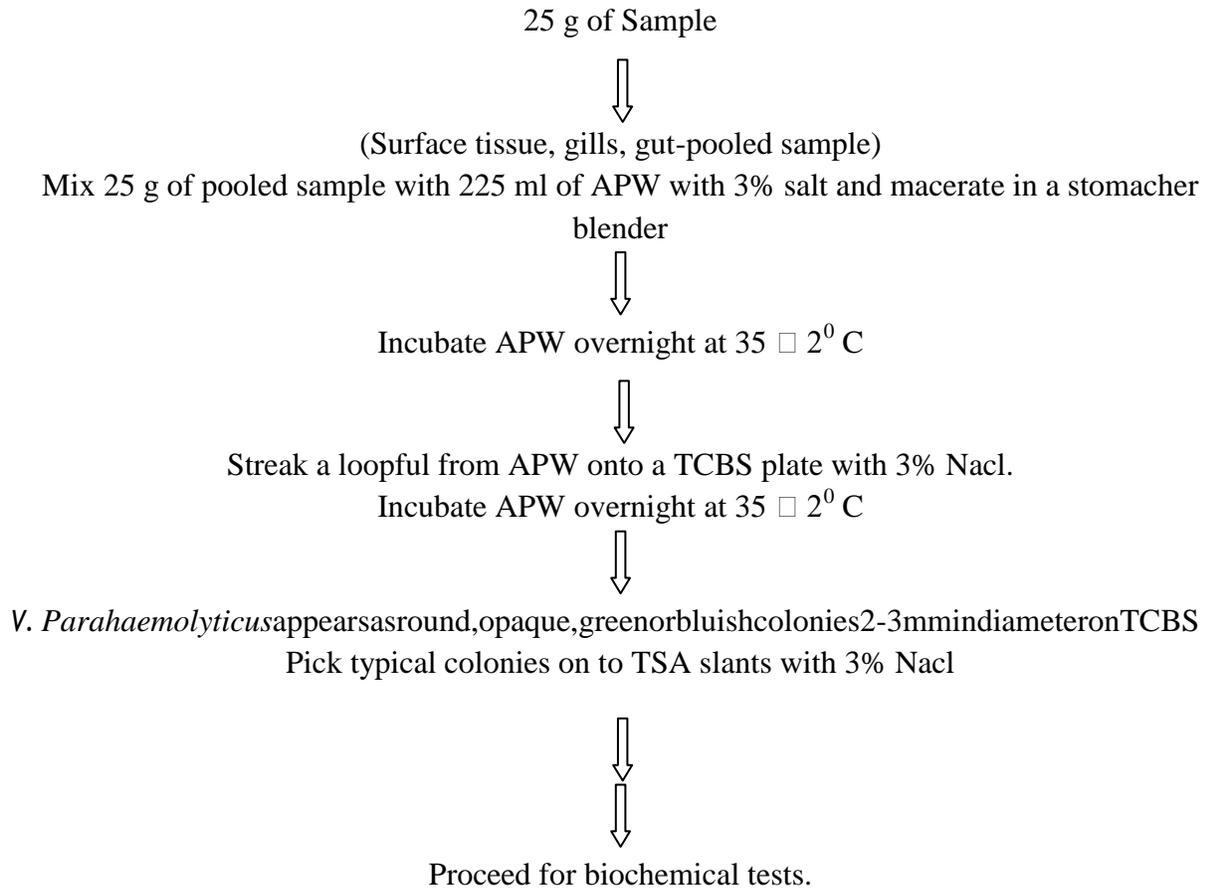


Biochemical confirmation

- ❖ Oxidase positive
- ❖ String test positive
- ❖ Arginine decarboxylase-Negative
- ❖ Lysine, Ornithine Decarboxylase-positive
- ❖ Sucrose positive; Growth in 0% salt, no growth in 6% salt

Protocol for the isolation of *V. Parahaemolyticus* from seafood

All the media used for the biochemical identification of *Vibrioparahamolyticus* should contain 2 or 3% Nacl.



Biochemical confirmation:

- Oxidase positive
- Gram negative, straight/ curved rods
- Non H₂S producer
- Growth in 3 %, 6%, 8% Nacl, No growth in 0 % Nacl
- *V. Parahaemolyticus* can be differentiated from other *Vibrios* by ONPG, Salt tolerance and lactose reactions; Resistance to 10 µg of O/129, sensitive to 150 µg of O/129.

Detection of *Listeriamonocytogenes*

