

Food safety and Hygiene

September 06-08, 2018 | Edinburgh, Scotland

Nationwide prevalence of *E. coli* O157:H7 and shiga toxin producing *E. coli* (STEC) in Brazilian beef, 2015-2016

Brasileiro A C M, L C Pimenta, S Brener, M A S Santos, C VG C Sá, C S Rodrigues and J P A Haddad Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil

Anationwide baseline survey was conducted in Brazil by Athe Federal Inspection Service, from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA), to estimate the prevalence of *E. coli* O157:H7 and STEC (O26, O45, O103, O111, O121 and O145) in beef. The study was conducted from 2015 to 2016. The samples were collected in 82 abattoirs under Federal Inspection Service (SIF). The establishments were classified according to bovine slaughtered per day in: Small (S); Medium (M) and Large (L). The sampling involves collecting 60 thin slices from the external surface of beef tissues randomly selected, comprising at least 325 grams of beef trimmings. A total of 1.920 samples were analysed in official laboratories (LANAGRO) using MLG 5 analytical method. The results obtained were one *E. coli* O157:H7 positive sample and five non-O157 STEC positive samples. The non-O157 STEC serotypes detected were O45, O26, O111, O103. This information demonstrates the good quality and safety of the Brazilian beef and emphasizes the importance of the pathogen control programs to evaluate the dressing procedures and slaughter controls. Acknowledgements: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply is acknowledged for providing data and for discussions regarding the monitoring and the use of the results.

e: anna.brasileiro@gmail.com

Notes: