



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم (ربنا افتح بيننا وبين قومنا بالحق وأنت خير الفاتحين)

صدق الله العظيم
Department Of Food Hygiene
(Meat Hygiene & Meat Products)
قسم الرقابة الصحية على الأغذية

(اللحوم ومنتجاتها)

## ■ Meat technology

- Mobbles cut: meat has high amount of muscle& less amount of C.T& less amount of fat ( parts of hind Quarter )
  - Less Nobbles cut >>high amount of fat & C.T but less amount of muscle (parts of fore Quarter).

### ■ Meat technology

- Def. : Processing &manufacturing of meat to become meat products.
- To improve or Upgrade the characters of less Nobbles cut to be more Acceptable by the consumer
- 2. Improvement of organoleptic CH. Of meat
- 3. Increase Marketability of meat
- 4. Meat products are easily preserved than raw meat

## ■ Meat technology

Meat products: meat transformed through salting, curing, fermentation, smoking and other processes to enhance flavor or improve preservation.

E.g. > minced meat, sausage, canned meat, Hamburger, pastirma, luncheon.

#### ■ Minced meat



It is the product resulting from chopping of meat with or without addition of soya bean protein, salt, spices and packed in a suitable packaging material &preserved in chilling freezing.

□ Examination of Minced meat

- **Definition**: it includes >>
- Number
- 2. Market Name
- 3. Weight
  - **Production & Expired Date**

#### Examination of Minced meat

# Findings:

**Physical Examination >>** 

- Appearance &color: normal color differ acc to animals source, age and nutritional condition.
  - In cattle is bright red
- Minced meat must be inspected for abnormal Appearance

Fresh red area with grayish one >>>> Old Minced Meat

Presence of rosy, glistening and spongy pieces >>>Addition of lung tissue.

Presence of slimy, sticky, greasy and grayish yellow color area>>>Addition of tissue of salivary gland.

Presence of papillae of buccal cavity >>>Addition of head meat

Pieces of brown granules >>> Addition of heart muscle.

Presence of fresh red color, dryness of surface and moldy smell particularly inside of meat >>> Addition of preservatives.

Red yellow color and numerous connective tissue >>> Addition of red pepper.

Diffuse red color >> Addition of blood (Confirmed by **Bleeding test)** 

#### **Examination of Minced meat**

#### Consistency >>>

- Fresh minced meat is tender
- Decomposed One is soft, slimy and sticky.

#### <u>Odor >>></u>

- In case of fresh meat particular odors (fresh odors according to kind of meat).
  - Decomposed one is <u>bad</u> and repulsive.

# **Examination of Minced meat Analysis**: using U.V Lamp and hand lens >>>

- Tendon and cartilage >>> Bluish white luster(بريق /لمعان)
- Fat >> White yellow
- Liver>> yellow or brown or green luster
- Porphyrins>> Luminous red color indicate Putrefaction
- Living Cysticercus>> Fluorescence red color.

#### □ Examination of Minced meat

- **Chemical Examination:** 
  - **Detection of Efficiency of bleeding**
  - **Detection of meat freshness**
  - PH measurement
  - **Nitrate& Nitrite Assessment**
- **Bacteriological Examination >>**
- Direct smear
  - Bacterial Count >> using ten fold serial dilutions >>>
- Less than 10<sup>6</sup>>>>very good
  - 4 6 X10<sup>6</sup> >>>Good
  - Less Than 50X10<sup>6</sup>>>> Acceptable.
  - More than 50X106>> Bad
  - Isolation and identification of food borne pathogens.

- Examination of Minced meat
- Histological Examination >>
- To detect presence of foreign tissue as head meat, fat, liver and tendon.
  - **Keeping Quality Test:**
  - Boiling and roasting test
- Lead Acetate test
- Diagnosis.
  - Judgment.

- Public health significance of minced meat:
- This mean diseases which transmitted to human through consumption of minced meat
- **Bacterial Diseases >>**
- <u>T.B>></u>
- Source of contamination:
- Using of infected carcass
- Using of condemned meat
- Using of meat from carcass slaughtered outside Abattoir
- Using of fetal flesh infected with congenital TB
- Diagnosis >>>
  - Film stained by Ziehl-Neelsen stain.
  - Culture on specific media ( Dorset egg media)
- 3. Animal Inoculation

#### **Food Poisoning bacteria:**

- Salmonella, staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus fecalis, E\_coli and proteus
- Diagnosis: by isolation &identification
- Parasitic Diseases:
  - Beef minced meat as Cysticercus bovis that detected by UV.
    - Pork minced meat as:
- Cyst cercus cellulosea that detected by UV.
- 2. Trichinella spiralis detected by Tricinoscope.

#### Chemical Hazards:

Utilization of chemical as Nitrate & Nitrite Above permissible limit

Adulteration Of minced meat>>>

Addition of another animal tissue:

Different tissues may be added illegally to increase the amount of minced meat or to change its color:

Blood to give red color

Meat around slaughter wounds

Lung &Heart &spleen & tendon and salivary gland

**Mucous membrane of buccal cavity** 

Skin of pig

Cattle fat (mesentery & Omentum)

Judgment: all these tissues are forbidden in minced meat

- 2. Addition of chemical substances
- Addition of some chemical illegally for preservation and improve color
- Nitrate, Nitrite and red pepper commonly used
- Detection by chemical analysis.
- N.B >> In case of spoiled minced meat and contained preservative has only bright red color, moldy odor and Bad taste with high bacterial count.

# 3. Addition of water

Water May be added directly to minced meat or after dissolving in table salt.

Minced meat become >> Moist, Slimy and gray in color.

Addition of water estimated by feder's number

Feder's number = Water %

Protein %

- Must be not more than 4 in beef minced meat and 4.5 in pork minced meat.
- Foreign water = Water content \_ ( Protein content X Feder's number )
- **Judgment**: addition of water considered Adulteration if it's above 10 % and these minced should be rejected.

