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- Know why you are testing.
- Test to find.
- Do something with the results.



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- Beef patties
- Poultry slaughter
- Poultry further processing
- Frozen, raw breaded fish
- Fully cooked products



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- Pre operational swabs*
- Products and ingredient specifications
- Customer specifications
- Generic *E. coli*



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- Feed mill, hatchery, on farm
- *Salmonella* performance standards for ground beef and for poultry slaughter*
- *E. coli* O157:H7 testing on beef trimmings and ground beef
- *L. monocytogenes* control program



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- **Must have validated methods and procedures (people too!)**



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- Important part of our sanitation program as a verification step (gold standard is still visual inspection)
- Variability in implementation
 - ✓ Resulted in data that was not as useful as desired
 - ✓ Could not compare within plants not to mention across plants



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➤ What we did

- ✓ Develop training materials
- ✓ Distribute and train
- ✓ Reinforce through visits and audits



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➤ What we did

- ✓ Studied optimal method and target
- ✓ Compared Q-tip type swab (4x4 area) with sponges (4x4 and 12x12)
- ✓ Swabbed in both beef and poultry plants
- ✓ Statistical analysis demonstrated that sponge 4x4 area was best and no benefit to E.c. or Coliforms.



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- Select minimum of 50 candidate sites (contact and non-contact)
- Swab minimum of 5 sites per day (APC)
- OOS sites are targeted for extra attention and re-swabbing at next opportunity
- Track individual results
- Trend % OOS over a specific time frame as a tool for plants to see if something has changed.



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- ✓ Set A – 8/53
- ✓ Set B – 6/53
- ✓ Set C – 0/53 **No fun zone!**
- ✓ Most recent A set – 0/53

Supplier selection [But how?]



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- Lean content drives the whole process – It's a legal/labeling/customer issue
- Beef does not come off the animal with the target lean
- We must blend beef of different lean points to achieve target



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- To get the meat we need, we must use several suppliers
 - Some suppliers have multiple plants
- How do we find out who was contributing to our problem?



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- Develop a data base on each establishment that supplied our plant and base purchase decisions on performance.
- Each load tested for *Salmonella* and tracking done by establishment number.

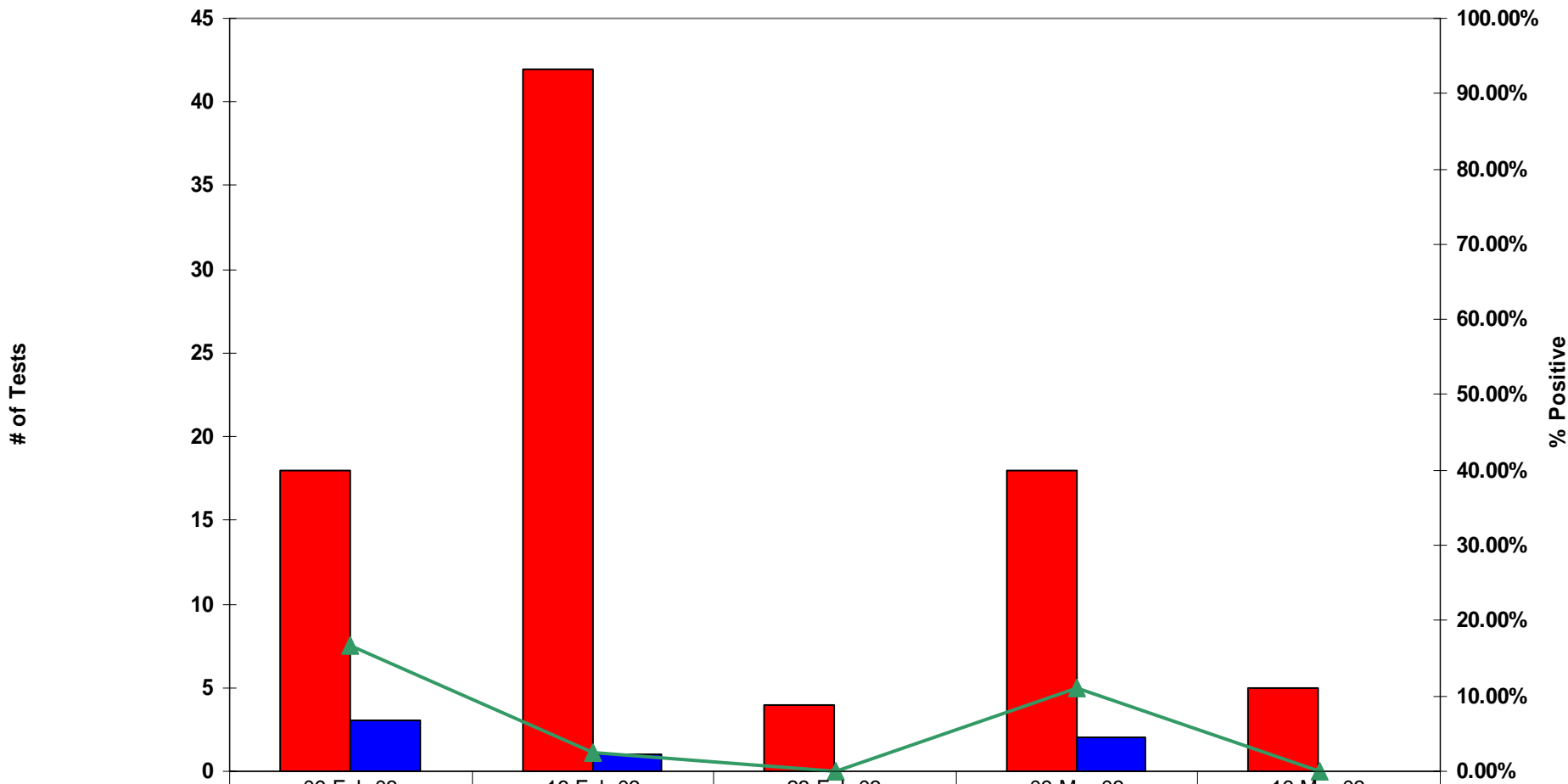


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- Preparing graphs of data by establishment
- Calculating % of all *Salmonella* positive loads relative to the % of total loads from an est.



Weekly Salmonella Results for Est# abcd



Total Tests	18	42	4	18	5
Total Positive	3	1	0	2	0
Percent	16.67%	2.38%	0.00%	11.11%	0.00%



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- For a grinder, nothing works but supplier selection.
- Test ~ each 5th load per est. # in normal mode. When in a “set”, all loads are tested.
- If exceed 2 in 20, go to enhanced sampling and contact supplier.
- If trend continues!!!!!!!!!!!!
- When in a USDA set, sample every load.



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- When prevalence is low, microbiological testing is not an effective means to sort “good” lots from “bad” and ensure consumer protection.
- Microbiological testing, however, can be used to detect lots of unusually high prevalence rates. (and to verify ongoing performance of interventions-db)



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- We can't test our way to food safety but we can have food safety issues as a result of inadequate sampling and testing programs.



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