IS : 5887 (Part II) – 1976

Indians Standard

METHODS FOR DETECTION OF BACTERIA RESPONSIBLE FOR FOOD POISONING

PART II ISOLATION, IDENTIFICATION AND ENUMERATION OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS AND FAECAL STERPTOCOCCI

(First Revision)

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard (Part II) prescribes method for isolation, identification and enumeration of *Staphylococcus aureus* and faecal streptococci in foods.

FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard (Part II) (First Revision) was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 13 December 1976, after the draft finalized by the Food Hygiene, Sampling and Analysis Sectional Committee had been approved by the Agricultural and Food Products Division Council.

0.2 Several micro-organisms contaminating food give rise to clinical symptoms. These are abdominal pain, nausea, vomitting, diarrhoea and sometimes pyrexia. A well-known exception is that of botulism where the symptoms are those of difficulty in swallowing, diplopia, aphonia and difficulty in respiration. Poisoning through food is characterized by the explosive nature with which the symptoms occur in otherwise healthy individuals. Often several persons after having consumed a particular item of food, develop symptoms that serve as important guide in suspecting food poisoning. Such explosive nature of food poisoning helps in differentiating conditions from those of out-breaks of food-borne infectious diseases which generally spread over a period of several days. The micro-organisms causing food poisoning belong to bacteria, protozoa and helminths, fungi and viruses. However, this standard covers the
method for detection and estimation of important bacteria responsible for food poisoning food-borne diseases.

0.3 This standard was first published in 1970. It is being revised in parts covering methods of detection and estimation of various bacteria separately. This has been done with a view to making each part more comprehensive including various details of the methods. It is expected that publication of these methods in parts will facilitate better implementation and adoption of the standard by concerned organizations. This will also make review and revision easier. The salient features of this revision are:

a) Besides detection, estimation procedures for various organisms where applicable have been incorporated; and

b) Methods of identification have been updated.