

IMPACT OF CARUM CARVI ESSENTIAL OILS TO CHICKEN THIGHS SOUS VIDE MEAT AFTER LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES APPLICATION

Miroslava Kačániová^{1,2*}, Katarína Fatrcová-Šrámková³, Marianna Schwarzová³, Simona Kunová⁴, Eva Tvrdá⁵

¹Department of Fruit Science, Viticulture and Enology, Faculty of Horticulture and Landscape Engineering, Slovak University of Agriculture, Tr. A. Hlinku 2, 94976 Nitra, Slovakia
²Department of Bioenergetics, Food Analysis and Microbiology, Institute of Food Technology and Nutrition, University of Rzeszow, Cwiklinskiej 1, 35-601 Rzeszow, Poland
³Department of Human Nutrition, Faculty of Agrobiology and Food Resources, Slovak University of Agriculture, Tr. A. Hlinku 2, 94976 Nitra, Slovakia
⁴Department of Food Hygiene and Safety, Faculty of Biotechnology and Food Sciences, Slovak University of Agriculture, Tr. A. Hlinku 2, 94976 Nitra, Slovakia
⁵Department of Animal Physiology, Faculty of Biotechnology and Food Sciences,

*e-mail: miroslava.kacaniova@gmail.com

Slovak University of Agriculture, Tr. A. Hlinku 2, 94976 Nitra, Slovakia

Abstract

Extending the shelf life of poultry meat are a major concern for the poultry industry. The shelf life of poultry depends on several factors, particularly initial bacterial loads, storage temperature and the gaseous environment around the meat. The objective of the study was to evaluate the microbiological quality of chicken thighs sous vide meat after application of *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Carum carvi* (caraway) essential oil.

Listeria monocytogenes and Carum carvi essential oil were applied on the chicken thighs meat without bones after purchase in the store. After application, the samples were treated by sous vide at four different temperatures (50 °C, 55 °C, 60 °C, and 65 °C) during four different time intervals (5; 15; 30; and 60 min). The primary objective was to isolate bacteria by matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight (MALDI-TOF) Biotyper and identified bacteria with mass spectrometry (MS).

Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria in all samples were identified including L. monocytogenes in treated groups. Most isolated species of samples were Gram negative bacteria. The main species of Listeria monocytogenes varied depending on temperature and time, but the highest value was 2.78 log cfu x g^{-1} had a sample cooked sous vide at 55 $^{\circ}$ C and 5 minutes and the lowest value of 0 log cfu x g^{-1} had a sample cooked sous vide at 65 $^{\circ}$ C and 30 minutes.

The effect of caraway essential oil has significant content on L. monocytogenes together with temperature and time.

Key words: Chicken thighs meat, Sous vide, Listeria monocytogenes, Carum carvi essential oil, Mass spectrometry.