

Title Inactivation of foodborne pathogens in ready-to-eat salad using UV-C irradiation
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Abstract

To examine the applicability of ultraviolet (UV)-C irradiation on the inactivation of foodborne pathogen in ready-to-eat salad, it was inoculated with *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 and *Listeria monocytogenes* and then irradiated with UV-C light. Radiation dose required for 90% reduction (d_R) values of *E. coli* O157:H7 and *L. monocytogenes* were determined to be 0.21 and 2.48 J/m², respectively. Foodborne pathogen populations significantly ($p < 0.05$) decreased with increasing UV-C irradiation. UV-C irradiation at 8,000 J/m² reduced the populations of *E. coli* O157:H7 and *L. monocytogenes* on ready-to-eat salad by 2.16 and 2.57 log CFU/g, respectively.

<http://www.springerlink.com/content/g302l60w47x73270/fulltext.pdf>