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INFLUENCE OF TEMPERATURE, MATERIAL, SLOPE AND STRAIN ON LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES BIOFILMS

Introduction

The persistence of *Listeria monocytogenes* in the food industry remains a problem despite the efforts. Biofilms can be the cause for this and their growth and structure are influenced by many factors. A better understanding of these factors that influence biofilms can help in developing elimination/prevention strategies. In this research, the influence of temperature, material, slope, and strain on the biofilm formation of *L. monocytogenes* was investigated.

Material and methods

Results



- Higher cell counts found for the *Listeria monocytogenes* strains in horizontal setup compared to vertical setup for 21 and 30 °C
 - A more structured biofilm was seen for *Listeria monocytogenes* in the horizontal setup compared to no structure in the vertical setup

lemperature:

Rarely growth on 4°C

Listeria monocytogenes

Take home message

- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* 28185: \uparrow temperature \rightarrow \uparrow cell count
- For the vertical biofilms: *Listeria monocytogenes*. \uparrow temperature \rightarrow \uparrow cell count for strain 1049, not for strain 207

No relevant difference between the *Listeria monocytogenes* strains

Pseudomonas aeruginosa 28185 knew higher cell counts (21 and 30 °C) than

Material:

No difference between interface/submerged and material (stainless steel 304L type R, stainless steel 304L type B, glass and polypropylene)

A horizontal setup increases the cell count of *L. monocytogenes* mono-species biofilms and cell clusters were identified, which indicate the formation of a real biofilm. This indicates the slope as an important aspect in the hygienic design or identification of critical locations in the food processing industry as more prone to contamination and biofilm formation independent of the temperature and material.

