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Czech J. Food Sci.

Navrátilová P., Vyhnálková J., Vorlová

L., Jerapkova J.:

A plate diffusion method for detecting fluoroquinolone residues in raw cow's milk

Czech J. Food Sci., 32 (2014): 260-264

The plate diffusion method is a reference method in the Czech Republic for determination of residues of antimicrobial agents in raw materials and foodstuffs of animal origin. A new method using the E. coli strain ATCC 11303 for the detection of fluoroquinolones was introduced in 2008. The aim of this study was to determine the detection capability ($CC\beta$) of this modified method using this *E. coli* strain for selected fluoroquinolones registered in the Czech Republic for treating diseases in cattle danofloxacin, marbofloxacin, ciprofloxacin, enrofloxacin, and flumequine. When comparing the maximum residue limits for individual fluoroquinolones and the $CC\beta$ values

determined, we can state that the method displays very good sensitivity to ciprofloxacin and enrofloxacin (20 and 40 μ g/l), marbofloxacin (70 μ g/l), and danofloxacin (30 μ g/l). The CC β of the method for flumequine was not found in concentrations \leq MRL. The method did not display sensitivity to flumequine even in a concentration equal to twelve times the MRL.

Keywords:

residues; milk; quinolones; microbiological method

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