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Czech J. Food Sci.

Pavlović H., Hardi J., Slačanac V., Halt M.,

Nocevski D.

Inhibitory effect of goat and cow milk fermented by Bifidobacterium Iongum on Serratia marcescens and Campylobacter jejuni

Czech J. Food Sci., 24 (2006): 164-171

This study was performed to determine the influence of fermented goat and cow milk produced by the use of Bifidobacterium longum Bb-46 on pathogenic Serratia marcescens and Campylobacter jejuni strains. The correlation between the inhibitory effect and some fermentation parameters (the number of viable probiotic cells and pH of fermented milk) was also determined. Bifidobacterium longum counts and pH values were also measured in milk samples during fermentation. The results showed that the inhibitory effect of Bifidobacterium longum Bb-46 fermented

goat milk on Serratia marcescens increased with the fermentation time. The highest inhibitory effect of fermented cow milk occurred in the middle course of fermentation. Statistically significant correlation between the inhibition degree of Serratia marcescens growth and pH values of fermented goat milk was noted as opposed to the correlation between the inhibition degree of Serratia marcescens growth and pH values of fermented cow milk which was not statistically significant. All samples of goat and cow fermented milk exhibited inhibitory effects on the growth of Campylobacter jejuni.

Keywords:

Bifidobacterium longum; Campylobacter jejuni; fermented goat and cow milk; inhibitory effect; Serratia marcescens

[fulltext]

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