

## SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 6888-2:1999/A1:2003

**01-november-2003** 

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Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) - Part 2: Technique using rabbit plasma fibrinogen agar medium - Amendment 1: Inclusion of precision data (ISO 6888-2:1999/Amd 1:2003RD PREVIEW

## (standards.iteh.ai)

Mikrobiologie von Lebensmitteln und Futtermitteln - Horizontales Verfahren für die Zählung von koagulase-positiven Staphylokokken (Staphylococcus aureus und andere Spezies) - Teil 2: Verfahren mit Kaninchenplasma/Fibrinogen-Agar Anderung 1: Präzisionsdaten (ISO 6888-2:1999/Amd 1:2003)88-2-1999-a1-2003

Microbiologie des aliments - Méthode horizontale pour le dénombrement des staphylocoques a coagulase positive (Staphylococcus aureus et autres especes) - Partie 2: Technique utilisant le milieu gélosé au plasma de lapin et au fibrinogene - Amendement 1: Inclusion des données de fidélité (ISO 6888-2:1999/Amd 1:2003)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 6888-2:1999/A1:2003

ICS:

07.100.30 Mikrobiologija živil Food microbiology

SIST EN ISO 6888-2:1999/A1:2003 en

SIST EN ISO 6888-2:1999/A1:2003

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM EN ISO 6888-2:1999/A1

July 2003

ICS 07.100.30

#### English version

Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) - Part 2: Technique using rabbit plasma fibrinogen agar medium - Amendment 1: Inclusion of precision data (ISO 6888-2:1999/Amd 1:2003)

Microbiologie des aliments - Méthode horizontale pour le dénombrement des staphylocoques à coagulase positive (Staphylococcus aureus et autres espèces) - Partie 2: Technique utilisant le milieu gélosé au plasma de lapin et au fibrinogène - Amendement 1: Inclusion des données de fidélité (ISO 6888-2:1999/Amd 1:2003) Mikrobiologie von Lebensmitteln und Futtermitteln -Horizontales Verfahren für die Zählung von koagulasepositiven Staphylokokken (Staphylococcus aureus und andere Spezies) - Teil 2: Verfahren mit Kaninchenplasma/Fibrinogen-Agar - Änderung 1: Präzisionsdaten (ISO 6888-2:1999/Amd 1:2003)

### iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

This amendment A1 modifies the European Standard EN ISO 6888-2:1999; it was approved by CEN on 2 June 2003.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for inclusion of this amendment into the relevant national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This amendment exists in three official versions (English, French German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

EN ISO 6888-2:1999/A1:2003 (E)

#### **CORRECTED 2003-09-24**

#### **Foreword**

This document (EN ISO 6888-2:1999/A1:2003) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34 "Agricultural food products" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 275 "Food analysis - Horizontal methods", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2004.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

#### **Endorsement notice**

The text of SOe 6888-2:1999/Amd 1 has Reen approved by CEN as EN ISO 6888-2:1999/A1:2003 without any modifications.

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SIST EN ISO 6888-2:1999/A1:2003

## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 6888-2

First edition 1999-02-15 **AMENDMENT 1** 2003-07-01

Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species) —

Part 2:

iTeh STTechnique using Yabbit plasma fibrinogen (stagar medium.ai)

SISAMENDMENT 100 Inclusion of precision data

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Microbiologie des aliments — Méthode horizontale pour le dénombrement des staphylocoques à coagulase positive (Staphylococcus aureus et autres espèces) —

Partie 2: Technique utilisant le milieu gélosé au plasma de lapin et au fibrinogène

AMENDEMENT 1: Inclusion des données de fidélité



Reference number ISO 6888-2:1999/Amd.1:2003(E)

### ISO 6888-2:1999/Amd.1:2003(E)

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ISO 6888-2:1999/Amd.1:2003(E)

### **Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Amendment 1 to ISO 6888-2:1999 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Microbiology*.

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ISO 6888-2:1999/Amd.1:2003(E)

# Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (*Staphylococcus aureus* and other species) —

### Part 2:

## Technique using rabbit plasma fibrinogen agar medium

AMENDMENT 1: Inclusion of precision data

Page iv

Introduction, Subclause 0.2

Replace part of the second paragraph by the following text.

"Both parts of ISO 6888 are given equivalent status. Nevertheless, it is recommended to use the procedure described in ISO 6888-2 for the foods (such as cheeses made from raw milk and certain raw meat products) likely to be contaminated by:"

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Page 6

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Replace Clause 11 by the following text.

### 11 Precision

#### 11.1 General

The precision of quantitative methods can be expressed in terms of repeatability and reproducibility, as defined in ISO 5725-2. However, the method of calculation used in ISO 5725-2, based on the mean, is not always appropriate for microbiological analyses, which do not always show a normal (Gaussian) distribution. Therefore ISO 16140, which has been especially developed for microbiological methods and which uses robust estimators for calculating repeatability and reproducibility, has been followed. These statistics have the advantage of being less sensitive to extreme values, thus permitting outliers by statistical tests to be retained. These estimators are therefore used in this part of ISO 6888.

Details of an interlaboratory test on the precision of the method are summarized in Annex A. The values derived from this interlaboratory test may not be applicable to concentration ranges and matrices other than those given. Precision data were determined using three types of food contaminated at various levels and for reference materials. Factors such as the strain considered, the competitive flora and the physiological status of target and competitors have an influence on the precision values.