

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 18416:2016

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SIST EN ISO 18416:2009

Kozmetika - Mikrobiologija - Ugotavljanje prisotnosti kvasovke Candida albicans (ISO 18416:2015)

Cosmetics - Microbiology - Detection of Candida albicans (ISO 18416:2015)

Kosmetische Mittel - Mikrobiologie - Nachweis von Candida albicans (ISO 18416:2015)

Cosmétiques - Microbiologie - Détection de Candida albicans (ISO 18416:2015)

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Cosmetics - Microbiology - Detection of Candida albicans (ISO 18416:2015)

Cosmétiques - Microbiologie - Détection de Candida albicans (ISO 18416:2015)

Kosmetische Mittel - Mikrobiologie - Nachweis von Candida albicans (ISO 18416:2015)

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EN ISO 18416:2015 (E)

Contents	Page
Euronean foreword	

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EN ISO 18416:2015 (E)

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 18416:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 217 "Cosmetics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 392 "Cosmetics" the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by juin 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by juin 2016.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of *Candida albicans*

Cosmétiques — Microbiologie — Détection de Candida albicans

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Contents		Page		
Fore	word		iv	
Intro	oductio	n	v	
1	Scope	e	1	
2	•	native references		
3	Terms and definitions			
		ziple		
4				
5	Dilue 5.1	ents and culture media General		
	5.2	Diluent for the yeast suspension (tryptone sodium chloride solution)		
		5.2.1 General	3	
		5.2.2 Composition		
		5.2.3 Preparation		
	5.3	Culture media		
		5.3.1 General		
		5.3.2 Agar medium for suitability test (see <u>Clause 11</u>)	3	
		5.3.4 Selective agar medium for isolation of <i>Candida albicans</i>		
		5.3.5 Corn meal agar with 1 % polysorbate 80	5	
6	Appa	ratus and glassware TANDARD PREVIEW		
7		ns of microorganismstandards.iteh.ai)		
8	Hand	lling of cosmetic products and laboratory samples	6	
		edure SIST EN ISO 184162016		
9	9.1	General recommendationalog/standards/sist/c710c7bd-3d92-46be-a936-	6	
	9.1	Preparation of the mittal suspension in the enrichment broth	6	
	7.2	9.2.1 General		
		9.2.2 Water-miscible products		
		9.2.3 Water-immiscible products		
		9.2.4 Filterable products	6	
	9.3	Incubation of the inoculated enrichment broth		
	9.4	Detection and identification of <i>Candida albicans</i>		
		9.4.1 Isolation		
	_	9.4.2 Identification of <i>Candida albicans</i>		
10	-	ession of the results (detection of <i>Candida albicans</i>)		
11	Neutralization of the antimicrobial properties of the product 11.1 General		8	
	11.1	Preparation of inoculum		
	11.3	Suitability of the detection method		
	11.0	11.3.1 Procedure		
		11.3.2 Interpretation of suitability test results		
12	Test	report	9	
Ann	ex A (inf	formative) Other media	10	
Ann		formative) Neutralizers of antimicrobial activity of preservatives and		
		ng liquids		
Bibli	iograph	y	15	

ISO 18416:2015(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.

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 217, Cosmetics.

This second edition cancels and replaces the First edition (ISO118416:2007), of which it constitutes a minor revision. https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/c710c7bd-3d92-46be-a936-

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ISO 18416:2015(E)

Introduction

Microbiological examinations of cosmetic products are carried out according to an appropriate microbiological risk analysis in order to ensure their quality and safety for consumers.

Microbiological risk analysis depends on several parameters such as the following:

- potential alteration of cosmetic products;
- pathogenicity of microorganisms;
- site of application of the cosmetic product (hair, skin, eyes, mucous membranes);
- type of users (adults, children under 3 years).

For cosmetics and other topical products, the detection of skin pathogens such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Candida albicans* may be relevant because they can cause skin or eye infections. The detection of other kinds of microorganism might be of interest since these microorganisms (including indicators of faecal contamination e.g. *Escherichia coli*) suggest hygienic failure during the manufacturing process.

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