

# SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST-TS CEN ISO/TS 15213-3:2024

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Mikrobiologija v prehranski verigi - Horizontalna metoda za ugotavljanje prisotnosti in števila Clostridium spp. - 3. del: Ugotavljanje prisotnosti Clostridium perfringens (ISO/TS 15213-3:2024)

Microbiology of the food chain - Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of Clostridium spp. - Part 3: Detection of Clostridium perfringens (ISO/TS 15213-3:2024)

Mikrobiologie der Lebensmittelkette - Horizontales Verfahren zum Nachweis und zur Zählung von Clostridium spp. - Teil 3: Nachweis von Clostridium perfringens (ISO/TS 15213-3:2024)

Microbiologie de la chaîne alimentaire - Méthode horizontale pour la recherche et le dénombrement de Clostridium spp. - Partie 3 : Recherche de Clostridium perfringens (ISO/TS 15213-3:2024)

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# TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SPÉCIFICATION TECHNIQUE TECHNISCHE SPEZIFIKATION

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### **English Version**

Microbiology of the food chain - Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of Clostridium spp. - Part 3: Detection of Clostridium perfringens (ISO/TS 15213-3:2024)

Microbiologie de la chaîne alimentaire - Méthode horizontale pour la recherche et le dénombrement de Clostridium spp. - Partie 3: Recherche de Clostridium perfringens (ISO/TS 15213-3:2024) Mikrobiologie der Lebensmittelkette - Horizontales Verfahren zum Nachweis und zur Zählung von Clostridium spp. - Teil 3: Nachweis von Clostridium perfringens (ISO/TS 15213-3:2024)

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## **European foreword**

This document (CEN ISO/TS 15213-3:2024) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34 "Food products" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 463 "Microbiology of the food chain" the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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# Technical Specification

# ISO/TS 15213-3

Microbiology of the food chain — Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of *Clostridium* spp. —

Part 3:

Detection of Clostridium perfringens

Microbiologie de la chaîne alimentaire — Méthode horizontale pour la recherche et le dénombrement de Clostridium spp. —

Partie 3: Recherche de Clostridium perfringens

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### 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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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products,* Subcommittee SC 9, *Microbiology,* in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 463, *Microbiology of the food chain,* in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

A list of all parts in the ISO 15213 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <a href="https://www.iso.org/members.html">www.iso.org/members.html</a>.

## Introduction

Clostridium (C.) perfringens is a gram-positive, anaerobic, spore-forming bacterium. As a ubiquitous bacterium, C. perfringens is predominantly found in soil, but also in the intestinal tract of humans and animals. Therefore, the presence of C. perfringens in high numbers can be an indication of inadequate preparation or handling of food.

High numbers of *C. perfringens* in ready-to-eat-food can cause human illness, mainly diarrhoea. The strains are classified into toxin types, depending on the ability to produce different so called "major" and "minor" toxins. Food poisonings related to *C. perfringens* are mostly caused by *C. perfringens* isolates with the ability to produce *C. perfringens* enterotoxin (CPE).

A characteristic feature is the heat resistance of the spores; they have the ability to germinate and multiply in ready-to-eat food after the cooking process. Ingestion of contaminated food is followed by gastrointestinal disease, when enzyme-resistant *C. perfringens* enterotoxins are set free during sporulation in the small intestine. The strains are classified into different types.

This document describes the horizontal method for the detection of *C. perfringens* in food, feed, environmental samples and samples from the primary production stage. The method for the enumeration of sulfite-reducing *Clostridium* spp. is described in ISO 15213-1 and ISO 15213-2 describes the method for the enumeration of *C. perfringens*. These three parts are published as a series of International Standards because the methods are closely linked to each other. These methods are often conducted in association with each other in a laboratory.

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