بنيلياني المالية المال

اللَّهُ نُورُ السَّمَوَ تِ وَالْأَرْضِ مَثَلُ نُورِهِ كَمِشْكُوفِ فِهَا مِصْبَاحُ الْمِصْبَاحُ فِي نُجَاجَةٌ الزُّجَاجَةُ كَأَنَّهَا كَوْكَبُّ دُرِّيُّ فِيهَا مِصْبَاحُ الْمِصْبَاحُ فِي نُجَاجَةٌ الزُّجَاجَةُ كَأَنَّهَا كَوْكَبُّ دُرِّيَّ فِي نُجَاجَةٌ الزُّجَاجَةُ كَأَنَّهَا كَوْكَبُّ دُرِيَّةً مِنَا اللَّهُ يَعْفَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَلَا عَرْبِيَةٍ يَكَادُ وَيَتَهَا يُصَافِقُ الْمَثَلِقِيَةِ وَلَا عَرْبِيَةٍ يَكَادُ وَيَتَعْمِرِبُ اللَّهُ الْأَمْثَالُ النَّاسُ وَاللَّهُ مِكْلِ لِنُورِهِ مَن يَشَاءُ وَيَضَرِبُ اللَّهُ الْأَمْثَالُ النَّاسُ وَاللَّهُ مِكْلِ لِنُورِهِ مَن يَشَاءً وَيَضَرِبُ اللَّهُ الْأَمْثَالُ النَّاسُ وَاللَّهُ مِكْلِ النَّهُ وَلَيْهَ مِن يَشَاءً وَيَضَرِبُ اللَّهُ الْأَمْثَالُ النَّاسُ وَاللَّهُ مِكْلِ النَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ الْمُعْرِبُ اللَّهُ الْمُثَالُ اللَّالُ اللَّالُ اللَّالُ اللَّالَ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُعْرِبُ اللَّهُ الْمُثَالُ اللَّالَ اللَّالَ اللَّهُ وَلَيْعَامِدُ وَلَيْ اللَّهُ الْمُعْرِبُ اللَّهُ الْمُثَالُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُثَالُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدِ مِن يَشَاءً وَيَضَمِ مِن عَلَيْمُ اللَّهُ الْمُعْمَالُ اللَّهُ الْمُثَالُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَلَيْقُ اللَّهُ الْمُثَالُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ وَلَاللَّهُ الْمُثَالُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُثَالُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ اللَّهُ الْمُثَالُ اللَّهُ الْمُعَالُ اللَّهُ الْمُثَالُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ الْمُعَالُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ الْمُؤْمِدُ الْمُؤْمِدُ الْمُؤْمِدُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ الْمُؤْمِدُ الْمُؤْمِدُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ الْمُؤْمِدُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ الْمُؤْمِدُ الْمُؤْمِدُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ الْمُؤْمِدُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ الْمُؤْمِدُ الللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِدُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْم

سورة النور

الآية (٣٥)

DEDICATION

TO MY MOTHER AND FATHER

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks to ALMIGHTY ALLAH

I would like to thank my supervisor, Prof. Dr. Humodi Ahmed Saeed for his spectacular help starting from topic selection and throughout the actual project work till completion.

I am also grateful to Alanfal Hospital Microbiology laboratory staff, for their help and support during the laboratory work.

Also I would like to thank Amr Abdu ALgany and Esra Nuri for their assistance during data collection.

I am grateful to my father Faisal Abdu ALrahman and Salih Hassan for the financial support to conduct this project. My thanks, gratitude and respect to all the staff of Microbiology Department, for their help.

My thank also goes to Dr. Mohamed Hassan and Elaf Faisal for their helping during data entry and analysis.

ABSTRACT

Fresh fruit juices are essential components of the human diet. However, during processing contamination from raw materials, equipment or food handlers could be easily transferred to the final product of fruit juices resulting in food borne illness. The objectives of the study were to assess the bacterial contamination of the locally prepared unpasteurized fruit juices as well as hygienic conditions of preparation sites.

The study was conducted in the period April - October 2013. Sociodemorphic data of workers were collected using structured questionnaire. Samples of Mango, Strawberry, Orange, Banana, Tabaldy, Aradeeb and Cocktail juices were collected in aseptic manner. The samples were kept in ice boxes, and then transported to the Research Laboratory. Each sample was appropriately diluted and inoculated on Nutrient agar to determine the viable count. Isolated bacteria were identified by standard bacteriological methods, including colonial morphology, Gram^s stain and biochemical tests. Of the 20 workers interviewed, 9 (45%) were educated up to high school, non of them trained as fruit juice maker and all of them using only tap water for primary fruits washing. The fruits were obtained from an open market. The stock of fruits was stored in shelves in all cafeterias except

two which used a refrigerator. Study on bacterial load revealed that out of 52 fresh fruit juice samples, the viable bacterial count was ranged from 19×10³ to 24×10⁴ CFU/ml. Identified bacteria were as follows: 26 (32%) *Enterobacter* spp., 24 (30.1%) *Klebsiella* spp., 11 (13.7%) *Staphylococcus* spp., 10 (12.5%) *E. coli*, 6 (7.5%) *Proteus* spp. and 3 (3.7%) *Salmonella* spp.

The study concluded that hygienic practice level was very low thus level of bacterial contamination was very high. Further studies to cover large area in Khartoum State are required to validate the results of this study.

المستخلص

تعتبر العصائر الطبيعية مصدر أساسي في غذاء الإنسان لذلك تعرضها للتلوث من أصل المواد الخام ، المعدات المستخدمة في التحضير أو الأشخاص المسئولون عن إعدادها ربما يؤدي إلي بعض المشاكل الصحية والأمراض.

الهدف من هذه الدراسة تقويم التلوث البكتيري للعصائر الطازجة المحلية الصنع والعادات الصحية للعاملين ونظافة الأماكن التي تحضر فيها.

أجريت الدراسة في الفترة من أبريل - أكتوبر في العام ٢٠١٣ وقد تم جمع المعلومات الوصفية من العاملين في تحضير العصائر عن طريق استبيان ، تم أخذ عينات من عصائر المانجو والبرتقال والفراولة والموز والتبلدي والعرديب والمشكل بطريقه معقمه ، حفظت هذه العينات في صناديق من الثلج ثم تم ترحيلها الي مختبر البحث كل عينة تم تخفيفها و حقنها في وسط الأقار الغذائي لتحديد مدي التلوث البكتيري، ثم تم بعد ذلك عزل تلك البكتريا والتعرف عليها باستخدام الطرق القياسية التي تشمل صبغع جرام ، شكل المستعمره والاختبارات البيوكيميائيه.

 خلصت الدراسة إلى أن مستوى النظافة متدنى جداً مما أدى إلى ارتفاع نسبة التلوث البكتيري . وأن إجراء دراسه أخرى لتشمل مناطق أكبر في ولاية الخرطوم مطلوبة للتحقق من صحة نتائج هذه الدراسة.

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