

ICMSF Cases concept

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Introduction

MICRO
ORGANISMS
IN FOODS 2
Sampling for
microbiological
analysis:
Principles and
specific
applications

Second edition

ICMSF Blackwell Scientific Publications

1st Edition, 1974

2nd Edition, 1986

- Concept first published in ICMSF Book 2
- The concept recommends 15 Cases to manage safety and suitability of food in trade
- It follows a risk-based approach, using sampling plans for proportional stringency

ICMSF Cases

Rationale

The greater the risk, the more stringent the management of the hazard needs to be

- A greater risk posed by a hazard is reflected by a higher Case number
- For increasingly higher Case numbers, sampling plans have been selected with proportionally higher performance

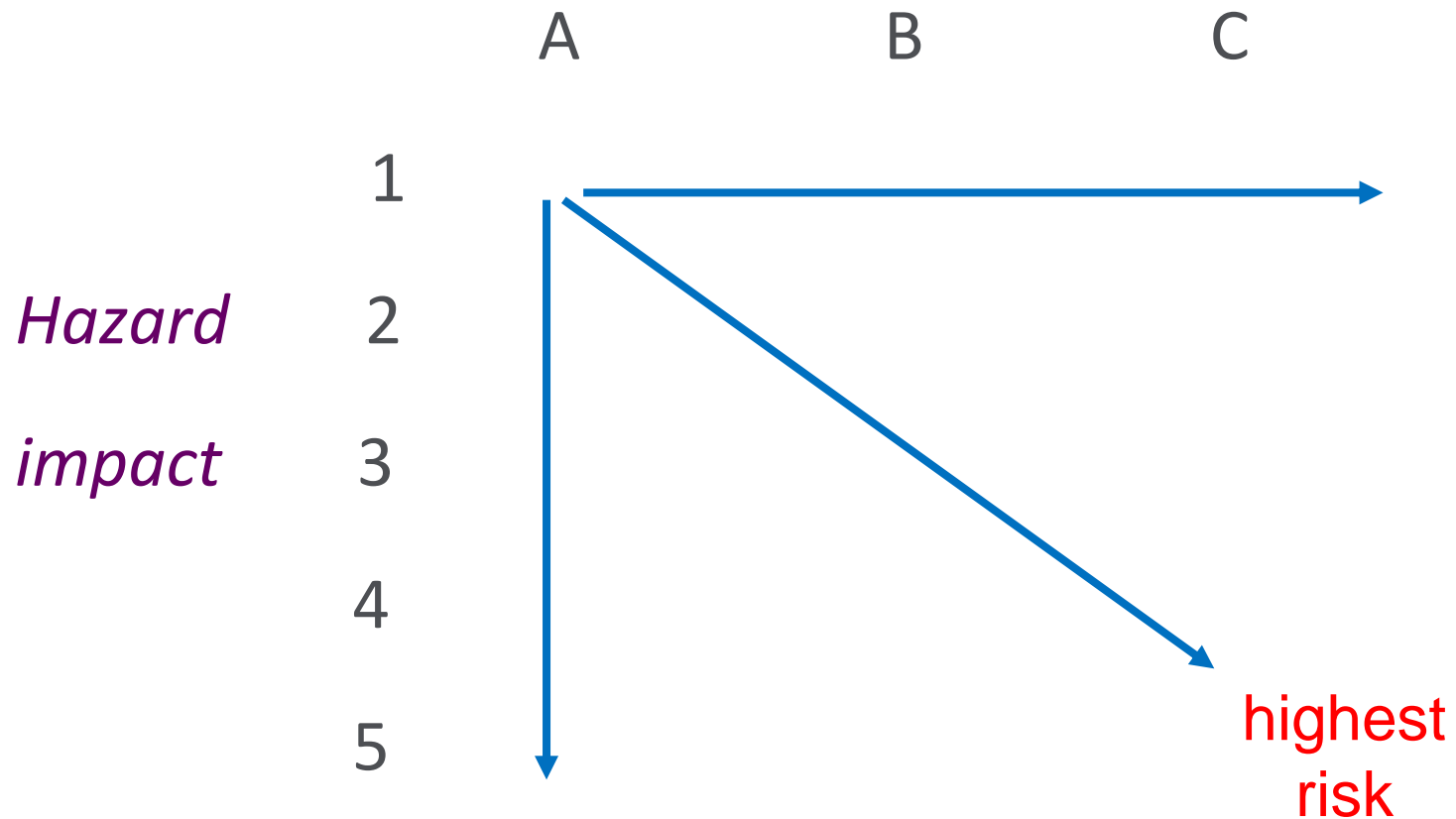
ICMSF Cases (cont.)

15 cases reflecting relative risk

- Considering:
 - Harmfulness and severity of the hazard
 - Intended consumer population
 - Conditions of food handling and use

Risk Categorization Matrix

Food handling and use conditions



ICMSF Categories of Microorganisms

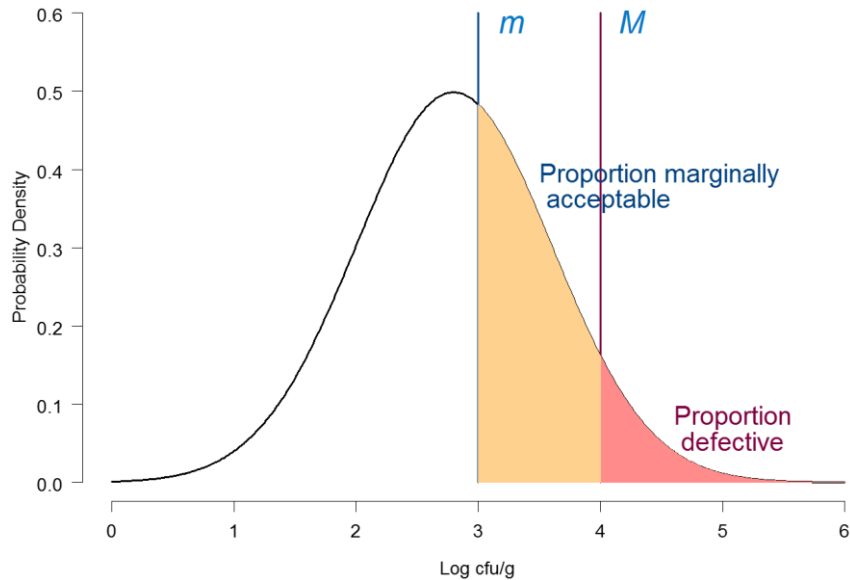
Utility	Spoilage, reduced shelf life, no health concern	<i>e.g.</i> total counts (TVC, etc.), yeast and mold
Indicator	Measure of GHP	<i>e.g.</i> Coliforms, Enterobacteriaceae.
Moderate hazard	Not life threatening, short duration, self limiting, no sequelae	<i>e.g.</i> <i>S. aureus</i> , <i>B. cereus</i> , <i>C. perfringens</i> , Norovirus.
Serious hazard	Incapacitating, usually not life threatening	<i>e.g.</i> Salmonellae, <i>Shigella flexneri</i> , <i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i> .
Severe hazard	Life threatening, chronic sequelae, <i>or</i> long duration <i>or</i> designed for sensitive sub-population	<i>e.g.</i> <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7, <i>C. botulinum</i> toxin <i>or</i> <i>Cronobacter</i> (infants).

Lot Acceptance

- Food lots represent units produced under uniform conditions
- Different microorganisms may be present in food lots at different levels
- Sampling plans with proportional performance are used to determine whether a lot of food is acceptable

Sampling plan types

Three-class sampling plan:



- ▲ n – number of sample units
- ▲ m – microbiological limit for unacceptable
- ▲ c – maximum number positive or over m

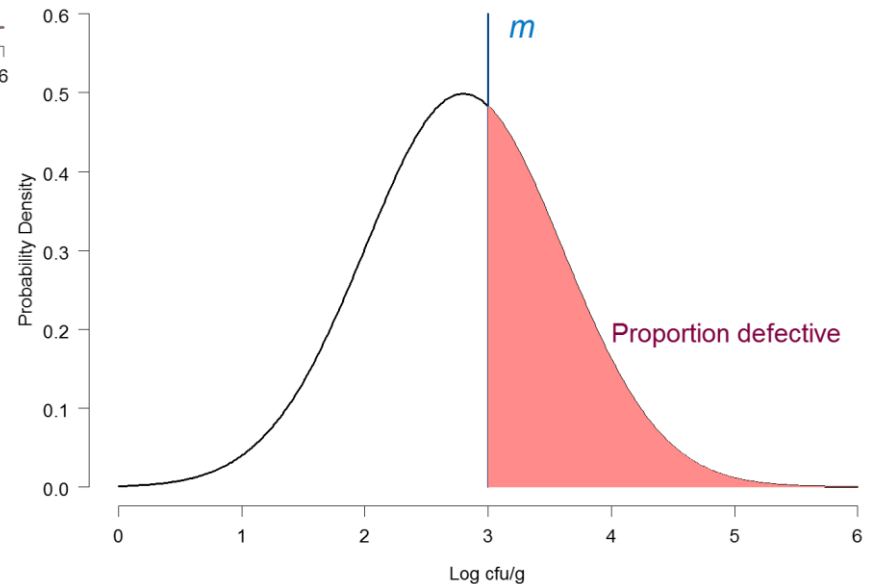
▲ n – number of sample units

▲ m – microbiological limit for good quality

▲ M – microbiological limit for unacceptable

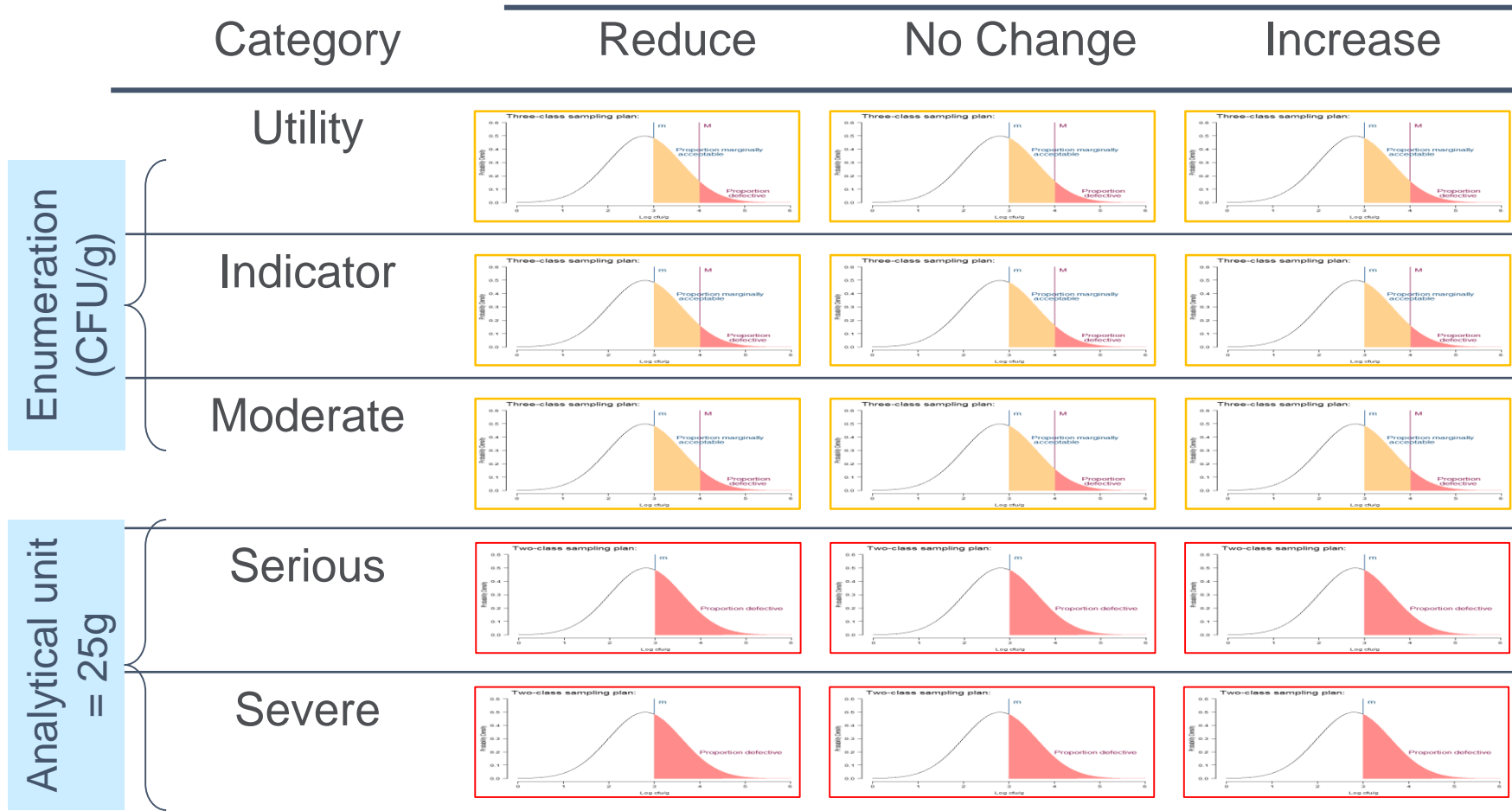
▲ c – maximum number allowed between m and M

Two-class sampling plan:



Sampling Plans for Lot Acceptance

Likely Change Before Consumption



Sampling Plans for Lot Acceptance (cont.)

Category	Likely Change Before Consumption		
	Reduce	No Change	Increase
Utility	Case 1 n=5, c=3	Case 2 n=5, c=2	Case 3 n=5, c=1
Indicator	Case 4 n=5, c=3	Case 5 n=5, c=2	Case 6 n=5, c=1
Moderate	Case 7 n=5, c=2	Case 8 n=5, c=1	Case 9 n=10, c=1

Sampling Plans for Lot Acceptance (cont.)

Category	Likely Change Before Consumption		
	Reduce	No Change	Increase
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Indicator	Case 4 n=5, c=3	Case 5 n=5, c=2	Case 6 n=5, c=1
Moderate	Case 7 n=5, c=2	Case 8 n=5, c=1	Case 9 n=10, c=1

Sampling Plans for Lot Acceptance (cont.)

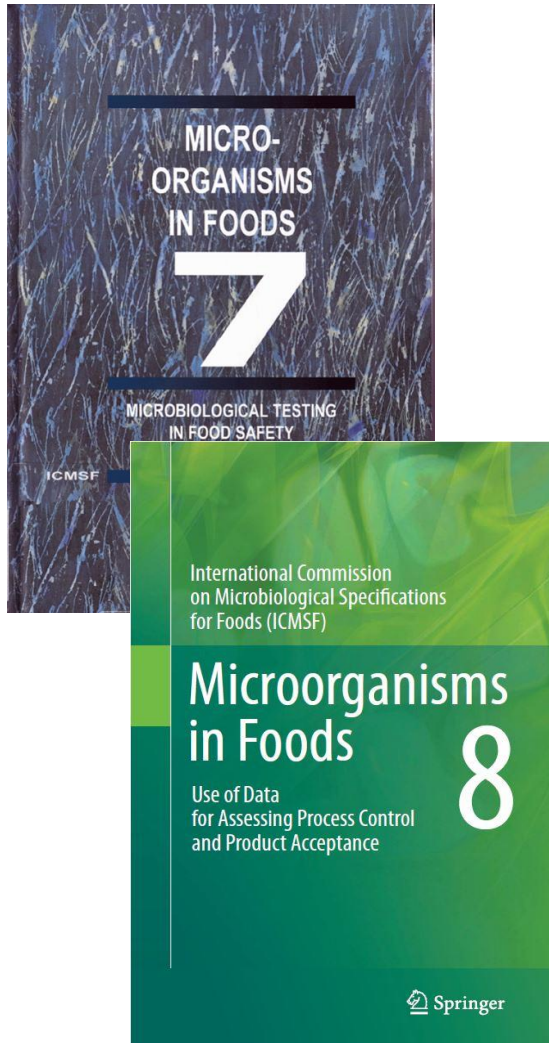
Category	Likely Change Before Consumption		
	Reduce	No Change	Increase
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Indicator	Case 4 n=5, c=3	Case 5 n=5, c=2	Case 6 n=5, c=1
Moderate	Case 7 n=5, c=2	Case 8 n=5, c=1	Case 9 n=10, c=1

Sampling Plans for Lot Acceptance (cont.)

Likely Change Before Consumption

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Moderate	Case 7 n=5, c=2	Case 8 n=5, c=1	Case 9 n=10, c=1
Analytical unit = 25g	Serious Case 10 n=5, c=0	Case 11 n=10, c=0	Case 12 n=20, c=0
	Severe Case 13 n=15, c=0	Case 14 n=30, c=0	Case 15 n=60, c=0

Summary



- The ICMSF Cases concept provides a systematic and risk-based approach
- Greater consumer risk means more stringent sampling plan requirements
- Latest advice can be found in Books 7 and 8

For more information, see www.icmsf.org