Cheeses as ready-to-eat food should be considered as a potential source of foodborne pathogens, primarily *Listeria monocytogenes*. The aim of present study was to determine the microbiological quality of soft, semi-hard and hard cheeses during the shelf-life, with particular reference to *L. monocytogenes*. Five types of cheeses were sampled at different time-points during the cold storage and analyzed for presence of *Salmonella* and *L. monocytogenes*, as well as lactic acid bacteria, *Escherichia coli*, coagulase-positive staphylococci, yeasts, molds, sulfite-reducing clostridia and *L. monocytogenes* counts. Water activity, pH and NaCl content were monitored in order to evaluate the possibility of *L. monocytogenes* growth. Challenge test for *L. monocytogenes* was performed in soft whey cheese, to determine the growth potential of pathogen during the shelf-life of product. All analyzed cheeses were compliant with microbiological criteria during the shelf-life. In soft cheeses, lactic acid bacteria increased in the course of the shelf-life period (1.2-2.6 log increase), while in semi-hard and hard cheeses it decreased (1.6 and 5.2 log decrease, respectively). Soft cheeses support the growth of *L. monocytogenes* according to determined pH values (5.8-6.5), water activity (0.99-0.94), and NaCl content (0.3-1.2%). Challenge test showed that *L. monocytogenes* growth potential in selected soft cheese was 0.43 log10 cfu/g during 8 days at 4°C. Water activity in semi-hard and hard cheeses was a limiting factor for *Listeria* growth during the shelf-life. Soft, semi-hard and hard cheeses were microbiologically stable during their defined shelf-life. Good manufacturing and hygienic practices must be strictly followed in the production of soft cheeses as *Listeria*-supporting food and be focused on preventing (re)contamination.

Key words: cheese, shelf-life, *L. monocytogenes*

INTRODUCTION

Microbiological stability and safety of food during storage is related to many factors. Ready-to-eat food products, including cheeses, are intended for consumption without any treatment between final production step and consumption. The course of microbiological changes in different cheeses during storage and shelf-life depends on the production technology and cheese type (pasteurization, starters, acidity, ripening, etc.), physico-chemical properties (acidity, moisture content, salt content), storage conditions (microclimate, handling, packaging). *Listeria monocytogenes* is the most important foodborne pathogen in cheese microbiology, mainly in the post-processing phase (5). European Regulation on microbiological criteria of food (EC 2073/2005) categorizes foods into two groups, supporting or not supporting the growth of *L. monocytogenes*. Foods with pH ≤ 4.4 or water activity (a_w) ≤ 0.92, or products with pH ≤ 5.0 and a_w ≤ 0.94, as well as products with shelf-life less than 5 days are considered as safe regarding *Listeria* outgrowth (4). Recent survey conducted by EFSA showed that 0.06% of soft and semi-soft cheeses (n=3452) are exceeding the level of 100 cfu/g at the end of shelf-life. The occurrence of *L. monocytogenes* in cheese samples was 0.47% (6). In Croatia, microbiological surveys in recent years were mainly performed on traditional dairy products from non-pasteurized milk, and *L. monocytogenes* was frequently present (7, 12). Thus, the aim of the
present study was to evaluate the microbiological quality of pasteurized-milk cheeses during the shelf-life with particular reference to *L. monocytogenes* prevalence and counts. The growth potential of *L. monocytogenes* was also evaluated in soft whey cheese during the shelf-life.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

Soft, semi-hard and hard cheeses were produced according to standard procedure in a local cheese producing plant and sampled at the end of production. Ten units of each cheese were sampled, stored in laboratory at 4°C and periodically analyzed during defined shelf-life (Table 1).

| Cheese type    | Cheese name          | Shelf-life | Time-point sampling | Microbiological parameters                      | Chemical parameters |
|----------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Soft cheese    | Whey cheese          | 8 days     | Day 5, 7, 8         | *Salmonella, L. monocytogenes, E. coli, S. aureus, yeasts, molds, lactic acid bacteria* |
|                | Škripavac            | 15 days    | Day 6, 9, 12, 15    |                                                 |                     |
| Semi-hard cheese| Trappist             | 9 months   | Month 3,4,6,9       | *Salmonella, L. monocytogenes, E. coli, S. aureus, Sulfitreducing clostridia, lactic acid bacteria* | Water activity, pH, NaCl |
|                | Livanjski            | 15 months  | Month 3,4,6,11,12,15|                                                 |                     |
| Hard cheese    | Hard cheese in olive oil | 9 months   | Month 3,5,8,9       | *Salmonella, L. monocytogenes, E. coli, S. aureus, Sulfitreducing clostridia, lactic acid bacteria* |                     |

For microbiological analyses, 25 g of sample was diluted in 225 ml of appropriate media (Buffered Peptone Water, Half-Fraser Broth or Peptone salt water) and homogenized for 2 min (Stomacher, Sedward, UK). Serial decimal dilutions were prepared and 0.1 ml or 1 ml of selected dilution were used for evaluation of lactic acid bacteria count (MRS, Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) at 30°C for 48 h, *Staphylococcus aureus* (Baird Parker agar, Merck, Germany) at 37°C for 24 h, *Escherichia coli* (Brain Hearth Infusion Broth, bioMerieux, France) at 37°C for 24 h, and sulfite-reducing clostridia (Iron Sulphyte Agar, bioMerieux, Marcy l’Etoile, France). *Salmonella* spp. was determined following a standard ISO 6579 method and Molecular Detection System (MDS, 3M, USA). *L. monocytogenes* presence and count was determined using ISO 11290-1 and 11290-2, respectively.

Water activity (a_w) was determined by means of HygroPalm AW1 (Rotronic, Switzerland), pH with pH-meter (pH 510, Eutech instruments, Netherlands) and NaCl following Mohr’s method. Challenge test was performed in whey cheese “skuta” (shelf-life 8 days) inoculated with mixed culture of *L. monocytogenes* (two strains of cheese origin and *L. monocytogenes* ATCC 7644). The strains were grown in Brain Hearth Infusion Broth (bioMerieux, France) at 37°C for 24 h. One ml of each culture was centrifuged at 10000 g for 10 min, followed by supernatant removal and washing the cells with sterile saline water. Cells were diluted in 1 ml of sterile saline water and serially diluted to determine the cell number, using PALCAM agar (Merck, Germany) incubated at 37°C for 24-48 h.

**RESULTS**

The results of the microbiological and chemical analyses of cheeses during the storage are summarized in Table 2. Foodborne pathogens *Salmonella* spp. and *L. monocytogenes* were absent in all cheese samples analyzed during the shelf-life. *Escherichia coli*, *L. monocytogenes*, sulfite-reducing clostridia and *S. aureus* were below the detection limits of the methods used at all sampling points.
Table 2. Results of microbiological and physico-chemical analyses of cheeses during the shelf-life

| Cheese type | Cheese name | Microbiological parameter and sampling day | Microbial counts (log_{10} cfu/g) | pH | Results of physico-chemical analyses | NaCl (%) |
|-------------|-------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Soft cheese | Whey cheese Skuta | Lactic acid bacteria | Day 5 | 4.20±0.07 | 6.21±0.02 | 0.945±0.01 | 0.12±0.02 |
| | | | Day 7 | 4.60±0.05 | 6.53±0.01 | 0.960±0.01 | 0.23±0.03 |
| | | | Day 8 | 6.80±0.02 | 5.80±0.02 | 0.990±0.01 | 0.29±0.04 |
| | | Yeasts | Day 5 | 2.47±0.01 | 2.77±0.11 | 2.95±0.12 |
| | | | Day 7 | 2.77±0.01 | 2.95±0.12 |
| | | | Day 8 | 2.95±0.01 |
| | Škripavac | Lactic acid bacteria | Day 6 | 6.62±0.15 | 6.28±0.02 | 0.950±0.02 | 1.10±0.02 |
| | | | Day 9 | 6.50±0.07 | 6.40±0.03 | 0.960±0.01 | 1.10±0.02 |
| | | | Day 12 | 7.25±0.12 | 6.55±0.03 | 0.978±0.02 | 1.20±0.01 |
| | | | Day 15 | 7.82±0.14 | 6.20±0.01 | 0.990±0.02 | 1.22±0.02 |
| | | Yeasts | Day 6 | 2.30±0.11 | 2.54±0.06 |
| | | | Day 9 | 2.54±0.06 |
| | | | Day 12 | 2.58±0.07 |
| | | | Day 15 | 2.77±0.10 |
| Semi-hard cheese | Trappist | Lactic acid bacteria | Day 90 | 6.20±0.12 | 5.40±0.04 | 0.910±0.01 | 1.51±0.02 |
| | | | Day 120 | 5.04±0.10 | 5.48±0.02 | 0.900±0.04 | 1.68±0.03 |
| | | | Day 180 | 4.80±0.08 | 5.80±0.04 | 0.866±0.03 | 2.12±0.06 |
| | | | Day 270 | 4.62±0.10 | 5.96±0.02 | 0.806±0.02 | 2.85±0.03 |
| | Livanjski | Lactic acid bacteria | Day 90 | 7.20±0.15 | 5.52±0.03 | 0.900±0.02 | 1.85±0.02 |
| | | | Day 120 | 5.83±0.10 | 5.60±0.02 | 0.907±0.05 | 2.20±0.02 |
| | | | Day 180 | 4.60±0.12 | 5.72±0.05 | 0.880±0.03 | 2.28±0.04 |
| | | | Day 330 | 3.40±0.12 | 5.80±0.02 | 0.795±0.03 | 3.30±0.01 |
| | | | Day 360 | 2.20±0.05 | 5.92±0.02 | 0.791±0.06 | 3.35±0.02 |
| | | | Day 450 | 2.00±0.02 | 5.97±0.02 | 0.650±0.04 | 3.62±0.03 |
| Hard cheese | Hard cheese in olive oil | Lactic acid bacteria | Day 90 | 6.80±0.11 | 5.72±0.02 | 0.890±0.02 | 1.74±0.02 |
| | | | Day 150 | 6.78±0.14 | 5.80±0.04 | 0.870±0.03 | 1.75±0.02 |
| | | | Day 240 | 6.75±0.05 | 5.84±0.03 | 0.842±0.04 | 1.80±0.04 |
| | | | Day 270 | 6.42±0.04 | 5.90±0.03 | 0.760±0.04 | 1.92±0.03 |
phase of post-processing was monitored in order to evaluate compliance with microbiological criteria, with particular reference to *L. monocytogenes* counts. In relation to overall microbiological quality, results showed that soft, semi-hard and hard cheeses were microbiologically stable during their defined shelf-life. Microbiological stability of semi-hard and hard cheeses relies on several hurdles including starter cultures competitiveness, increased salt content and, most importantly, low water activity (2, 9). Physico-chemical values and their changes during the storage of semi-hard and hard cheeses in our study are in line with previous reports (11, 13, 15).

L. monocytogenes was not present in viable counts, however it should be stressed that secondary contamination is possible during the cutting of the cheese into quarters or halves, followed by packaging. Prevention of contamination with *Listeria* at this point should be based on Good Hygienic Practice and verification of sanitation programs.

Soft cheeses in general are of limited durability, because of high moisture content and high pH which support the proliferation of some spoilage microorganism like *Enterobacter* spp. or *Pseudomonas* spp. under cold storage (8). Whey cheese (skuta) used in our study showed physicochemical characteristics comparable with other similar products from the Mediterranean area (1, 10, 16). During the storage of whey cheese skuta the pH decreased and lactic acid bacteria count increased which is in accordance with other studies (10, 16). Lactic acid bacteria are known to be beneficial and functional microbes in many different dairy products (20), however their outgrowth in this kind of products (whey cheese) could contribute to spoilage (8). Soft cheeses are ready-to-eat products that support the growth of *L. monocytogenes* based on their physic-chemical characteristics (14, 18), which is also presented by the results in current survey (pH values 5.8-6.5, water activity 0.99-0.94 and NaCl content 0.3-1.2%). Challenge test showed that *L. monocytogenes* growth potential in whey cheese was 0.43 log<sub>10</sub> cfu/g during 8 days at 4°C, meaning that the proposed shelf-life is acceptable for products stored under defined conditions. Many studies from last decades emphasized that *L. monocytogenes* represents a serious public-health problem due to high prevalence in soft cheeses (7, 17, 19). Recent studies are more focused on

| Batch | Sample | *L. monocytogenes* number (log<sub>10</sub> cfu/g) Day 0 | *L. monocytogenes* number (log<sub>10</sub> cfu/g) Day 8 | Growth potential (log<sub>10</sub> cfu/g) |
|-------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| I     | 1a     | 1                                                      | 1.84                                                   | 0.24                                     |
|       | 1b     | 1.60                                                   | 1.90                                                   |                                          |
|       | 1c     | 1.69                                                   | 1.69                                                   |                                          |
| II    | 2a     | 1.47                                                   | 1.90                                                   | 0.43                                     |
|       | 2b     | 1.30                                                   | 1.95                                                   |                                          |
|       | 2c     | 1.69                                                   | 1.95                                                   |                                          |
| III   | 3a     | 1.30                                                   | 1.69                                                   | 0.09                                     |
|       | 3b     | 1.60                                                   | 1.30                                                   |                                          |
|       | 3c     | 1.69                                                   | 1.90                                                   |                                          |

| Batch | Sample | pH | a<sub>w</sub> | pH | a<sub>w</sub> |
|-------|--------|----|--------------|----|--------------|
| I     | 1a     | 6.22 | 0.952 | 5.80 | 0.992 |
|       | 1b     | 6.30 | 0.950 | 5.48 | 0.996 |
|       | 1c     | 6.06 | 0.955 | 5.62 | 0.998 |
| II    | 2a     | 6.42 | 0.960 | 5.45 | 0.993 |
|       | 2b     | 6.23 | 0.958 | 5.50 | 0.997 |
|       | 2c     | 6.30 | 0.950 | 5.62 | 0.998 |
| III   | 3a     | 6.17 | 0.952 | 5.50 | 0.998 |
|       | 3b     | 6.15 | 0.980 | 5.46 | 0.997 |
|       | 3c     | 6.22 | 0.976 | 5.52 | 0.994 |

Table 3. Growth potential of *Listeria monocytogenes* in whey cheese skuta

Table 4. pH and a<sub>w</sub> in whey cheese skuta during challenge test
bacterial kinetics in cheeses made from pasteurized milk during their shelf-life at different storage conditions, and related application of bio-protective strategies (3).

CONCLUSION

Compliance with microbiological criteria at the end of cheese production (final product) doesn’t guarantee that microbiological hazards are excluded. *Listeria monocytogenes* is a ubiquitous bacteria and secondary contamination of products is possible under poor hygienic conditions. Despite the fact that the growth of the pathogen is limited in semi-hard and hard cheeses by low water activity, the secondary (surface) contamination could result in hazardous products. The significance of following strict hygienic procedures is evident even more in soft cheese production, since they support the growth of *L. monocytogenes*.

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