
**Microbiology of food and animal feeding
stuffs — Horizontal method for the
enumeration of coagulase-positive
staphylococci (*Staphylococcus aureus*
and other species) —**

Part 1:

Technique using Baird-Parker agar medium

*Microbiologie des aliments — Méthode horizontale pour le dénombrement
des staphylocoques à coagulase positive (Staphylococcus aureus et autres
espèces) —*

Partie 1: Technique utilisant le milieu gélosé de Baird-Parker



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 6888-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Microbiology*.

This first edition of ISO 6888-1, together with ISO 6888-2, cancels and replaces ISO 6888:1983, which has been technically revised.

ISO 6888 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (Staphylococcus aureus and other species)*:

- *Part 1: Technique using Baird-Parker agar medium*
- *Part 2: Technique using rabbit plasma fibrinogen agar medium*

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0 Introduction

0.1 Because of the large variety of food and feed products, this horizontal method may not be appropriate in every detail for certain products. In this case, different methods, which are specific to these products, may be used if absolutely necessary for justified technical reasons. Nevertheless, every attempt should be made to apply this horizontal method as far as possible.

When this part of ISO 6888 is next reviewed, account will be taken of all information then available regarding the extent to which this horizontal method has been followed and the reasons for deviations from this method in the case of particular products.

The harmonization of test methods cannot be immediate and, for certain group of products, International Standards and/or national standards may already exist that do not comply with this horizontal method. It is hoped that when such standards are reviewed they will be changed to comply with this part of ISO 6888 so that eventually the only remaining departures from this horizontal method will be those necessary for well-established technical reasons.

0.2 ISO 6888 describes two horizontal methods (part 1 and part 2) for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci among which enterotoxinogenic strains are encountered. It is mainly concerned with *Staphylococcus aureus*, but also with *S. intermedius* and certain strains of *S. hyicus*.

In the general case, use part 1 of ISO 6888. However, it is preferable to use the procedure described in part 2 (see reference [1]) only for foodstuffs (such as cheeses made from raw milk and certain raw meat products) likely to be contaminated by:

- staphylococci forming atypical colonies on a Baird-Parker agar medium;
- background flora which can obscure the colonies being sought.

0.3 For the purposes of this part of ISO 6888, the confirmation of staphylococci is based on a positive coagulase reaction, but it is recognized that some strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* give weakly positive coagulase reactions. These latter strains may be confused with other bacteria but they may be distinguished from such other bacteria by the use of additional tests not included in this part of ISO 6888, such as the sensitivity to lysostaphin, the production of haemolysin, of thermostable nuclease and of acid from mannitol (see reference [2]).