

# Australian Standard®

## Food microbiology

### Method 18: Examination for specific organisms—*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*

AS 5013.18—2010

#### PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee FT-024, Food Products and Subcommittee FT-024-01, Food Microbiology (Constituted) to supersede AS/NZS 1766.2.9:1997, *Food microbiology, Method 2.9: Examination for specific organisms—Vibrio parahaemolyticus*.

The Committee reviewed ISO 8914:1990, *Microbiology—General guidance for the detection of Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, for adoption as the revision of AS/NZS 1766.2.9—1997. However, adoption of ISO 8914:1990 cannot be recommended because—

- (a) ISO methodology is to determine the presence or the absence of the organism, which is inadequate for regulatory purposes; and
- (b) ISO methodology is a qualitative method whereas a Australian Standard should be a quantitative and reference method.

This Standard is one of a series of methods for the microbiological examination of foods for quality control and investigative purposes and, where applicable, for checking that foods comply with regulatory specifications.

This edition confirms the method without technical change but updates the referenced documents and reflects current editing style.

The laboratory should have a clearly defined quality control system to ensure that the apparatus, culture media, reagents and technique are suitable for the test. The use of positive controls is part of this system.

The term ‘normative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. A ‘normative’ appendix is an integral part of a Standard.

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#### METHOD

##### 1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out a method for estimating the most probable number (MPN) of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* in foods.