Isolation and molecular study of the enterotoxin (seaA, seaB, seaC, seaD) and shock-toxic syndrome (tst) producing genes in Staphylococcus aureus from raw milk in some traditionally supplied of Tehran

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Submitted: Study and investigation of the common uses of Staphylococcus aureus in the presence of enterotoxin (seaA, seaB, seaC, seaD) and shock-toxic syndrome (tst) producing genes in some traditionally supplied of Tehran.

Analysis and conclusions: The results showed that the frequency of the genes producing enterotoxin (seaA, seaB, seaC, seaD) and shock-toxic syndrome (tst) in the samples of raw milk from the traditionally supplied of Tehran varied from 0 to 100%, with an average of 50%. The highest frequency was observed in the samples from the market, while the lowest frequency was found in the samples from the home.

Discussion: The results indicate that the traditional methods of supplying raw milk in Tehran are not reliable in terms of ensuring the safety of the product. Therefore, there is a need for improved methods of processing and handling raw milk to reduce the risk of foodborne diseases.