

EFFECT OF PROBIOTICS ON CHOLESTEROL LEVEL AND IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF ANIMAL FAT TISSUES

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED By

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TO THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE
OF AGRICULTURE - UNIVERSITY OF BAGHDAD
IN
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
DEGREE OF MASTER
IN
FOOD SCIENCE AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

Supervised by

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2011 AD 1432 AH

Abstract

This study was carried out to examine the effect of *Lactobacillus casei* and *Lactobacillus acidophilus* on reducing cholesterol in some fatty tissue, namely sheep fat tail and camel hump, This study was performed in four stages:-

The first part was microbial examination of sheep fat tail and camel hump, that included the total count of bacteria was $67x10^4$,84x10⁸ cfu/gm respectively, Coliform count was $1.6x10^3$, $1.9x10^7$ cfu/gm respectively ,the Lipolytic bacterial count was $7x10^3$, $13x10^3$ cfu/gm respectively and total yeasts and molds were $46x10^2$,57x10² cfu/gm respectively.

The results shown the chemical composition for both fatty tissue (moisture ,fat, protein and ash) being 9.21,8.85% , 87.42,86.22% , 2.61,2.91% and 0.46,1.37% respectively.

The pH value of both fatty tissue was 6.55, 6.32 respectively, while the cholesterol level was 190.90, 167.92 mg/100g fat respectively, the peroxide value was 2.00, 3.8 meq. /kg fat respectively and the melting point was 43 and 47 c° respectively.

The second part in which sheep fat tail and camel hump were inoculated separately with 5 and 10 % *Lb. casei* and *Lb. acidophilus* all these treatments were incubated in 37 c° for 24, 48 hour ,those inoculated bacteria reduced cholesterol level in each sample, both inoculation percentage and incubation period were also dropped the result also had shown that the 10% of *Lb. casei* for 48 hour incubation was highest in reducing cholesterol level and reached 77.52 ,58.19 % for both samples respectively ,also the result revealed that both bacteria were very active against the polluted microorganism, namely the total Coliform, Lipolytic bacteria and Yeasts & molds were reduced to zero when the samples inoculated with 10% for 48 hour for both bacteria, The results also showed that inoculation with 10% of *Lb. acidophilus* for 48 hour resulted highest inhibitory effect toward Coliform, Lipolytic bacteria and yeasts & molds in both samples.

The result was shown that *Lb. acidophilus*, *Lb. casei* in both fatty tissue had antioxidant activities and limited suppressed the development of peroxide value and reduced melting point, 10% *Lb. acidophilus* 48 hour incubation was the best treatment for the above parameter.

In the third part all the treatment were stored at different temperatures 37, 5,-18 c°, the peroxide value were determined also, the sensory evaluation were performed for all samples.

The result was shown that both starter bacterial cultures during this stage had the ability to prolong the shelf life & limited oxidative rancidity development and promote sensory evaluation scores.

The control samples for both fatty tissue exceeded the recommended limit of Iraqi national standard for fatty tissue no.452/1988 after 3, 28, 90 days when they stored at 37, 5, -18 c° while the other treatments were within the Iraqi stander up to 5, 42, 90 days as stored at same temperature, the storage at -18 c° was the best for all the stored samples.

The fourth part was processing burger with the best obtained treatment which showed the highest drop in cholesterol level for both fatty tissues individually.

Microbial examinations of burger were shown that the inoculated samples were the best in reducing the number of Coliform bacteria and yeasts & molds in comparison with control sample.

The sensory evaluation assessment also showed that the burger produced with inoculated camel hump and sheep fat was better than control, while the product with *Lb. casei* for both sample was the best in comparing with other treatments.

المستخلص

أجريت هذه الدراسة لبيان تأثير بكتريا Lactobacillus casei وبكتريا للإبل، وقد أجريت acidophilus في خفض كولسترول الأنسجة الدهنية الحيوانية في ألية الغنم وسنام الإبل، وقد أجريت هذه الدراسة على مراحل:-

تضمنت المرحلة الثانية تلقصح أنموذجي الألية والسنام ببكتريا لله للمائلية والسنام ببكتريا Lb.acidophilus وبكتريا Lb.acidophilus بنسبتي 5% و 10% وحضنت المعاملات بدرجة حرارة 37°م لمدة 24 و 48 ساعة ، أظهر كلا نوعي البكتريا مقدرتهما على خفض نسبة الكولسترول في كلا الأنموذجين ونسبتي التلقيح ومدتي الحضن ، وأظهرت النتائج أن نسبة 10% من بكتريا 15.77 و 18.5% في الحضن 48 ساعة كانت الأكفأ في خفض نسب الكولسترول إذ بلغت 77.52 و 58.19% في أنموذجي الإلية والسنام وعلى التوالي . وأبدى نوعي البكتريا في كلا الأنموذجين فعالية مضادة تجاه الأحياء المجهرية الملوثة إذ انخفضت أعداد بكتريا القولون والبكتريا المحللة للدهن والخمائر والأعفان إلى الصفر عند التلقيح بنوعي البكتريا بنسبة 10% ومدة حضن 48 ساعة ، فيما أظهرت النتائج أن المتريا القولون والبكتريا المحللة للدهن والخمائر والأعفان في كلا الأنموذجين. كما بينت التثبيطية تجاه بكتريا القولون والبكتريا المحللة للدهن والخمائر والأعفان في كلا الأنموذجين. كما بينت النتائج أن نوعي البكتريا في كلا الأنموذجين تمتاز بفعالية مضادة للأكسدة والحد من تطور رقم النتائج أن نوعي البكتريا في كلا الأنموذجين تمتاز بفعالية مضادة للأكسدة والحد من تطور رقم

البيروكسيد ،و الانخفاض في نقطة الانصهار. وأظهرت بكتريا Lb.acidophilus الملقحة بنسبة 10% في مدة الحضن 48 ساعة أفضل فعالية مضادة للأكسدة والحد من تطور رقم البيروكسيد ،والانخفاض في نقطة الانصهار.