



## High Pressure Processing of Juices

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# Agenda

1. What is High Pressure Processing
2. Microbiology of HPP
3. Pathogenic Protozoa
4. Questions

# Key Benefits of HPP



E. COLI  
SALMONELLA  
LISTERIA

Improved food safety



Clean label



Non-thermal technology



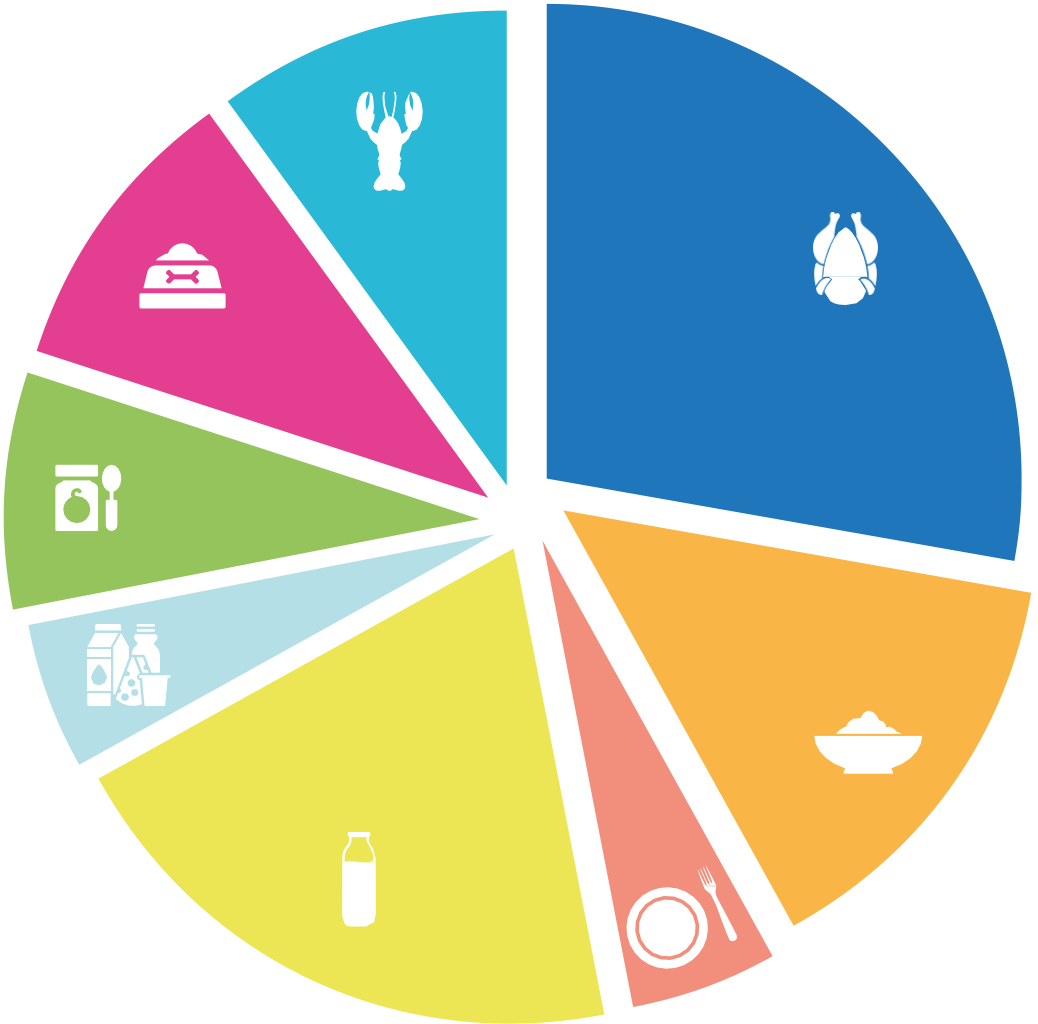
Extended shelf life











Reduces food waste

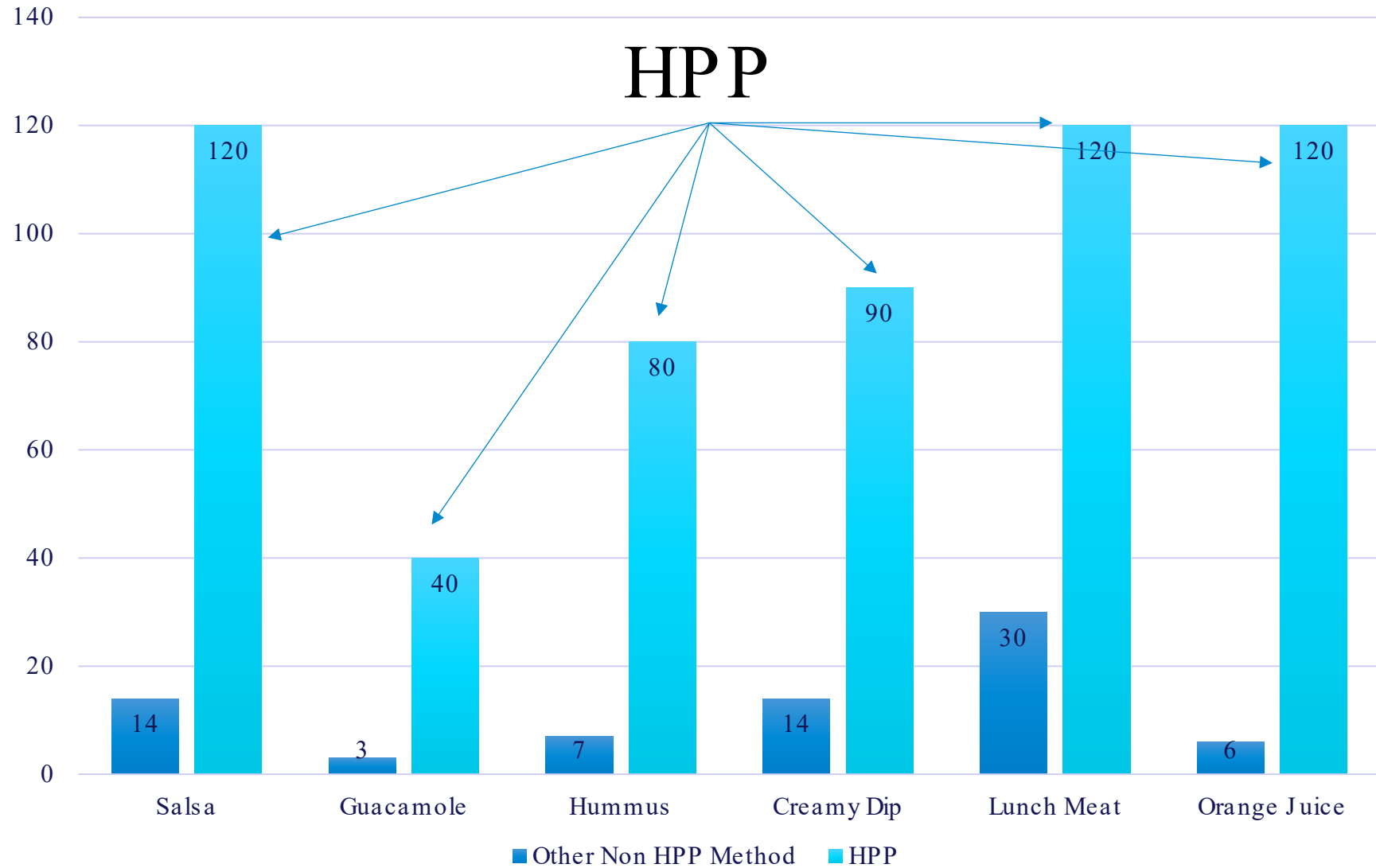


# Current HPP Applications



-  RTE meat and poultry
-  Dips, spreads, sauces, wet salads
-  Ready Meals
-  Juice & Beverages
-  Dairy
-  Baby Food
-  Pet Food
-  Seafood

# SHELF-LIFE COMPARISON



# HPP of Juices

FDA Juice HACCP (21 CFR Part 120)

- >5 log reduction of vegetative pathogens of concern

Increase shelf life

- 90-120 days

High acid products (pH <4.6)

Refrigerated storage



**Table 4**

Experimentally observed log reductions of *E. coli* in 11 commercial juices or beverages treated at 550 MPa for 1 min, immediately after HPP treatment (0 h) and after 24, 48, and 72 h of refrigerated (5 °C) storage (average ± 95% confidence intervals, n = 3).

| Juice or beverage | Time after processing (h) |                         |                         |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|                   | 0                         | 24                      | 48 and 72               |
| A                 | >6.0 ± 0.1 <sup>a</sup>   | >6.0 ± 0.1 <sup>a</sup> | >6.0 ± 0.1 <sup>a</sup> |
| B                 | >5.9 ± 0.4 <sup>c</sup>   | >6.0 ± 0.1 <sup>a</sup> | >6.0 ± 0.1 <sup>a</sup> |
| C                 | >5.3 ± 1.4 <sup>b</sup>   | >6.0 ± 0.2 <sup>a</sup> | >6.0 ± 0.2 <sup>a</sup> |
| D                 | >6.0 ± 0.1 <sup>a</sup>   | >6.0 ± 0.1 <sup>a</sup> | >6.0 ± 0.1 <sup>a</sup> |
| E                 | >6.0 ± 0.2 <sup>a</sup>   | >6.0 ± 0.2 <sup>a</sup> | >6.0 ± 0.2 <sup>a</sup> |
| F                 | >6.1 ± 0.2 <sup>b</sup>   | >5.7 ± 0.6 <sup>c</sup> | >6.1 ± 0.1 <sup>a</sup> |
| G                 | >5.9 ± 0.3 <sup>b</sup>   | >6.0 ± 0.2 <sup>a</sup> | >6.0 ± 0.2 <sup>a</sup> |
| H                 | >6.0 ± 0.2 <sup>a</sup>   | >6.0 ± 0.2 <sup>a</sup> | >6.0 ± 0.2 <sup>a</sup> |
| I                 | >6.0 ± 0.2 <sup>a</sup>   | >6.0 ± 0.2 <sup>a</sup> | >6.0 ± 0.2 <sup>a</sup> |
| J                 | >6.0 ± 0.2 <sup>a</sup>   | >6.0 ± 0.2 <sup>a</sup> | >6.0 ± 0.2 <sup>a</sup> |
| K                 | >5.5 ± 0.8 <sup>c</sup>   | >6.0 ± 0.3 <sup>b</sup> | >6.1 ± 0.2 <sup>a</sup> |

<sup>a</sup> Final population of three replicates below quantification limit.

<sup>b</sup> Final population of two replicates below quantification limit.

<sup>c</sup> Final population of one replicate below quantification limit.

Usaga et al., 2021



# MICROBIOLOGY

- Vegetative pathogens
  - *L. monocytogenes*, *Salmonella* spp., *E. coli* O157:H7
- Spoilage organisms
  - Lactic acid bacteria, coliform
  - Yeast & mold
- Parasites
  - Protozoa, *Trichinella*
- Viruses
- Spores not affected (*Clostridium*, *Bacillus*)

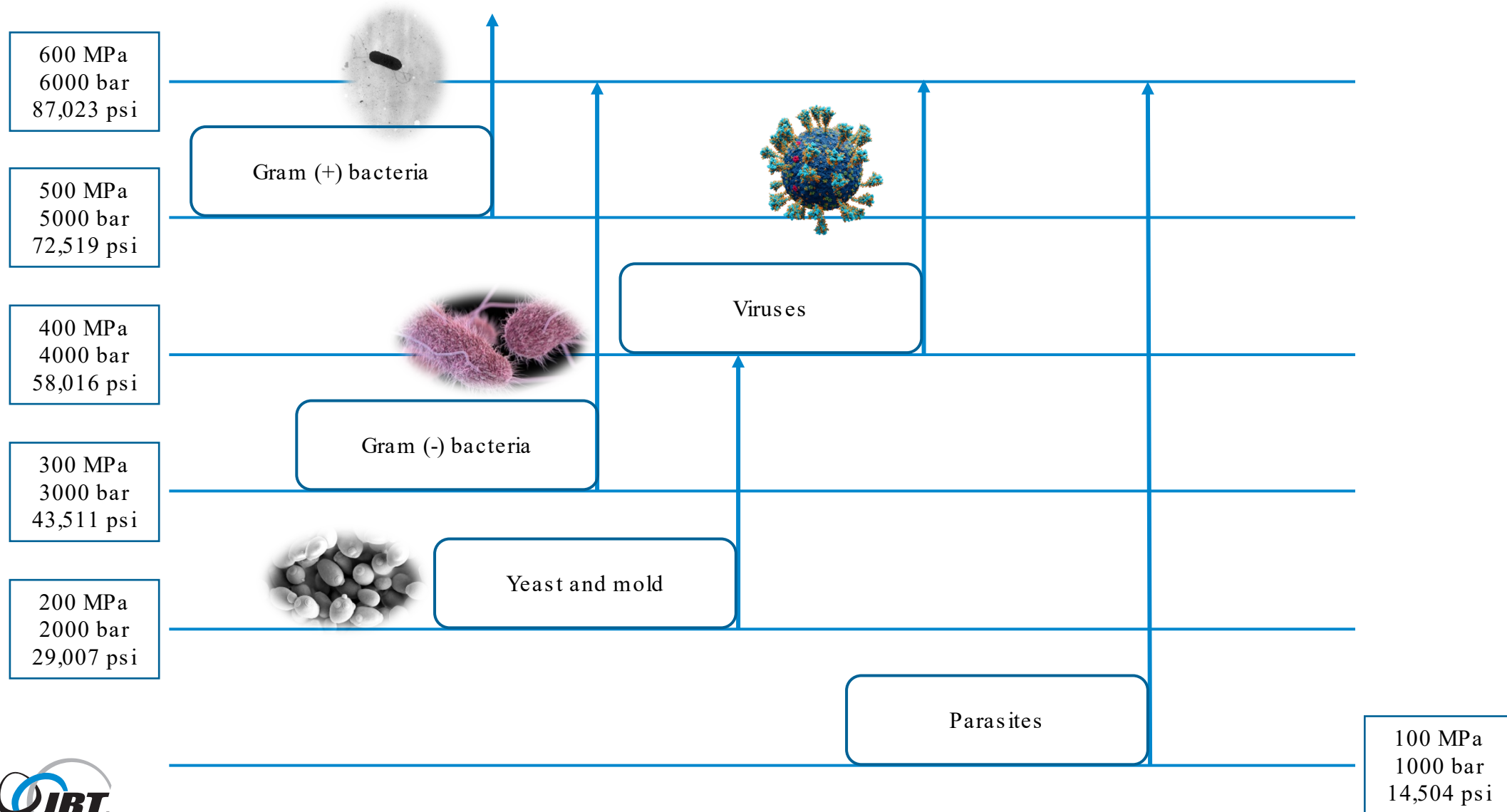
*Salmonella*



[www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

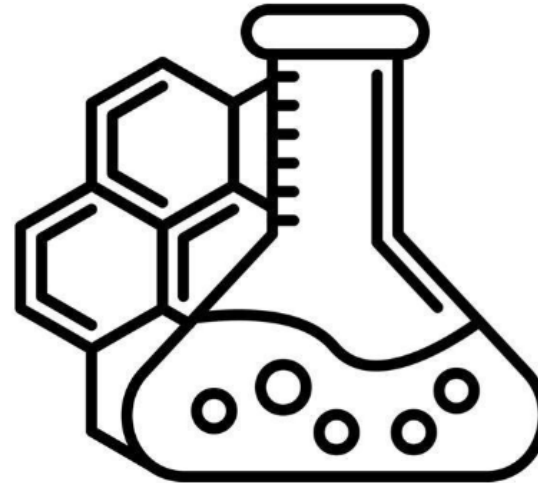


# MICROBIOLOGY



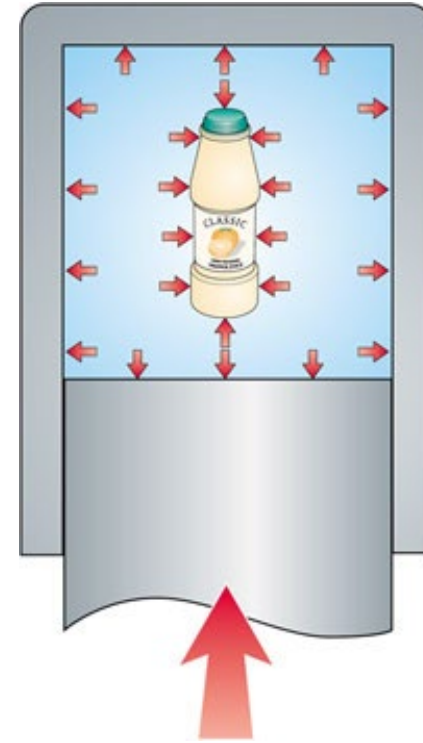
# FORMULATION

- HPP conditions for food safety/shelf life affected by
  - pH
  - Brix/ water activity
  - Food matrix/ ingredients
- Typical HPP process conditions
  - 80-87kpsi (5500-6000 bar) for 90-180 seconds



# PACKAGING – THE BASICS

- Flexible & elastic container
- Hermetic seal
- Limited headspace



# Pathogenic protozoa

| Organism                       | Outbreaks  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i>  | Foodborne: milk, apple cider, fresh produce<br>Non-foodborne: water, live animals, infected individuals        |
| <i>Cyclospora cayetanensis</i> | Foodborne: berries, basil, cilantro, salad mix<br>Non-foodborne: water, infected individuals                   |
| <i>Giardia lamblia</i>         | Foodborne: oysters, milk, fresh produce<br>Non-foodborne: water, infected individuals                          |
| <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>       | Foodborne: undercooked meat, shellfish, milk<br>Non-foodborne: water, soil, animal feces, infected individuals |

# HPP and parasitic protozoa

| Organism                 | Product   | Results   | Ref                  |
|--------------------------|---|---|----------------------|
| Cryptosporidium parvum   | Apple juice (pH 3.69)<br>Orange juice (pH 3.93) | Oocyst infectivity eliminated by HPP at 80,000 psi for $\geq 60$ sec hold           | Slifko et al., 2000  |
|                          | Oysters   | Oocyst infectivity reduced by 93% at 80,000 psi for 180 sec hold                    | Collins et al., 2005 |
| Toxoplasma gondii        | Raspberries                                     | Oocyst infectivity eliminated by HPP at 49,312 psi (340 MPa) for $\geq 60$ sec hold | Lindsay et al., 2008 |
|                          | Buffer solution                                 | Oocyst infectivity eliminated by HPP at 49,312 psi (340 MPa) for $\geq 60$ sec hold | Lindsay et al., 2005 |
|                          | Pork  | Tissue cyst infectivity eliminated at 43,511 psi (300 MPa) for $\geq 30$ sec hold   | Lindsay et al., 2006 |
| Encephalitozoon cuniculi | Apple cider                                     | Spore infectivity eliminated in all samples at 49,457 psi (345 MPa) for 60 sec hold | Jordan et al., 2005  |

# Conclusion

- Parasitic protozoa are an emerging pathogen category for beverages
- High pressure processing is widely used in high acid juice products to eliminate spoilage and pathogenic bacteria
- Limited evidence has shown HPP capable of eliminating infectivity of some pathogenic protozoa in high acid juice products



We are

