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1	Comparison of ATP Values on Vegetables Cutting Boards before
2	and after Alcohol Disinfection
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#### 8 Abstract

<sup>9</sup> Sanitary control of cutting boards in the kitchen is important to prevent food poisoning. To

<sup>10</sup> preventing secondary and tertiary contamination of food poisoning bacteria, it is necessary to

<sup>11</sup> know the hygiene status of cooking utensils. Therefore, in this study, we compared the values

<sup>12</sup> after cooking, washing, and spraying 70

13

14 Index terms— ATP wiping test, cutting board, hygiene education, double wash.

### 15 1 Introduction

are should taken when cleaning vegetable cutting boards, as compared to meat and fish cutting boards, it may
not be possible to wash them carefully due to the lack of sliminess 1). In this study, we used the ATP test
and microbial test to compare the ATP value and the number of microbial bacteria immediately after cooking,
washing, and spraying 70% alcohol on cutting boards for vegetables. The ATP value is preferably 100 or less,
and the number of microbial bacteria is preferably free. We reported the results of the actual ATP test and the

21 microbiological test.

### 22 **2 II.**

#### <sup>23</sup> 3 Materials and Methods

# <sup>24</sup> 4 a) Kitchen vegetable cutting board

The twelve vegetables cutting board prepared in the kitchen were stored in the sterilization storage the day before cooking. Cooking done in two places, and six cutting boards used for each.

# <sup>27</sup> 5 b) ATP inspection procedure

Each of the twelve cooks carried a vegetable cutting board for the vegetable of their work and brought it to the cooking table. Still, the inspector always performed an ATP inspection before using vegetables with a cutting board. Then, each cook finished the work, washes the cutting board firmly with detergent and sponge, rinse with running water for 30 seconds or more. Then, each cook repeated this process twice (as same as the last report 1)
). The inspector performed an ATP inspection after using vegetable with a cutting board, again. Then, each cook sprayed 70% alcohol on the cutting board after washing. At last, the inspector performed an ATP inspection after using vegetables with a kitchen cutting board. The ATP test kit used manufactured by KIKKOMAN.

# <sup>35</sup> 6 c) Stamp test inspection procedure

Five types of stamp test (General bacteria, Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, Salmonella, Vibrio parahaemolyticus) used. The stamp test conducted by the inspector at the same time as the ATP. The stamp

test was colony-counted after culturing in an incubator at 38 degrees for three days. The stamp test by MISSUI.

### <sup>39</sup> 7 d) Statistical processing

The results obtained compared using statistical methods. The data statistically processed, was subjected to an F test to determine whether to use a parametric test or nonparametric test. When there is no difference in the F test, the presence or absence of a significant difference confirmed using the student t-test with or without a correspondence. If there was a difference in the F test, the presence or absence of a significant difference was confirmed using the Wilcoxon test with a pair or the Mann-Whitney test without correlation.

45 III.

#### 46 8 Results

a) ATP value results before and after alcohol disinfection Tables ?? and 2 show the results of ATP wiping tests
on vegetables cutting board before and after alcohol disinfection. The ATP value was statistically significantly
lower after weaking then often acching. However, the ATP value did not fell below 100. The ATP value after 70%

lower after washing than after cooking. However, the ATP value did not fall below 100. The ATP value after 70%
 alcohol spraying was 100 or less. The ATP value was statistically significantly lower after 70% alcohol spraying

51 than after cooking.

### <sup>52</sup> 9 b) Stamp test results before and after alcohol disinfection

Tables 3,4,5,6,7,8.9.10.11 and 12 show the results of ATP wiping tests on vegetables cutting board before and after alcohol disinfection. The result of common bacteria, Staphylococcus aureus and Vibrio parahaemolyticus was that microorganisms could be present on the cutting board even after 70% alcohol spraying. However, the number of microorganisms reduced compared to after cooking. In the case of E. Coli and Salmonella, the number

number of microorganisms reduced compared to after cooking. In the case of E. Coli and of microorganisms decreased statistically significantly after spraying with 70% alcohol.

#### 58 10 Discussion

On cutting boards for vegetables, hygiene tests performed on the ATP value and the number of microorganisms. 59 For the microbiological test, a selective medium of general bacteria, Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, 60 Salmonella, and Vibrio parahaemolyticus used. The ATP level and the number of microorganisms decreased 61 after washing as compared with after cooking. Furthermore, after alcohol spraying, the ATP level, the number 62 of E. Coli, and the number of Salmonella bacteria decreased statistically significantly. However, the bacteria did 63 not disappear. Microorganisms are more likely to grow if they are moist, at the right temperature, and hove 64 nutrients. If the cutting board is left unattended after cooking, it may be necessary to wash repeatedly and spray 65 it with alcohol before use. The ATP test can show invisible microorganisms on the spot with visible numbers 66 1,2,3,4). Therefore, it is used in many places and is useful for hygiene education and food poisoning prevention 67 5,6,7,8). Although it takes time, it is useful for hygiene education to know the condition of food poisoning 68 69 bacteria by conduction microbiological tests. 70 ν.

#### 71 **11 Conclusions**

As a result of the ATP test and microbiological test performed on the cutting board for vegetables, there are surviving bacteria that even after spraying 70% alcohol, so spray 70% alcohol firmly, and the cutting board left for a while is washed repeatedly and sprayed with alcohol before cooking. We think it's better to use it.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Comparison of ATP Values on Vegetables Cutting Boards before and after Alcohol Disinfection

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	Table 1. ATP test value and statistical processing			
	No alcohol treatment A			
	For vegetables Before washing After washing After washing After alcohol			
	1	176205	863	8
	2	909793	68	6
	3	6543	39	3
	4	15	42	4
	5	38244	283	2
	6	14200	5790	5
	Average value	190833.3	1180.8	1
Year 2020	?? Student-t* F test Wilcoxon F test Student-t*	358322.3 P0.046*	<sup>E</sup> P=0.0001** 2279.9 P=0.0001*	≮* 2
2	Wilcoxon	*Paired Student-	t test * $P < 0.05$ , ** $P < 0.01 P = 0.01$	:0.0
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sue				
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sion				ļ
Ι				ļ
D D	Student-t <sup>*</sup> Wilcoxon		P=0.028*	
D D				ļ
)				ļ
(		*Paired Student-	t test * P<0.05, ** P<0.01	
Medica	al			ļ
Re-	**			ļ
search				ļ
	l For vegetables Before washing After washing 1 2	298 110 2 8 10 3 22	3 4 50 0 No alcohol treatment	A
Jour-		JU 110 2 0 10 0 -		1
nal				ļ
of				1
01	5	7	42	4
	6	8	42 1	 1
	o Average value	$\circ$ 65.5	27.7	$\frac{1}{2}$
	??	65.5 115.1	43.3	2 1
			43.3	4 0
	F test Student t*	P=0.016*		U
	Student-t*	D 0.040		Т
	Wilcoxon	P=0.249		Ц
	_			0
	F test		P=0.0001**	l
	Student-t*			l
	Wilcoxon		P=0.046*	
		*Paired Student-t	t test * $P < 0.05$ , ** $P < 0.01$	

Figure 1: Table 3

	No alcohol treatment		Alcohol treatment	
For vegetables Before washing		After washing After	r alcohol	
1	14	3	3	0
2	3	3	3	2
3	6	1	1	0
4	23	0	0	0
5	30	30	30	0
6	3	0	0	0
Average value	13.2	6.2	6.2	0.3
??	11.3	11.8	11.8	0.8
F test	P = 0.463		P=0.0001**	
$Student-t^*$	P=0.110			
Wilcoxon			P=0.043*	
F test		P=0.000	1**	
$Student-t^*$				
Wilcoxon P=0.028*		*		
*Paired Student-t test * P< $0.05$ , ** P< $0.01$				

Figure	2:	Table 4
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 $\mathbf{5}$ 

 $\mathbf{4}$ 

No alcohol treatment		Alcohol treatment		
For vegetables Before washing After washing After washing After alcohol				
1	7	1	1	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	21	11	11	0
4	16	4	4	4
5	200	0	0	0
6	60	0	0	0
Average value	50.7	2.7	2.7	0.7
??	76.1	4.4	4.4	1.6
F test	P=0.0001**		$P=0.0001^{**}$	
Student-t*				
Wilcoxon	P=0.043*		P = 0.075	
F test	P=0.0001**			
Student-t*				
Wilcoxon		P = 0.043	<b>}</b> *	
	*Paired Student-t test *	P < 0.05, *	* P<0.01	

Figure 3: Table 5

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Year 2020 15

9

Year 2020 2

Figure 5: Table 9

#### $\mathbf{7}$

Comparison of ATP Values on Vegetables Cutting Boards before and after Alcohol Disinfection	1
No alcohol treatment	
En anatables Defense anabian After anabian	

For vegetables Before washing After washing			
1	378	0	
2	3	2	
3	8	0	
4	25	0	
5	1	5	
6	43	0	
Average value	76.3	1.2	
??	148.6	2.0	
F test	$P=0.0001^{**}$		
$Student-t^*$			
Wilcoxon	P = 0.075		
Table 11 Number of Vibrio parahaemolyticus on cutting board 1. and statistical Student-t* Wilcoxon *Pair			

processing result No alcohol treatment

Table 12 Number of Vibrio parahaemolyticus on cutting board 2. and statistical

processing result

For vegetables Before washing After washing 1 192 31 2 40 0 3 0 0 4 0 40 5 0 100 6 28 3 Average value 43.3

?? Student-t<br/>\* ${\rm F}$ test Wilcoxon  ${\rm F}$ test Student-t<br/>\*~74.8\*Paired Student-t<br/> test \* ${\rm P}{<}0.05,$ \*\* ${\rm P}{<}0.01$ 38.8 Wilcoxon

Figure 6: Table 7

 $\mathbf{10}$ 

Figure 7: Table 10

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