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Improvement in shelf-life of pizza ingredients by the  
development of edible food packaging in vending machines  
sector

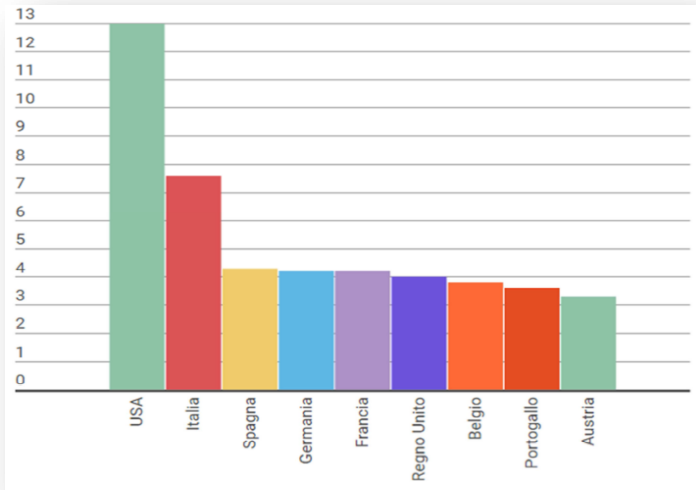
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Co-Tutor: Prof. Patrizia Fava

PhD Coordinator: Prof. Alessandro Ulrici

30/11/2018

# Pizza and vending machine sector



( <http://www.truenumbers.it/numeri-pizza/>)

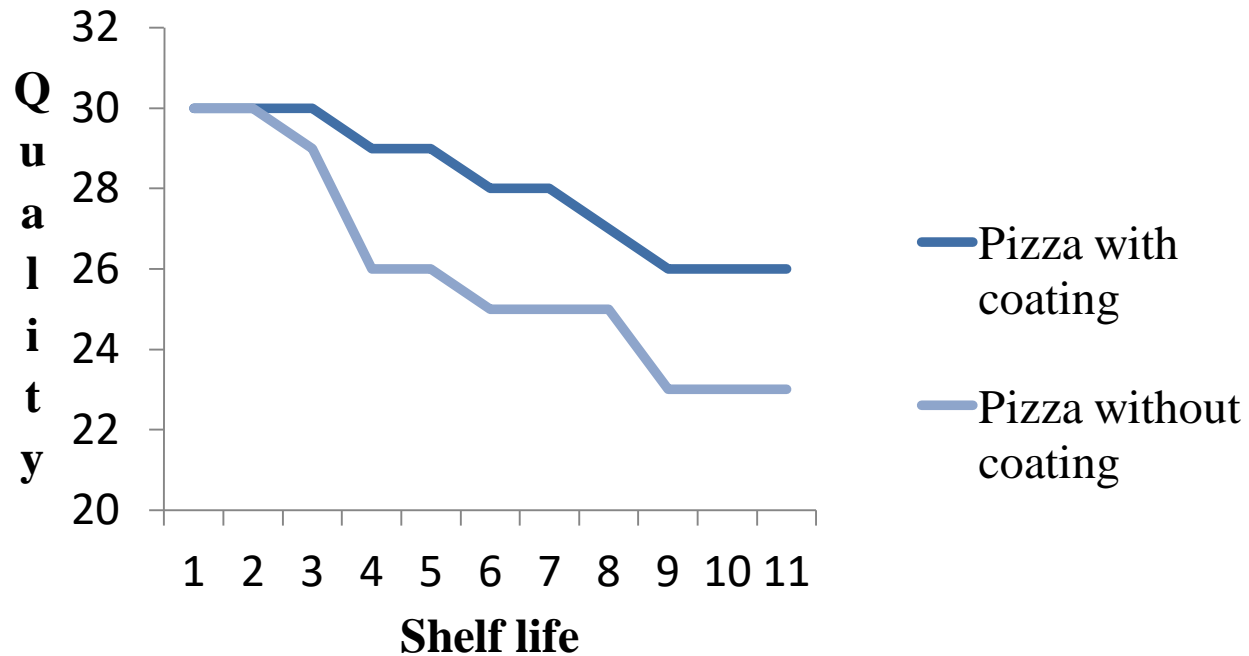


*The automatic distribution sector is worth more than EUR 400 billion in Italy with 800 million machine installed in all the peninsula*



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ntMQH0nbP0Q>

# Edible coating choice



# *Improving the shelf-life of a pizza dough in a vending machine system*

Before



After



Standard  
Recipe

- 500 g of wheat flour 00
- 250 g of wheat flour 0
- 500 mL of water (37 °C),
  - 15 g of NaCl, and
  - 1,5 g of fresh yeast



C: control dough with only basic pizza recipe

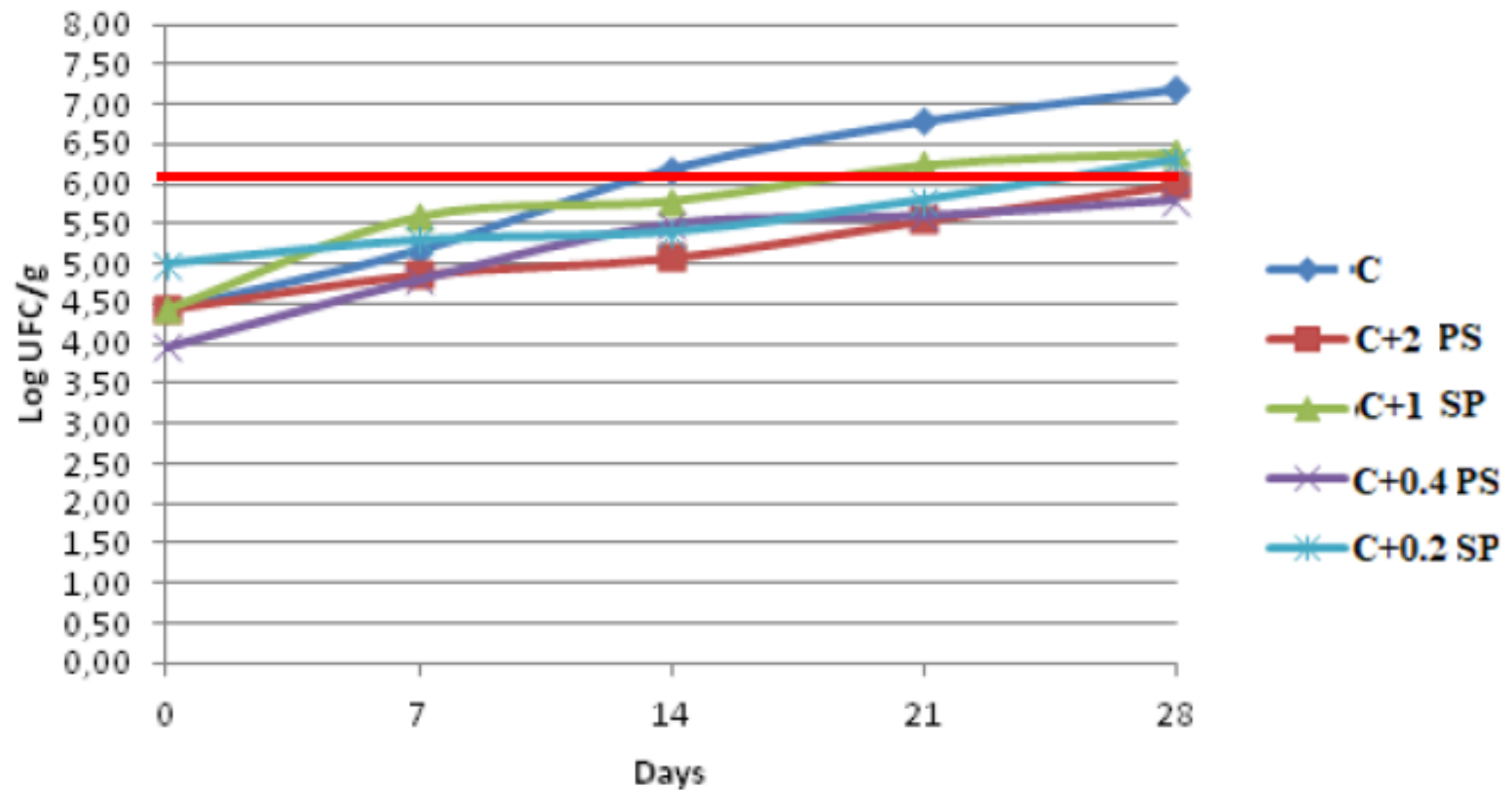
C+2PS: dough coated with pectin and potassium sorbate

C+1SP: dough coated with pectin and sodium propionate

C+0.4PS: dough with potassium sorbate as ingredients

C+0.2SP: dough with sodium propionate as ingredients

## Mesophilic Aerobic Bacteria



C: control dough with only basic pizza recipe

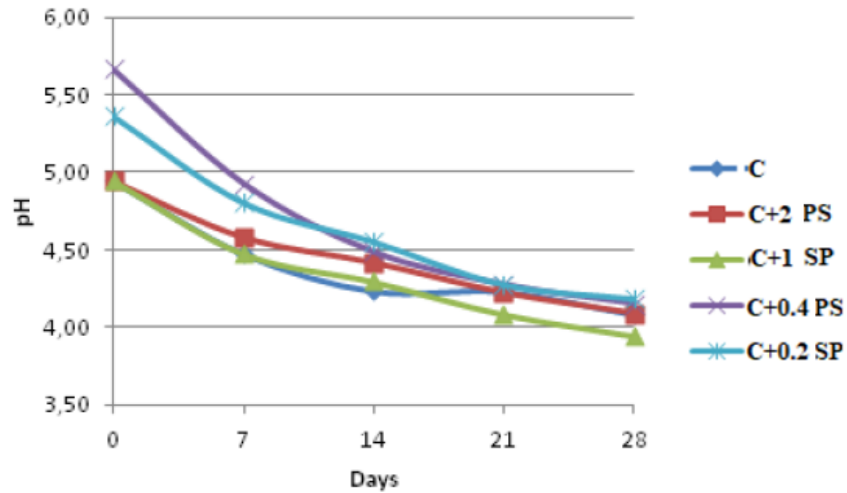
C+2PS: dough coated with pectin and potassium sorbate

C+1SP: dough coated with pectin and sodium propionate

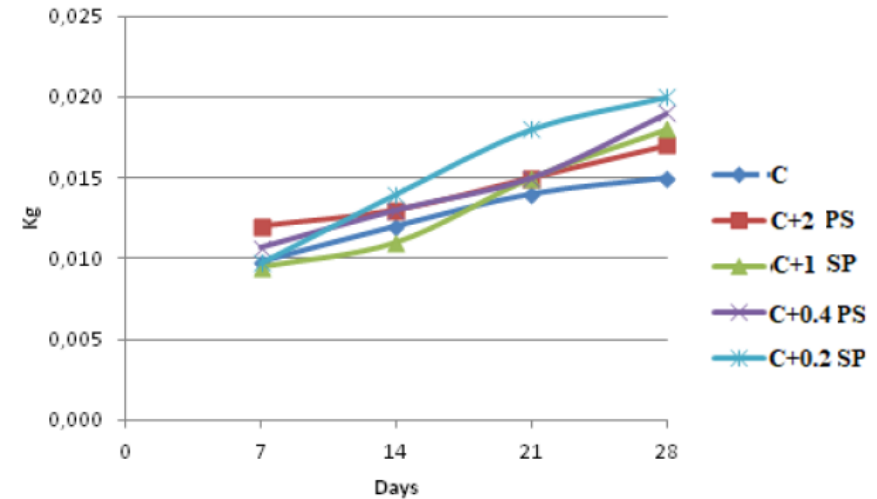
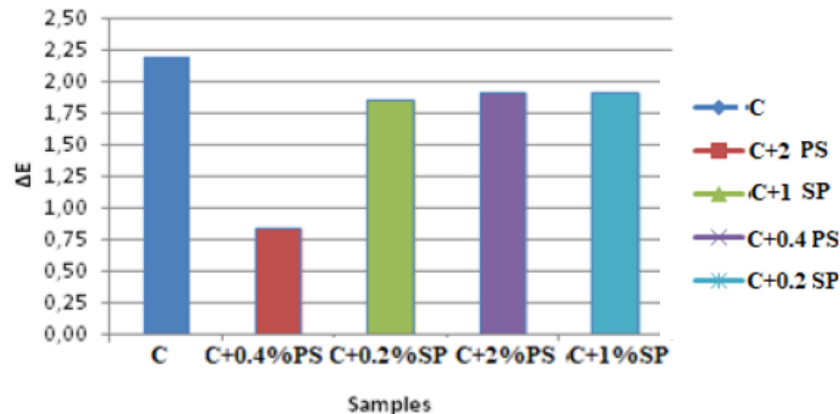
C+0.4PS: dough with potassium sorbate as ingredients

C+0.2SP: dough with sodium propionate as ingredients

pH



Texture

 $\Delta E$ 

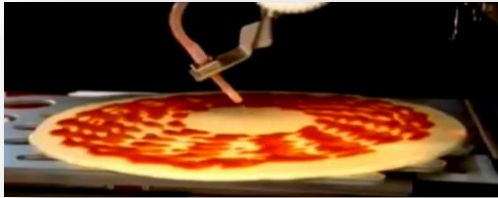
**C:** control dough with only basic pizza recipe  
**C+2PS:** dough coated with pectin and potassium sorbate  
**C+1SP:** dough coated with pectin and sodium propionate  
**C+0.4PS:** dough with potassium sorbate as ingredients  
**C+0.2SP:** dough with sodium propionate as ingredients

- The best sample was the dough containing potassium sorbate in its formulation with a **shelf-life near 1 months (C+0.4PS)**.
- C+0.4PS** had the best microbiological and physical-chemical results until the end of analysis (28 days).
- The control sample and the others had a shelf-life of 2 weeks and 3 weeks of analysis, respectively.

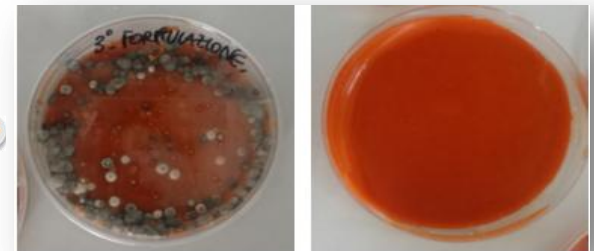


# *Effect of edible solution on shelf-life and quality of tomato sauce*

Before



After

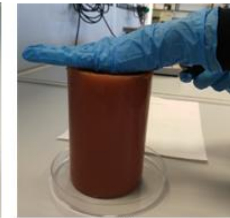




Pectin and  
agar



(A)



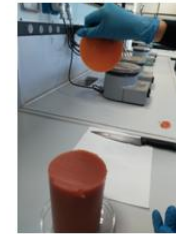
(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)



(F)

CN



C



K1%



K2%

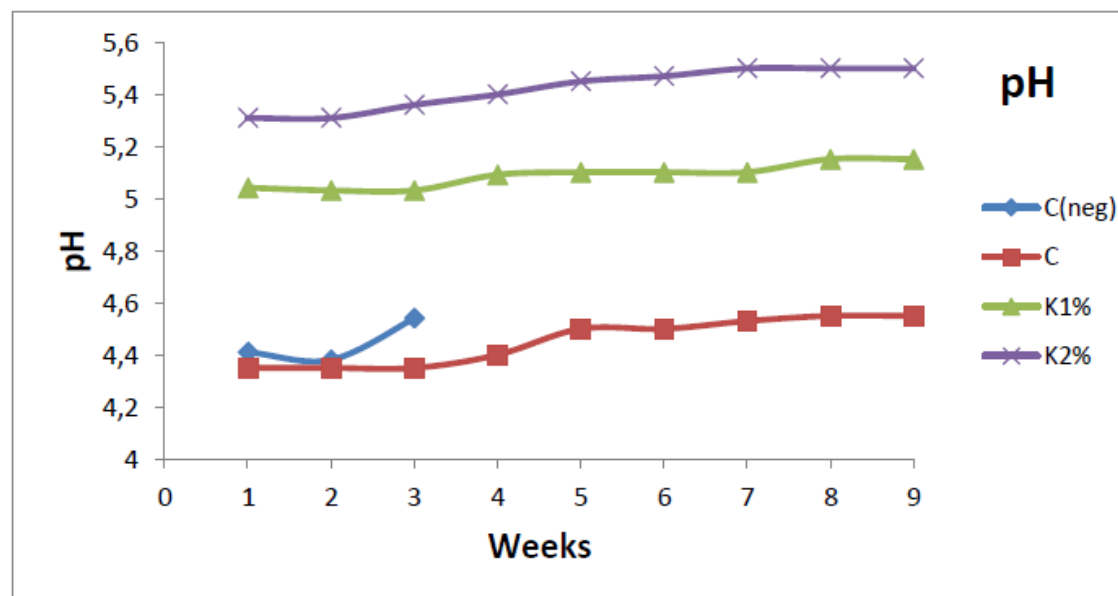
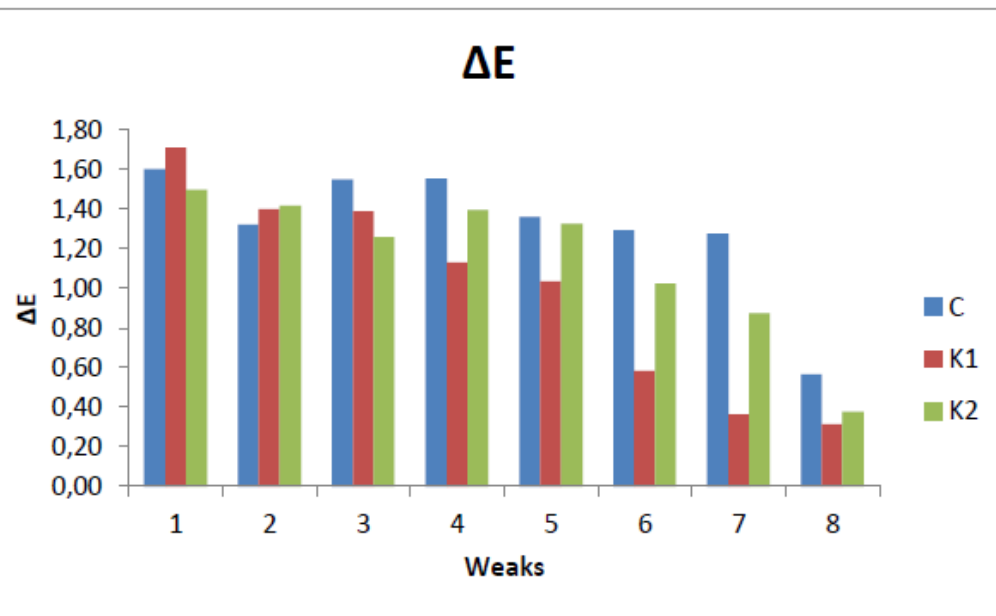


## Aerobic mesophilic values

t (weeks)	CN (CFU/g)	C (CFU/g)	K1% (CFU/g)	K2% (CFU/g)
1	$3.1 \times 10^2$	$4.5 \times 10^2$	$2.5 \times 10^2$	$6.7 \times 10^2$
2	$> 10^6$	$4.1 \times 10^2$	$1.3 \times 10^2$	$5.3 \times 10^2$
3	$> 10^6$	$1.5 \times 10^2$	$8.5 \times 10^2$	$9.5 \times 10^2$
4	$> 10^6$	$2.6 \times 10^2$	$2.4 \times 10^2$	$3.6 \times 10^2$
5	$> 10^6$	$3.4 \times 10^2$	$5.9 \times 10^2$	$4.7 \times 10^2$
6	$> 10^6$	$2.0 \times 10^2$	$5.3 \times 10^2$	$2.3 \times 10^2$
7	$> 10^6$	$4.9 \times 10^2$	$2.8 \times 10^3$	$2 \times 10^4$
8	$> 10^6$	$3.9 \times 10^3$	$2.5 \times 10^3$	$2 \times 10^3$
9	$> 10^6$	$4.5 \times 10^3$	$3 \times 10^1$	$6 \times 10^1$

## Molds values

t (weeks)	CN (CFU/g)	C (CFU/g)	K1% (CFU/g)	K2% (CFU/g)
1	$4.3 \times 10^2$	$2.3 \times 10^2$	$4.5 \times 10^2$	$2.5 \times 10^2$
2	$5.6 \times 10^2$	$6.8 \times 10^2$	$2.4 \times 10^2$	$6.4 \times 10^2$
3	$3.2 \times 10^3$	$3.1 \times 10^2$	$3.1 \times 10^2$	$1.3 \times 10^2$
4	$> 10^6$	$2.6 \times 10^2$	$6.6 \times 10^2$	$3.6 \times 10^2$
5	$> 10^6$	$4.5 \times 10^2$	$5.4 \times 10^2$	$2.4 \times 10^2$
6	$> 10^6$	$5.7 \times 10^2$	$2.7 \times 10^2$	$8.3 \times 10^2$
7	$> 10^6$	$3.6 \times 10^2$	$4.7 \times 10^2$	$2.9 \times 10^2$
8	$> 10^6$	$7.2 \times 10^3$	$8.6 \times 10^2$	$3.0 \times 10^2$
9	$> 10^6$	$3.9 \times 10^3$	$6.7 \times 10^3$	$6 \times 10^3$





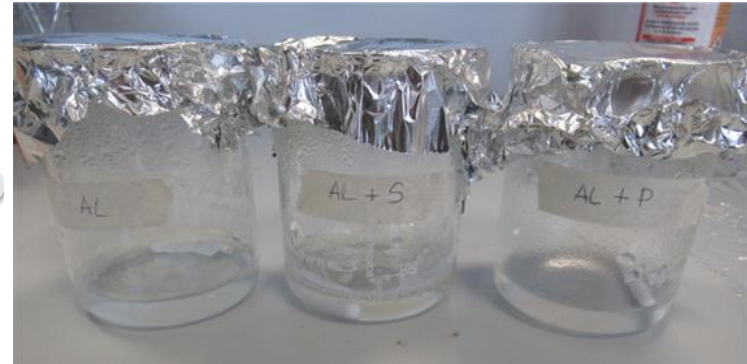
- C, K1% and K2% are able to increase the microbiological safety of the tomato sauce, preserving its organoleptic characteristics.
- The change in the texture of tomato sauce improved the storability and the handy by automatisms.
- All the treated samples proved to be suitable for the application tested until week 9

## *Alternative systems to improve the shelf-life of cheese pasta filata per pizza*



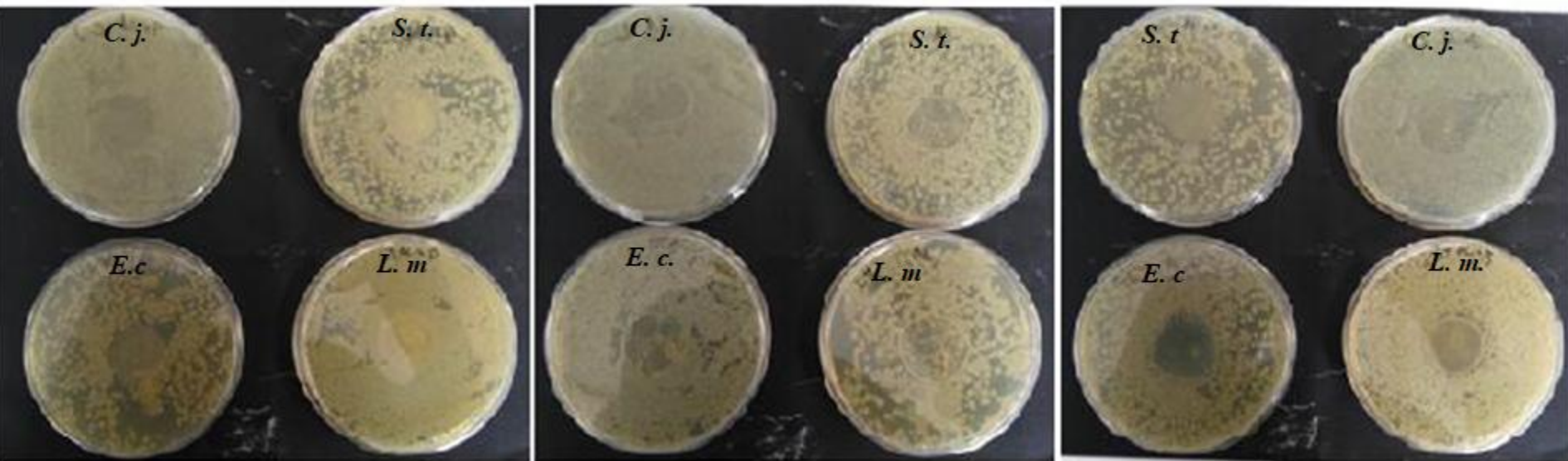
- *In vitro* test to determine the antimicrobial effect of coatings against bacteria responsible of food-borne;
- *In vivo* test for the determination of the shelf-life of coated mozzarella samples
- Comparison between the best sample and the mozzarella sample actually presented in Vending machine





- "AL" coating with sodium alginate
- "ALP" sodium alginate coating and potassium sorbate;
- "ALS" sodium alginate coating with sodium propionate;

## *In vitro* test



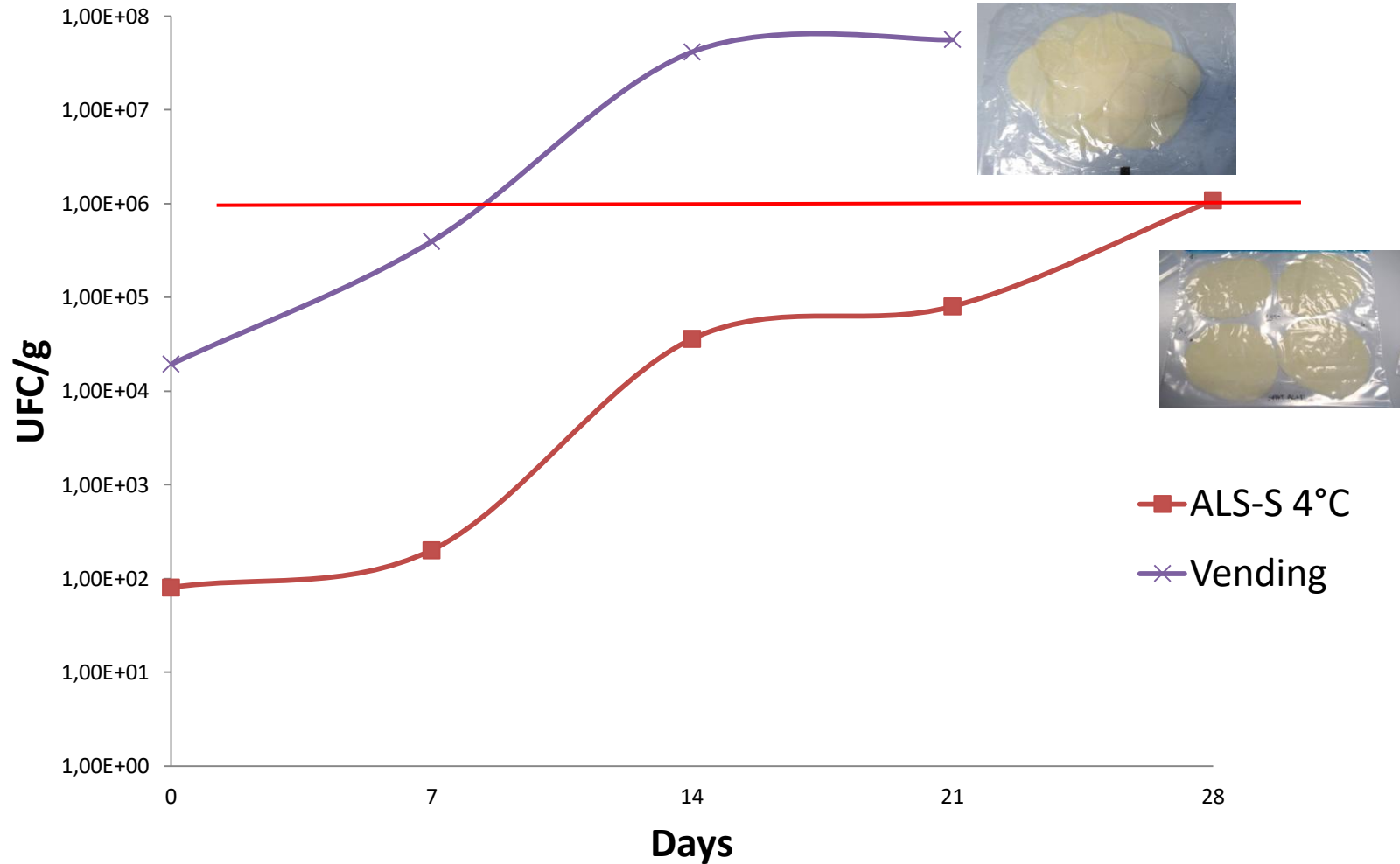
ALP coatings;

AL coating

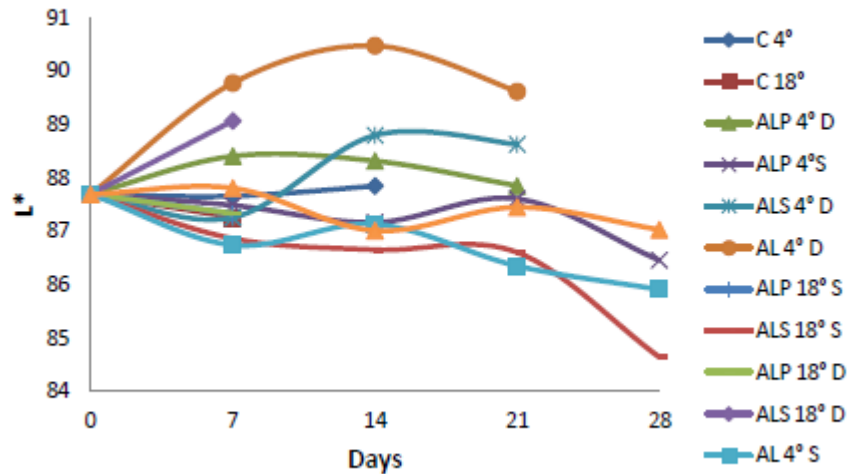
ALS Coating



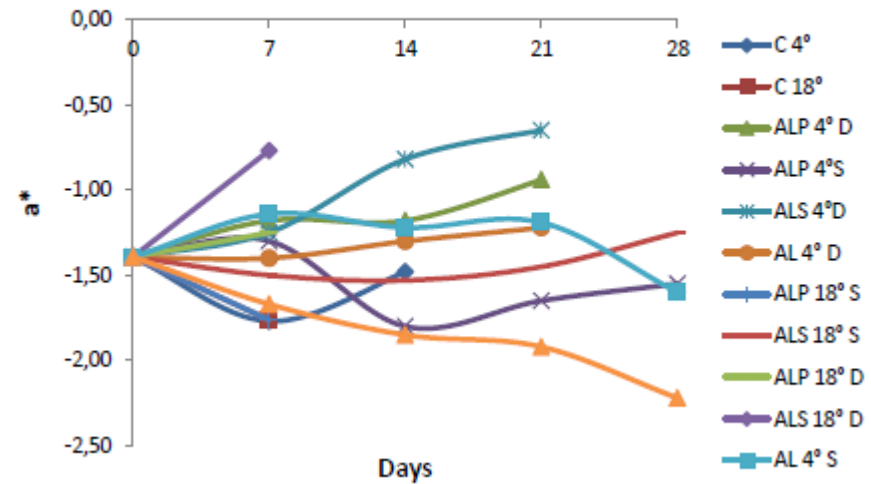
## Microbiological comparison



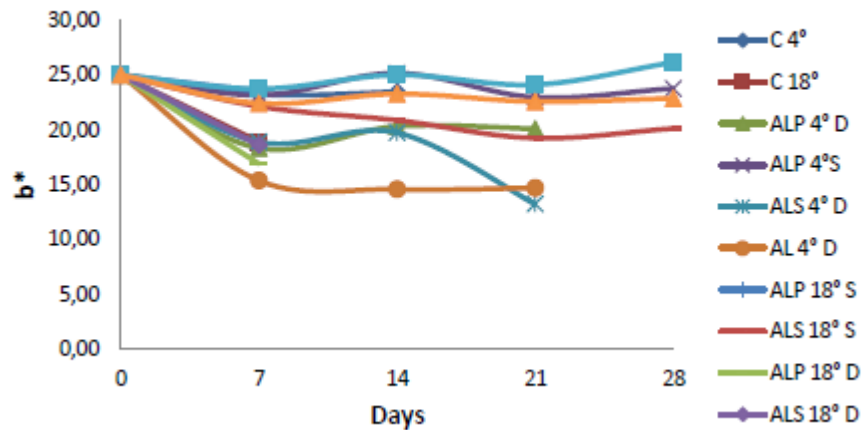
## Lightness



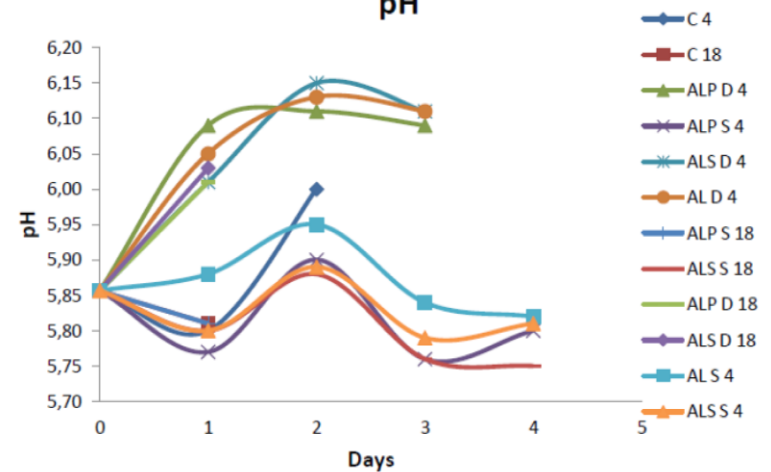
## Redness



## Yellowness



pH



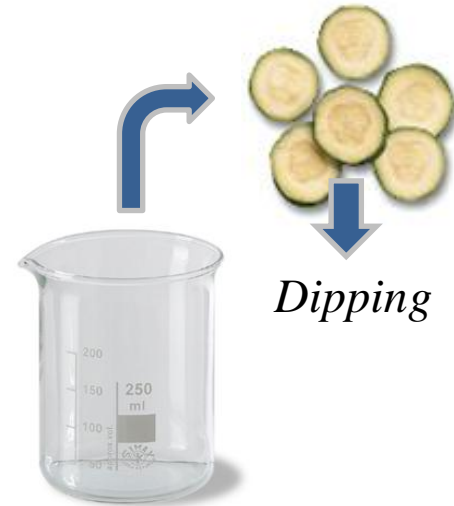
- The best formulation was ALS-S4°C which preserve the food for all the duration of the analysis (4 weeks).
- This result was highlighted by *in vitro* microbiological test
- The best coated Pasta filata cheese had shelf-life higher of 2 weeks than the product currently used in the Vending Machine
- The best application method for the cheese product was the brushing method to maintain an adequate consistency (The dipping technique was unsuitable because it changed the texture)

## *Application of edible coatings to improve shelf-life of "ready to use" zucchini*



- *In vitro* test where the antimicrobial effect of coating was tested against the main bacteria responsible of food-borne
- *In vivo* test for the determination of the shelf-life through the microbiological and chemical physical analysis

Low methoxil pectin  
Glicerol  
Potassium sorbate



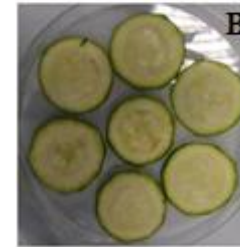
Drying phase



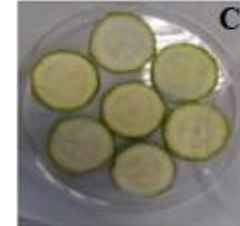
Under vacuum  
phase



X % of  
sorbate  
potassium

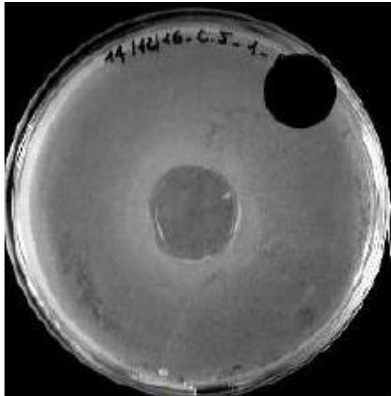


Y% of  
sorbate  
potassium

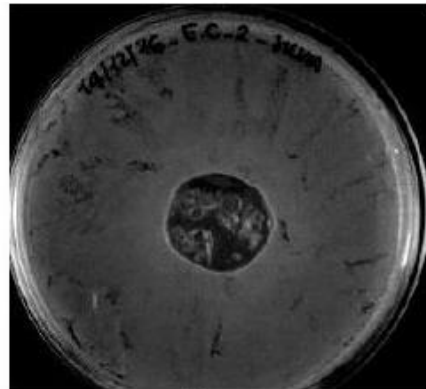


zucchini  
control

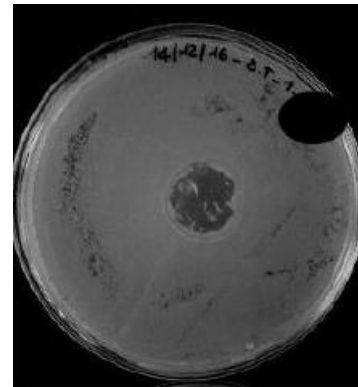
## *In vitro* test



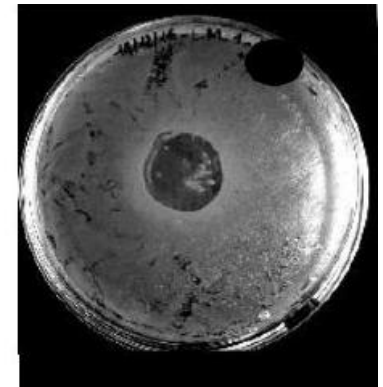
*Campylobacter  
jejuni*



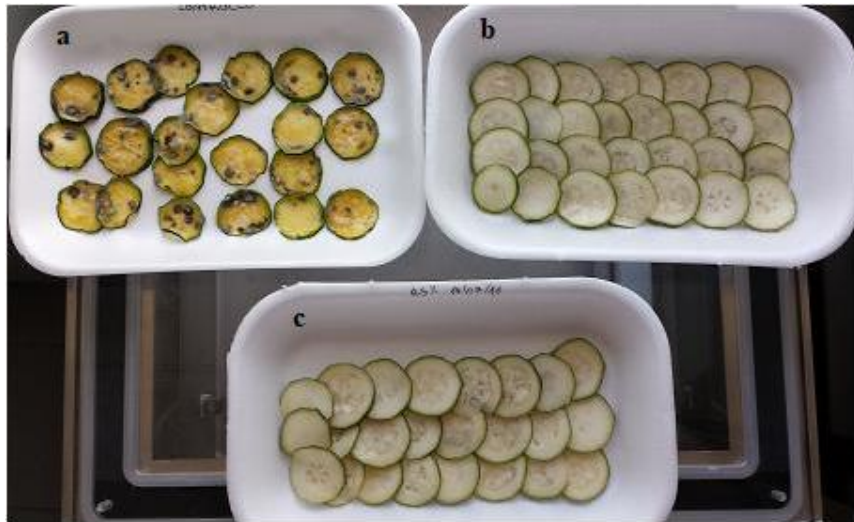
*Listeria  
monocytogenes*



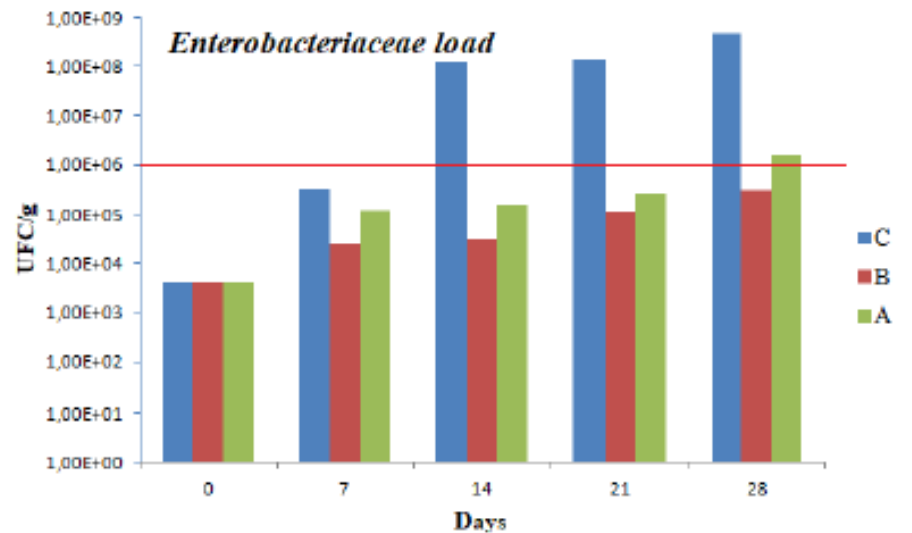
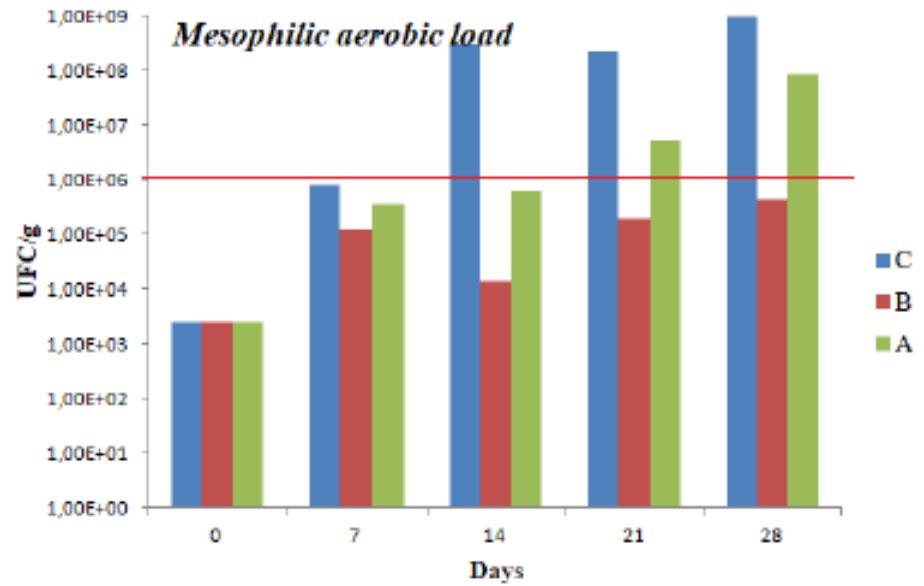
*Salmonella  
tiphymurium*

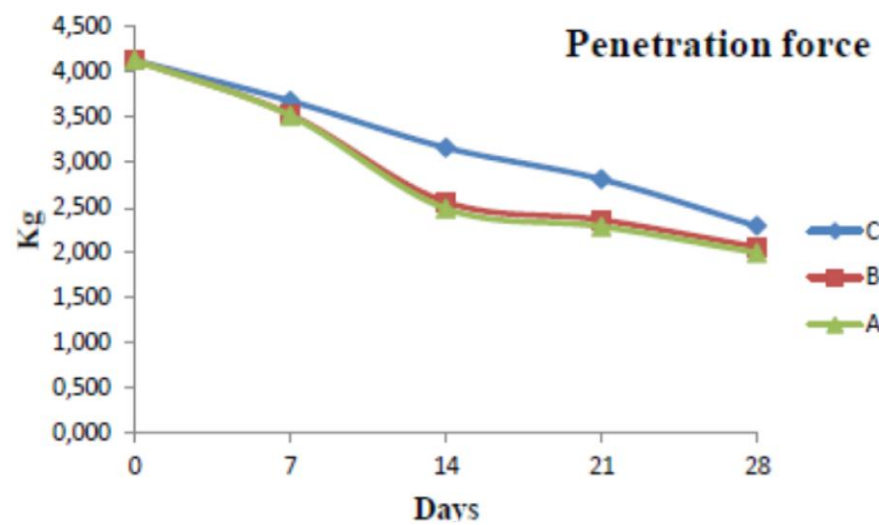
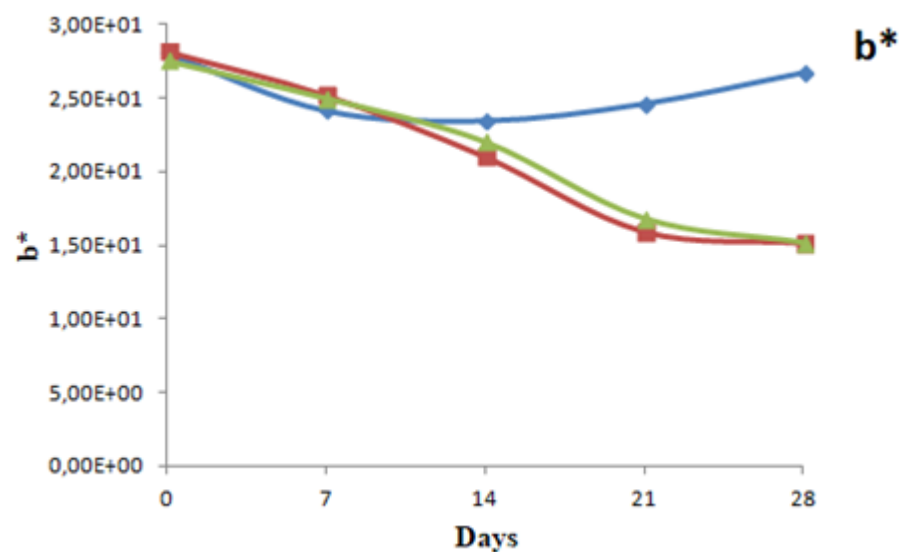
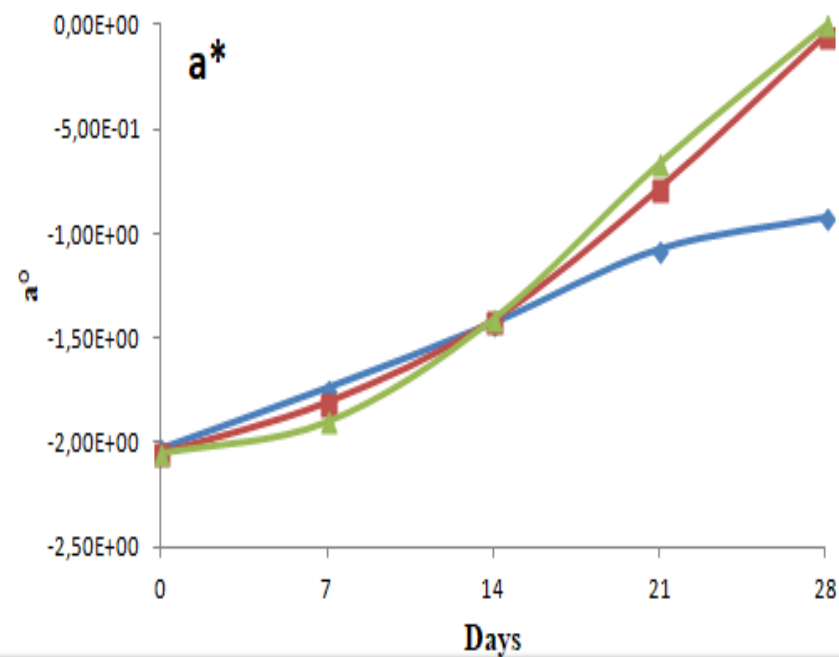
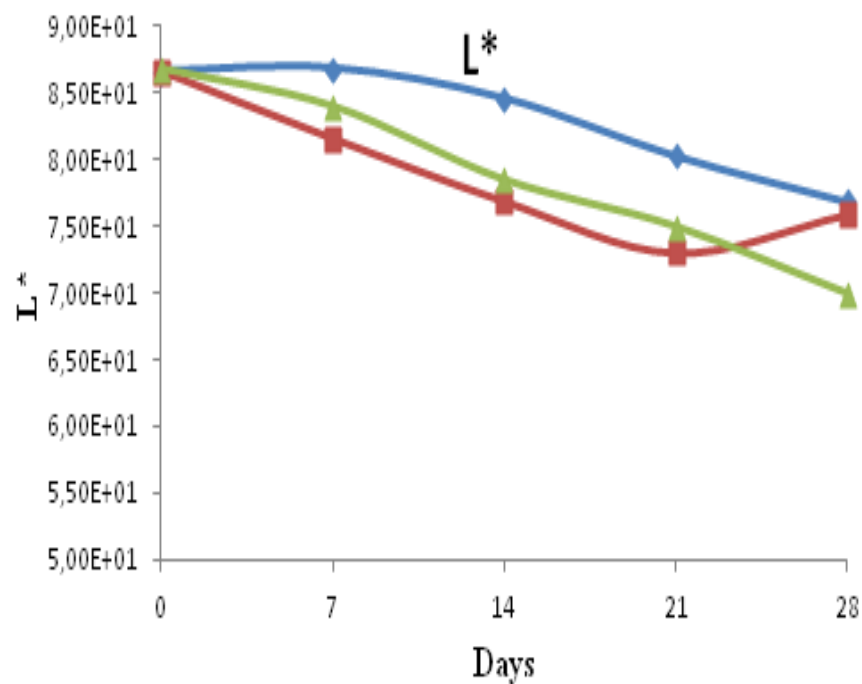


*Escherichia coli*



A: X% of PS  
B: Y% of PS  
C: Control







- The use of pectin with addition of potassium sorbate was able to delay the growth of microorganisms in the treated zucchini respect at the control sample.
- In *vitro* analysis demonstrated that the coating was able to contrast the main microorganisms responsible of foodborne such as *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Listeria monocytogenes*. *Campylobacter jejuni*, would be inhibited at higher percentage of potassium sorbate.
- The coating showed little ability in colorimetric and consistency characteristics.

**THANK YOU**

**GRACIAS**  
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**TASHAKKUR ATU**  
**YAQHANYELAY**  
**SUKSAMA**  
**EKHMET**  
**GRAZIE**  
**MEHRBANI**  
**PALDIES**  
**BOLZIN**  
**MERCI**

**CHALTU**  
**YUSPAGADATAM**  
**TINGKI**  
**SPASSIBO**  
**NUHUN**  
**SNACHALHUYA**  
**WABEEJA**  
**MATTEKA**  
**HUI**  
**UNALCHEESH**  
**ATTO**  
**ANHA**  
**SPASIBO**  
**DENKAUJA**  
**NENACHALHYA**  
**MAHETAI**  
**MINMONCHAR**  
**MAAKE**  
**KOMAPSUMNIDA**  
**LAH**  
**FAKARUE**  
**AGUYJE**  
**GOZAIMASHITA**  
**EFCHARISTO**  
**HERASTANHY**  
**GAEJTHO**  
**TAVTAPUCH**  
**MEDAWAGSE**  
**BAIKA**  
**YUSPAGADATAM**