

AIT Research



Pulsed ultraviolet-light technology and ecoinnovations for safeguarding consumer health and fragile seafood industry from norovirus outbreaks

Mr. Gustavo Fehrenbach^{1*}, Dr Mark Lynch¹, Dr Eoghan Clifford², Mr. Frank Carter³, Prof. Neil Rowan¹

¹Bioscience Research Institute, Athlone Institute of Technology, Dublin Road, Athlone, Co. Westmeath.

² Engineering and informatics, National University of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland.

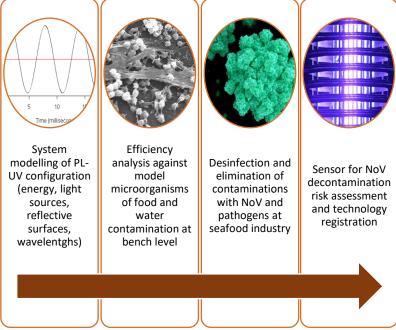
³ Wild Atlantic Shellfish Ltd, Sligo, Ireland.

*Corresponding Author: gfehrenbach@research.ait.ie

Introduction

Contamination of water and food are responsible by many outbreaks and deaths worldwide, caused by failures in production, ineffective disinfection techniques, proximity to sources of contamination, and human intervention on environment. Norovirus (NoV) is a virus associated with water contamination and commonly related with foodborne illness, causing acute self-limiting gastroenteritis. In Ireland, the detection of NoV at plant level result in a shutdown of operations for several days and a process of depuration, analysis and final inspection. Literature has confirmed that there is no effective mitigation technology currently deployed that eliminates this virus in contaminated seafood, where the globally annual cost estimated for treating infected patients reaches \$60 billion¹. Pulsed ultraviolet-light (PLUV) is a clean and non-residue technique, recognized by FDA as safe for use on processing and handling of foods, and is environmental friendly. This technique delivers light pulsed in broad spectrum delivering up to 10 pulses per second of highly efficient energy accumulated in capacitors^{2,3}. The aims of this PhD project are the development of new pulsed light-ultraviolet technology and ecoinovations to improve the productive chain of seafood in Ireland and worldwide, reducing NoV outbreaks, ensuring the microbiological quality of products and food safety.

Systematic review Analysis of key parameters governing PL-UV usage Establish efficacy of sensor for determining microbial bioburden in seafood depuration Risk assessment model for informing policy and decision making Submit PhD thesis, publish papers and register patents



Expected results





References

1 BARTSCH, S.M., LOPMAN, B.A., OZAWA, S., HALL, A.J., LEE, B.Y. Global economic burden of norovirus gastroenteritis. PLoS ONE, 2016. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0151219 2 ROWAN, N.J., VALDRAMIDIS, V.P., GÓMEZ-LÓPEZ, V.M. A review of quantitative methods to describe efficacy of pulsed light generated inactivation data that embraces th occurrence of viable but non culturable state microorganisms. Trends in Food Science & Technology, 2015. doi:10.1016/j.tifs.2015.03.006

3 GARVEY, M., ROWAN, N.J. Pulsed UV as a potential surface sanitizer in food production processes to ensure consumer safety, Current Opinion in Food Science, 2019. doi: 10.1016/j.cofs.2019.03.003



