Evaluation of Chemical and Microbial Spoilage of Chicken Fillet Coated with Chitosan, Ginger Essential Oil (*Zingiber officinale*) and Medlar concentrate (*Mespilus germanica* L.) during refrigerated storage

Fahimeh Tooryan$, Mohamad Reza Amiri$^2$

1- Assistant Professor, Department of Food Hygiene, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Special Modern Technologies, Amol, Iran

* Corresponding author (f.tooryan@ausmt.ac.ir)

2- MSc. Student, Department of Food Sciences, Faculty of Agriculture, Khazar University of Higher Education, Mahmoudabad, Iran

Abstract

Lipid oxidation and microbial growth are the most important factors affecting the quality and corrosivity of the meat in refrigerated storage conditions. In this study, the effect of using chitosan, Medlar concentrate, ginger essential oil alone and in combination with each other on improving the quality and shelf life of chicken meat kept in the refrigerator was investigated. 8 groups in this study during 12 days were stored at refrigerator and Microbial (aerobic mesophilic & Psychotrophic Plate count) and chemical (PV, TBA, TVB-N) and sensory parameters were measured at days 0, 4, 8 and 12. Total phenol and reducing power tests were also performed to evaluate the antioxidant properties. Based on the results of GC/MS, the major compounds of ginger essential oil were $\alpha$-Zingiberene (36.54%), $\beta$-Sesquiphellandrene (16.45%) and trans-$\gamma$-Cadinene (10.27%) were formed. The results of this study showed that the chitosan-coated treatment containing 2% ginger essential oil and medlar concentrate, decreased the microbial parameters significantly ($P<0.05$) as compared to control group during the storage period ($P<0.05$). The oxidation indices of chicken meat samples had significantly fewer changes ($P<0.05$), had the strongest antioxidant and sensory effect on other groups during storage. The results of microbiological, chemical and sensory analysis of this study showed that the effect of chitosan coating containing 2% ginger essential oil and medlar concentrate was effective in increasing the shelf life and quality of chicken meat for 12 days during storage in the refrigerated condition.

Keywords

Chicken fillet
Chitosan coating
Ginger essential oils
Medlar concentrate
Spoilage

Introduction

Long-term storage of meat in the refrigerator leads to undesirable changes such as oxidation and hydrolysis of fats. These changes are due to enzymatic, chemical, and microbial activities that lead to low quality and product corruption (Fan et al., 2009). For this purpose, the use of edible coatings with natural origins with or without antimicrobial and antioxidant compounds is an effective method to maintain quality of meats such as chicken, fish, etc. (Rahmamoone, Sarabi Jamab, Javanmard Dakheli, & Bostan, 2018; Vásconez, Flores, Campos, Alvarado, & Gerschenson, 2009). Chitosan is among...
edible polysaccharide coatings resulted from chitin of hard shells such as crabs and shrimp that has antioxidant and antimicrobial and antifungal properties (Fan et al., 2009; Sathivel, 2005) and is has many applications in food industry to cover fruits and vegetables (Jianglian & Shaoying, 2013), different kinds of meat (Gennadios, Hanna, & Kurth, 1997), egg (Kim, Daeschel, & Zhao, 2008), and cheese (Duan, Park, Daeschel, & Zhao, 2007; Kanatt, Chander, & Sharma, 2008). Bazargani-Gilani, Aliakbarlu, & Tajik (2015) showed that the use of pomegranate extract and chitosan coating enriched by thyme oil increases chicken mean shelf life, decreases peroxide index, TBARs, and protein oxidation in treatment samples (Bazargani-Gilani et al., 2015).

Nowadays, the use of herbal ingredients and extracts instead of synthetic materials has been very popular. The use of natural materials such as extracts and concentrates that create desirable odor and taste in food that have antioxidant properties is increasing (Hosseini, Razavi, & Mousavi, 2009). Common medlar is found in Iran and is available in late autumn and is used in traditional medicine for different aspects such as neurons, mouth ulcers, bowel diseases, gastric ulcer, constipation treatment, etc. (Nabavi, Nabavi, Ebrahimzadeh, & Asgarirad, 2011). Also, it is reported that this fruit has antimicrobial and antioxidant properties (Qin, Kang, Zhang, Qi, & Wang, 2012). Cushnie & Lamb (2005) reported that common medlar has antimicrobial properties due to the existence of organic acids such as gallic acid as well as the presence of phenolic compounds (Cushnie & Lamb, 2005). Mamashloo, Sadeghi, Ghorbani, Alami, & Khomeiri (2012) reported antioxidant activity (80%) for common medlar (1 mg/mL) (Mamashloo et al., 2012).

Zingiber (Zingiberene officinale Rosc) is mainly cultivated in Eastern Asia and tropical regions. Zingiber is used in bakery products, spices, pickles, and sauces to create taste (Singh et al., 2008). Also, it is used in traditional medicine to treat diseases such as cough, sinusitis, sore throat, fever, and influenza (Şener et al., 2017). The antimicrobial and antifungal properties of Zingiber are reported in various studies (Şener et al., 2017; Sharma, Singh, & Ali, 2016; Singh et al., 2008). The objective of this study was to investigate the antioxidant and antimicrobial effects of chitosan, common medal extract, and Zingiber extract (2%) on chicken meat in refrigerator to increase storage time.

Materials and methods
Preparation of concentrate and essential oil
Zingiber oil was prepared from Exir Gole Sorkh in Mashhad and common medlar concentrate was prepared from the local market in Amol. Identification and analysis of Zingiber compounds were performed by GC-MS (Thermoquest Trace GC 2000 Finnigan, England). All chemicals were bought from Sigma and Merck companies.

Preparation of coating and concentrate
To prepare chitosan solution, first, acetic acid solution 1% volume was prepared (Lungu & Johnson, 2005) and then, chitosan solution 2% w/v was prepared. After complete dissolution (for a night under room temperature on magnetic stirrer), glycerol 75% was added to the solution (Lungu & Johnson, 2005) and tween 80, 0.25% (v/v) was added as emulsifier and mixed on stirrer for 30 min under room temperature (pH around 5.8) and after solution homogenization, to ensure complete dissolution of chitosan and glycerol, the solution was mixed for 15 min under a temperature of 45 °C (Lungu & Johnson, 2005). Finally, Zingiber oil 2% was added to suspension and the final suspension was homogenized with stirrer for 10 min (Yingyuad et al., 2006). Also, common medlar concentrate was diluted by adding distilled water and Brix 1.39 was prepared by Calze ophthalmic refractometer.
Preparation of chicken fillet and coating the samples
Fresh chicken meat was prepared from the market and transferred to the laboratory and filled. All fillets were washed with distilled water and placed on sterile dewatering mesh and coated for treatment in the prepared solutions through immersion. After drying, samples were packed in a zip and stored in the refrigerator with a temperature of 4 °C.

Eight treatment groups including the control sample, butylated hydroxyl toluene (BHT) sample (positive control), sample with chitosan coating, sample with Zingiber oil 0.2%, sample with chitosan coating and Zingiber oil 2%, sample with common medlar concentrate, chitosan coating sample with common medlar concentrate, and chitosan coating sample with Zingiber oil 2%, and common medlar concentrate were exposed to chemical and sensory tests in days 0, 4, 8, and 12.

Chemical tests
Measurement of total phenol concentration of common medlar
In order to examine phenolic compounds, the Folin-Ciocalteu method was used in which Folin-Ciocalteu is the reagent and gallic acid is the standard. Common medlar concentrate was dissolved in 2 mL (1400 μL of ethanol+600 μL of water) and then, distilled water, Folin-Ciocalteu reagent, and sodium carbonate were added to 500 μL of concentrate and after 2 h, optical absorption was measured by Pharmacia (LKB, Novaspec, England) at the wavelength of 730 nm (Teets & Were, 2008).

Assessment of reducing power (RP)
To carry out this test, 2.5 mL of sodium phosphate buffer and 2.5 mL of potassium ferric cyanide 1% were added to 0.03 g of the sample and they were exposed to a temperature of 50 °C for 20 min. Then, 2.5 mL of trichloroacetic acid solution 10% was added to the pipes and it was centrifuged. After that, 2.5 mL of the supernatant was mixed with 2.5 mL of distilled water and 0.5 mL of ferric chloride 0.1% and after 10 min, it was read at the wavelength of 700 nm (Huang et al., 2011).

Determination of peroxide value (PV)
For Peroxide Value (PV), fat extraction is carried out. For this purpose, 150 g of chicken fillet was homogenized adding 250 mL of chloroform with homogenizer (IKA, Germany) and was filtered and for dehydration, it was filtered by another filter that contained dry sodium sulfate. Finally, it was placed in Oven 105 °C to be dried (Pearson, 1976). To carry out peroxide test, 0.3 g of fat was mixed with 9.8 mL of chloroform-methanol; then, 0.05 mL of ammonium thiocyanate, 0.05 mL of iron chloride solution II was added to the tubes. After storage for 5 min under the room temperature, optical absorption 500 nm was read. By using the following relationship, peroxide as mEq peroxide in kg/oil was estimated.

\[ \text{Peroxide Value} = (A_s - A_b) \times m / 55.84 \times m_0 \]

Where \( A_s \): sample absorption, \( A_b \): blank absorption, \( m \): calibration curve slope, \( m_0 \): sample weight based on g, and iron atomic weight is 55.84 (Shantha & Decker, 1994).

Measurement of thiobarbituric acid (TBA)
In order to measure oxidation in samples, TBA index was carried out using (Wrolstad et al., 2005). Here, 10 g of the sample was homogenized adding 1 mL of BHT 0.1% and 20 mL of trichloroacetic acid 5%. The mixture was filtered with Watman filter paper 42 and using trichloroacetic acid, it reached 50 mL. 5 mL of the filtered fluid was added to 5 mL of thiobarbituric acid 0.02 molar. Then, it was exposed to Bonnie Marie 100 °C for 1 h. After cooling, optical absorption was read at the wavelength of 532 nm using
spectrophotometer. Blank included 5 mL of distilled water and 5 mL of thiobarbituric acid (Wrolstad et al., 2005).

Measurement of total volatile basic nitrogen (TVB-N)
To measure TVB-N, first, 10 g of chicken fillet was mixed with 10 mL of distilled water and poured into balloon containing 2 g of magnesium oxide and 30 mL of distilled water. At the steam outlet, a container containing 3% of boric acid and several drops of methyl red reagent was placed. In the end, titration was carried out with sulfuric acid 5%. Volatile bases are expressed based on mL nitrogen per 100 g of meat (Jeon, Kamil, & Shahidi, 2002).

Microbial tests
For microbial assessment, in days 1, 4, 8, and 12, 25 g of each treatment was selected for microbial test homogenized with 225 mL of peptone water 0.1% with 200 rpm for 1 min. Then, other dilutions were prepared. Aerobic mesophilic bacteria and cryogenic bacteria were counted in agar plate with incubation for 48 h/37 °C and for 10 days under 7 °C (Shavisi, Khanjari, Basti, Misaghi, & Shahbazi, 2017).

Sensory assessment
Examination of qualitative properties by performed by 10 trained experts and the samples were scored from 0 to 9. The results were expressed by 9-point hedonic scale. The assessment was based on total acceptability (color, odor and texture). Nine was the highest score and 0 was the lowest score and scores below 6 were unacceptable (Goulas & Kontominas, 2005).

Data analysis method
First, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to examine data normality with three replications and Levene test was used to examine variance equality. Then, samples were analyzed by one way ANOVA and SPSS 20. A significant difference between samples was determined using Duncan test and the significance level was (P>0.05). Kruskal-Wallis nonparametric test was carried out to determine the effect of storage time on the results. All tests were carried out with three replications.

Results and discussion
Zingiber essential oil compounds
According to the results of essential oil analysis, 26 compounds in 96.42% of Zingiber were specified. The major compounds of Zingiber essential oil are Alpha zinjiberin 36.54%, Beta Sesquiphellandrene 16.45%, and trans gamakaddine 10.27% (Table 1).

Amiri, Mohamadi, Saadatmand, & Taheri (2016) analyzed chemical compounds of using GC-MS and the main compounds included alpha-Zingiberene 28.25%, Beta-sesquiphellandrene 15.65%, alpha-curcumine 15.23%, and trans gama cadinene 11.88% and the main compounds of Indian Zingiber are alpha-Zingiberene 35.67%, Beta-sesquiphellandrene 15.27%, trans gama cadinene 9.25%, and E-Citral 0.06% (Amiri et al., 2016), consistent with the findings of this study, introduced alpha-Zingiberene, Camphene, Curcumene and Beta-sesquiphellandrene as the main compounds of the essential oil (Burt, 2004; Singh, Maurya, Catalan, & De Lampasona, 2005).

By comparing the main compounds of Zingiberene essential oil in various studies, it is observed that there are differences in rate and main compounds of Zingiberene constituents that can be due to geographical differences, plant type, harvesting time, environmental conditions, cooling method, and essential oil preparation that lead to difference in rate and type of compounds.
Table 1. The results of Zingiberene essential oil analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Detention time</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Detention index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Camphene</td>
<td>4.67</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Linalool</td>
<td>8.11</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Borneol</td>
<td>9.91</td>
<td>4.49</td>
<td>1172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Alpha terpineol</td>
<td>10.52</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>1196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Z-citral</td>
<td>11.80</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>1244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>E-citral</td>
<td>12.57</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>1273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2-Undecanone</td>
<td>13.12</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>1294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Beta caryophyllene</td>
<td>16.48</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>1425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Alpha Curcumene</td>
<td>18.10</td>
<td>4.40</td>
<td>1489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>beta Selinene</td>
<td>18.16</td>
<td>1.70</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Alpha Zingiberene</td>
<td>18.37</td>
<td>36.54</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cis gamma cadinene</td>
<td>18.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Trans gamma cadinene</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Zonarene</td>
<td>18.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Beta Sesquiphellandrene</td>
<td>19.13</td>
<td>16.45</td>
<td>1532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Trans gamma Bisabolene</td>
<td>19.24</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>1537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Zeta nerolidol</td>
<td>19.69</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>1556</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4.10</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Tumerol</td>
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<td>0.33</td>
<td>1583</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
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<td>0.50</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>10-epi gamma Eudesmol</td>
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<td>1.03</td>
<td>1618</td>
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<td>Hinesol</td>
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<td>Alpha Bisabolol</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Nuiciferal</td>
<td>22.97</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Cuparophenol</td>
<td>24.11</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>1775</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Benzyl salicylate</td>
<td>26.20</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Shogaol</td>
<td>34.35</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>2298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>96.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assessment of phenolic compounds of common medlar

Total phenol in common medlar concentrate is 1.220±0.25 mg of gallic acid in 1 g of concentrate. In a study by (Mamashloo et al., 2012), phenolic compounds of common medlar were investigated. Total phenol in Estonia extract (7.437), methanol extract (5.086), ethanol extract (4.106), and aqueous extract (1.240) are reported for 100 g of the dry matter (Mamashloo et al., 2012).

RP results

Reducing Power (RP) test is according to the ability of phenol compounds in converting Fe$^{3+}$ to Fe$^{2+}$ that according to the results, the yellow color changes to green and blue and optical absorption increases (Roginsky & Lissi, 2005). In this test, RP power, from maximum to minimum level, is related to chitosan coating containing Zingiberene 2% and common medlar concentrate, chitosan coating with common medlar concentrate, chitosan coating containing Zingiber 2%, Zingiber essential oil 2%, common medlar concentrate, chitosan coating, BHT, and the control sample (Fig. 1). RP of chitosan coating contains essential oil 2% and common medlar concentrate that is significantly higher than other samples and the control sample and BHT (P<0.05). Chitosan coating RP with BHT is reported at a stable level and no significant difference was observed (P>0.05). (Mamashloo et al., 2012) assessed RP power of various concentrations of common medlar concentrations and the results showed that with increased concentration, RP power of the extracts increased (Mamashloo et al., 2012). This is consistent with RP power assessment of various concentrations in our study and the desirable effect of employing chitosan in combination with the essential oil and concentrate of common medlar. The desirable effect of employing chitosan is consistent in combination with the essential oil and concentrate of common medlar.
**Investigating PV index changes**  
Fat oxidation is a major problem in meat that leads to undesirable odor and taste. Peroxides in the first oxidation level are formed through binding of oxygen to the double bond of unsaturated fatty acids. For this reason, primary fat oxidation is assessed measuring peroxide rate (Kanatt et al., 2008). The measured rates of peroxide index are shown in Fig. (2). The control sample has the highest peroxide index and shows a significant difference from other treatments ($P<0.05$). In the last day of storage, the highest rate of peroxide index was observed in control samples and reached to 2.4 mEq/kg and the lowest peroxide rate was reported for the sample coated with chitosan containing Zingiber essential oil 2% and common medlar concentrate and this rate is due to this condition that the treatment has high amounts of antioxidant materials, especially phenolic materials in common medlar concentrate. The difference between the measured peroxide index for chitosan coated samples and essential oil and samples with concentrate and essential oil 2% was statistically justifiable ($P<0.05$). Molaee Aghaee, Kamkar, Akhondzadeh Basti, Khanjari, & Kontominas (2015) investigated the effect of packaging with biodegradable chitosan films and formulated with *Silium sativum* L. on chemical properties of chicken fillet in 14 days and the results showed that PV values in control samples were higher and this difference was significant ($P<0.05$). Also, in the 10th day, PV values in all samples increased significantly and continued until the last day. However, in samples containing the highest extract level of 2% this process advanced with slightest slop. In the end, the lowest peroxide value was observed for samples with film 1% (Molaee Aghaee et al., 2015).
**Investigating TBA index changes**

Fat oxidation in meat causes compounds such as aldehyde and ketones that lead to change in taste and decreased nutritional value. Thiobarbituric acid is used to indicate secondary fat oxidation (Radha krishnan *et al.*, 2014). According to the results, with increased storage time, TBA in various samples increases that the highest level is observed in 12 days for the control group while this index in the coated samples was significantly lower than the control samples (*P*<0.05) and the lowest level was related to chicken fillet coated with chitosan containing Zingiber 2% and common medlar concentrate that can be related to the antioxidant property and PV ability of Zingiber and common medlar concentrate and chitosan coating in reducing meat oxidation (Fig. 3). TBA index difference in the coated samples was not significant (*P*>0.05) and this difference was observed between chitosan, extract/chitosan, and concentrate and no significant difference was observed between other treatments (*P*>0.05). TBA index has a wide use to assess fat oxidation degree. With this index, Malondialdehyde is measured. The allowed rate for TBA index is 2 mg of Malondialdehyde/g (Byun *et al.*, 2003; Teets & Were, 2008). In the current study, this index did not go beyond the determined range. Radha krishnan *et al.* (2014) investigated the effect of different extracts on the storage of chicken meat and reported that increased thiobarbituric acid in samples containing various extracts was significantly weaker than the control group (Radha krishnan *et al.*, 2014) and this is consistent with our studies. Various studies such as Fazlara, Pourmahdi, Zarei, & Karimi (2017) and Petrou, Tsiraki, Giatrakou, & Savvaidis (2012) investigated the effect of chitosan coating, essential oil, and extracts on decreased TBA relative to the control group (Fazlara *et al.*, 2017; Petrou *et al.*, 2012).
Fig. 3. Thiobarbituric acid changes in various treatments of chicken breast fillet stored at 4 °C

*Different lowercase letters (a, b, c) in each chart indicate a significant difference ($P<0.05$) in various treatments.

**Investigating TV-N index changes**

In terms of TVB-N changes over the storage period, the highest TVN rate was observed in the control samples and the obtained difference with other treatments was significant ($P<0.05$), so that the control sample after 8 days became inconsumable in terms of TVB-N index. However, the coated samples were consumable until the end of the storage period (Fig. 4).

As can be seen in the figure, after storage in refrigerator for 12 days, the measured values for all treatments except the control sample were lower than 20 mg/100 g that are acceptable. Also, chitosan is lower than 25 mg/100 g and still is within the acceptable range. The acceptance range for chicken meat is 25 mg/100 g. The lowest TVB-N value was observed in chitosan coated samples containing Zingibern 2% and common medlar that is lower than other samples that is surely due to the antioxidant effect of the extracts and the protective effect of chitosan coating. TVB-N is used to assess bacterial corruption and enzymatic activity and usually includes materials resulted from bacterial corruption and is used as an index to assess the products. Ranjbaryan, Rezaazadeh Bari, Almasi, & Amiri (2017) investigated the effect of sodium caseinate coating containing cinnamon essential oil on increased shelf life of chicken breast fillet for 12 days in refrigerator. The results showed that over time, in all treatments, TVN has a significant increasing trend ($P<0.05$) (Ranjbaryan et al., 2017).
Among the treatments, TVN rate during storage periods in treatments with coating and essential oil was lower than other treatments that is due to the strong antibacterial property of cinnamon. Hakim, Fazlara, & Tadayoni (2017) reported that chitosan containing mountainous essential oil could reduce TVB-N rate in chicken meat significantly (P<0.05), so that the control sample became corrupted in 9 days, but chitosan coated sample containing mountainous essential oil in 15 days became corrupted (Hakim et al., 2017) and this is consistent with our results. Also, due to low pH of common medlar concentrate in treatments, bacterial growth reached to the minimum level and this led to enhanced quality of treatments over the storage period.

**Investigating microbiological properties**

The means of aerobic mesophilic bacteria and cryophilic bacteria over the storage period are presented in Table (2). Generally, over the storage period in refrigerator, microbial flora significantly increased in all samples (P<0.05) and this increase was higher in the control sample. Over the storage period, aerobic mesophilic bacteria number after 8 days reached to 7 log cfu/g while in other treatments, after 12 days, it reached to 6.75 log cfu/g. BHT and Zingiber essential oil 2% showed to significant antimicrobial effect (P>0.05). The minimum increase was observed in chitosan + essential oil 2% + common medlar concentrate that after 12 days reached to 4.1 log and showed the maximum antimicrobial effect. About cryophilic bacteria, after 12 days, the control bacteria were higher than 8 log while the highest decrease was related to chitosan+essential oil 2%+common medlar concentrate that after 12 days, this index reached to 4.32 log. The minimum rate was related to chitosan, BHT, essential oil 2% and chitosan + essential oil 2% and no significant difference was observed.
**Table 2.** Aerobic mesophilic bacteria and cryophilic bacteria logarithm (Log cfu /g) in various chicken fillet treatments over the storage period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Microbial tests</th>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>Test days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerobic mesophilic bacteria</td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>3.45±0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BHT</td>
<td>3.34±0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chitosan</td>
<td>3.22±0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zingiber essential oil 2%</td>
<td>3.10±0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chitosan+Zingiber essential oil 2%</td>
<td>2.90±0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common medlar concentrate</td>
<td>2.70±0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chitosan+common medlar concentrate</td>
<td>3.20±0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chitosan+common medlar concentrate+Zingiber oil 2%</td>
<td>2.03±0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryophilic bacteria</td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>4.20±0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BHT</td>
<td>3.90±0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chitosan</td>
<td>4.20±0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zingiber essential oil 2%</td>
<td>4.00±0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chitosan+Zingiber essential oil 2%</td>
<td>4.10±0.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common medlar concentrate</td>
<td>3.20±0.12</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Chitosan+common medlar concentrate</td>
<td>2.65±0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chitosan+common medlar concentrate+Zingiber oil 2%</td>
<td>2.20±0.12</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Upper cases (A, B, C) in each column show a significant difference (P<0.05) in different treatments.

Bacterial counting results are consistent with Duan, Cherian, & Zhao (2010) who reported that using chitosan coating, aerobic mesophilic and cryophilic bacteria decrease significantly over the storage period (Duan et al., 2010). Yingyuad et al., 2006 obtained similar results in using chitosan coating 2% in pork (Yingyuad et al., 2006). The results of this study are consistent with Yingyuad et al. (2006) and Fan et al. (2009) who showed that the use of chitosan coating in mean samples decreases pH relative to the control samples that is due to acidic chitosan coating on meat and its microbial growth inhibition properties (Fan et al., 2009; Yingyuad et al., 2006). In this study, employing common medlar concentrate that naturally has organic acids and phenolic compounds, the antimicrobial effects are enhanced. The antimicrobial activity mechanism of common medlar concentrate, in addition to reducing pH, leads to phenolic compounds reaction with microbial cells membrane protein and inhibition of glycosyltransferases that finally leads to microbial cell membrane decomposition (Ismail, Sestili, & Akhtar, 2012).

**Assessment of sensory index**

Sensory assessment scores showed a considerable decrease in all samples until the end of the storage period (Fig. 5). In chicken samples, sensory scores above 10 were acceptable for consumption. In this assessment, the control sample received lower scores than other treatments. Also, composite treatments showed higher acceptability than other treatments, so that until the 12th day, they were acceptable for the panel members while the control sample, was unacceptable on the 8th day and the sample with chitosan coating containing Zingiber essential oil 2% and common medlar concentrate received the highest scores on the last day. Generally, samples containing chitosan coating and common medlar concentrate and essential oil, in addition to chemical tests, were effective in sensory tests compared with other treatments in maintaining chicken breast fillet quality. In a study by (Latou, Mexis, Badeka, Kontakos, & Kontominas, 2014), chicken fillets coated with chitosan with packaging in the modified atmosphere, could be acceptable until the 14th day in terms of sensory index while the control sample lost its acceptability after 5 days (Latou et al., 2014).
**Fig. 5.** Sensory score changes in terms of total acceptability in various chicken breast fillet treatments stored in the refrigerator

*Different lowercase letters (a, b, c) in each chart indicate a significant difference ($P<0.05$) in various treatments.*

**Conclusions**

According to the results of this study, it was specified that simultaneous use of common medlar concentrate, chitosan with Zingiber extract 2% increases shelf life of chicken fillet for 12 days compared with the treatments without coating. Therefore, with more studies, these coatings can be used in food industry and the related sciences for optimal use of plant compounds and other effective compounds and replace them with chemical preservatives.

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ارزیابی فساد شیمیایی و میکروbi فیلّة مرغ پوتش داده شده با کیتوزان، اسانس زنجبیل و کنسانتره ازگیل. طی نگهداری در دمای یخچال

فهیمه توریان 1، محمدضاهر میری 2

1- استادیار، گروه بهداشت مواد غذایی، دانشگاه دامپزشکی، دانشگاه تخصصی فناوری هوشیار، امل، ایران
2- دانشجویی کارشناسی ارشد، گروه علوم و صنایع غذایی، موسسه آموزش عالی خزر، محمودآباد، ایران

چکیده

اکسیداسیون لیشپیدها و رشد میکروبی ازجمله عوامل مؤثر بر خصوصیات کیفی و فسادپذیری گوشت در طی نگهداری است. در این مطالعه به کارگیری پوشش خوراکی کیتوزان، کنسانتره ازگیل، اسانس زنجبیل به تنها و در تركیب با یکدیگر برکاهش فساد شیمیایی و افزایش زمان ماندگاری گوشت مرگ نگهداری شده در دمای یخچال مورد بررسی قرار گرفت. 8 گروه مورد بررسی طی یک دوره 12 روزه در دمای یخچال نگهداری شده و انزیم شاخص‌های چربی اکسیداسیون اولیه (TVB-N و TBA)، شاخص‌های غذایی (PV) و شاخص‌های (MS و MS) از گروه‌های فیلّة مرغ پوتش داده شده با کیتوزان و اسانس زنجبیل و ازگیل در 2 درصد و 12 درصد نمایش دادند. تأثیر نشان داد که در تیمارهای پوتش داده شده با کیتوزان حاوی اسانس زنجبیل و ازگیل 2 درصد و

کنسانتره ازگیل شاخص‌های میکروبی دیگر مشابه این مقایسه. با گروه کنترل از طریق سطح معناداری کاهش یافت (P<0.05) و کنسانتره ازگیل شاخص‌های اکسیداسیون در مد زمان نگهداری تغییرات کمتری داشت و با اختلاف معناداری (P<0.05). فوت نهایی اثر ضداکسیسی و حسی نسبت به سایر گروه‌ها را به خود اختصاص داد. نتایج میکروبیولوژیکی، شیمیایی و حسی این مطالعه نشان داد که اثر پوتش کیتوزان همره با کنسانتره ازگیل و اسانس 2 درصد باتح حفاظت کیفیت و افزایش ماندگاری به مدت 12 روز در شرایط یخچالی شد.

واژه‌های کلیدی: اسانس زنجبیل، پوتش کیتوزان، فساد، فیلّة مرغ، کنسانتره ازگیل