საქართველოს სტანდარტი

სასურსათო ჯაჭვის მიკრობიოლოგია - თევზისა და თევზჭერის პროდუქტებში ჰისტამინის გამოვლენა და რაოდენობის განსაზღვრა -HPLC მეთოდი

სსტ ისო 19343:2017/2019

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 - 4 პირველად
- **5 რეგისტრირებულია** საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2019 წლის 10 იანვარი №268-1.3-014788

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Microbiology of the food chain — Detection and quantification of histamine in fish and fishery products — HPLC method

Microbiologie de la chaîne alimentaire — Détection et quantification de l'histamine dans le poisson et les produits de la pêche — Méthode CLHP





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Foreword

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Introduction

Histamine is a causative agent of scombroid poisoning or histamine fish poisoning. Histamine can be present mainly in *Scombridae* (tuna, mackerel) and *Clupeidae* (herring, sardine), species which contain a high level of free histidine. Histamine is formed through the decarboxylation of histidine by microbiological histidine decarboxylase.

Histamine [2-(1H-imidazol-5-yl)ethanamine] is defined as a biologically active low molecular weight basic nitrogenous molecule. The consumption of food containing significant concentration of histamine can cause symptoms similar to those associated to food allergies.

This document was developed in response to the need to standardize a method for histamine detection and quantification in fish and fishery products, in particular for European Regulation 2073/2005[1] on microbiological criteria for foodstuffs.