Filamentous Fungi in Selected Processed Indigenous Flours Sold in, Kumasi, Ghana

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Abstract

This study evaluated the filamentous fungi present in selected locally processed indigenous flour sold in the Kumasi Metropolis of Ghana using standard microbiological methods. Results from this study showed that dry cassava (kokonte) flour recorded mould count ranging from 1.70 ×10³ ± 0.15 cfu/g to 4.03 ×10⁵ ±0.35 cfu/g while maize flour had mould count ranging from no observable growth count to 1.18 ×10⁶ ±0.18 cfu/g. Total plate count showed contamination levels between no observable growth count to 9.1 ×10⁶ ±0.25 cfu/g for the maize flour samples, while for the dry cassava (kokonte) flour, counts ranged from 7.8 ×10³ ±0.30 cfu/g to 4.64 ×10⁵ ± 3.18 cfu/g. Moisture analysis revealed percentage moisture content of 12.4% ±0.15 to 19.7% ± 0.12 for the maize flour samples and 10.9% ± 0.27 to 16.9% ± 0.56 for dry cassava (kokonte) flour. Coliforms test indicated negative for seven of eight (7/8) maize flour samples and six out of eight (6/8) for dry cassava (kokonte) flour samples bought from the various markets. From the study, thirteen mould species belonging to five genera were isolated from the various flour samples. Ten different species were isolated from the dry cassava (kokonte) flour while thirteen different varieties from the five genera were isolated from the maize flour.

Keywords: Moulds; Dry Cassava (Kokonte) Flour; Maize Flour

Introduction

The high incidence of post-harvest food losses, arising mainly due to inadequate food storage and preservation technologies, is a major issue affecting the quality of food in West Africa, where seasonal food shortages and diseases resulting from nutritional deficiency are still a major concern [1]. Study has shown that fruits, vegetables, roots and tubers contribute to nearly 50% of perishable food commodities while grains such as maize, sorghum, millet, rice and cowpeas contribute to about 30% of food loss after harvest in West Africa [1]. Factors that contribute to these losses may include; inappropriate food processing technologies, poor harvesting and inefficient post-harvest handling practices, bad roads, moribund rail systems and many others [1]. In Ghana, issues of post-harvest losses are predominant especially where locally produced crops such as cassava, yam, maize, rice, beans, and others are hardly processed leading to waste of crops especially during bumper harvest. In order to extend the shelf-life of some of these crops and hence reduce the incidence of postharvest losses, they are processed into flours and other products which may be used by individuals at home or sold on commercial basis. Methods involved in processing these indigenous foodstuffs may, however, expose them to contamination by several pathogens mainly filamentous fungi and some bacteria in addition to contamination from the farm before processing. For instance, most cereal grains can be contaminated by different species of microscopic fungus during it developmental stages [2] and these pathogens may affect the crop resulting in a reduction of the quality of the grain.

Some species may produce mycotoxins that intoxicate both humans and animal upon consumption [2]. Mycotoxin classes known to occur in cereals, including the aflatoxins (AFB1, AFB2 and AFG1, G2), tricotoecens, deoxinivalenol (DON) and (T-2 toxin), the fumonisins (FB1, FB2 and FB3), the zearalenone (ZON),...
ochratoxin A (OTA) and the ergot alkaloids [3] are known to be carcinogenic. Studies have revealed that majority of these mycotoxins are produced by the genuses Aspergillus, Penicillium and Fusarium [3].

Spores produced by these fungi are very difficult to eliminate due to their stability to high temperature and other harsh environmental conditions, hence the presence of these spores in food poses threat to the health of consumers. In the case of flour, the high-grade types are treated to contain very low or no contamination due to use of advance technologies [4]. However, locally processed indigenous flours may be contaminated by different microbes due to improper food safety practices and as these flours are usually sold on commercial basis, they may result in exposing consumers to several health risks.

The purpose of this study, therefore, was to evaluate the filamentous fungi of some selected processed indigenous flours sold in Kumasi in Ghana.

**Materials and Methods**

**Experimental design**

Two types of processed indigenous flours were considered for this study; maize flour and dry cassava (kokonte) flour. These two flours were considered for the study because they are very common and frequently used in food preparation in Ghana. Sixteen samples (eight of each flour) were selected for this study from four different markets (Ayigya market, Central market, Bantama market and Atonsu market) in Kumasi. For each market, two Vendors were selected at random for sample collection and administration of questionnaires and from each Vendor three sample were bought. Samples were packaged into sterile sample bags and brought to the laboratory for analysis. Samples were analyzed on the same day they were bought from the market, but those that were not analyzed same day were stored in the refrigerator at 4°C. Samples were analyzed in batches, four samples per batch. Two samples (maize flour and kokonte flour) were also processed in the laboratory to serve as controls.

**Moisture Content Analysis**

Two (2) gram sample was weighed into a Petri dish and placed in an oven at 130°C for 2 hours, weighing intermittently until there was no change in weight [5]. The samples were cooled to room temperature in a desiccator at each time before weighing. The moisture content was express as; (Weight loss/initial weight of flour) x 100%

**Microbial Sample Preparation**

Working under aseptic condition, ten grams (10 g) of each sample was weighed using a sterile weighing boat and transferred to sterile sample bottles containing 90 mL sterile peptone water [3]. Each sample was vortexed for about 1 minute at moderate speed and serially diluted to make five dilutions (10^{-1} - 10^{-5}) by transferring 1 mL homogenized sample to 9 mL dilution blank, mixing well until the 10^{-5} dilution was obtained. Aliquots (0.1 mL) of these dilutions were used for the study.

**Microbial Enumeration**

Spread plate method of inoculation was employed in the microbial examination of the samples. From the prepared 10-fold serial dilutions, enumeration of moulds were carried out by the spread plate method on Potato Dextrose Agar containing 100 mg/L of chloramphenicol and 50 mg/L Oxytetracycline to suppress the growth of bacteria [3]. The plates were incubated at 25°C for 5 to 7 days. After the appropriate incubation periods, dilutions with 20-200 colonies were selected and manually counted. The number of colony-forming units per gram (cfu/g) of samples was calculated by multiplying the number of organisms by the dilution factor.

**Isolation and Identification of Moulds**

Three different media for the cultivation of fungi; Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA), Oxytetracycline- Glucose Yeast Extract Agar (OGY) and Dichloran Rose Bengal Chlorotetracycline Agar (DRBC) (each containing 100 mg/L of chloramphenicol) were used for the isolation of the moulds. From the prepared dilutions, 0.1 ml of the inoculum was inoculated onto the different media by the spread plate method and the plates incubated at 25°C for 5 to 7 days.

**Identification of Moulds**

Mould cultures were prepared by lifting the mycelia mat of the organism with a sterile inoculation pin into a drop of lactophenol blue on a slide teased (spreading the mat) and covered with a cover-slip and observed under a microscope. Different characteristic features of the isolated organism were observed and used in their identification using the fourth edition of introduction to foodborne fungi [6].

**Total Plate Count**

Spread plate method of inoculation was used to determine the total plate count of organisms in the samples. From the prepared serial dilutions, enumeration was carried out by the spread plate method on Plate Count Agar. The plates were incubated at 37°C for 24 hours. After the appropriate incubation, plates with 30-300 colonies were selected and manually counted. The number of colony-forming units per gram (cfu/g) of samples was calculated by multiplying the number of organisms by the dilution factor.

**Coliform Count**

Sterile MacConkey broth was prepared in test tubes for the cultivation of coliforms. From the prepared serial dilution, 1 mL of inoculum from the 1:10 dilution (10^{-1}) was transferred into 9 mL of MacConkey broth under aseptic condition. Incubation was...
done at 37°C for 24 hours and test tubes which showed change in media colour from red to yellow were recorded as positive.

**Statistical analysis**

Analysis was done in triplicates in order to minimize the error margin as much as possible. Results obtained were tabulated into Microsoft Excel 2010 and for easy interpretation, the data was subjected to one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and the significance differences between the means of the various markets determined by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 20). P-values ≥ 0.05 were considered as statistically not significant.

**Results and Discussion**

**Moisture content of the sample**

The average moisture content of the maize flour samples ranged from 12.37%±0.15 to 19.70%±0.12 while that of cassava flour ranged from 10.93%±0.27 to 16.90%±0.56 as shown in Table 1. The moisture content obtained for the various kokonte flour samples is in agreement with the study result (10.0% to 16.9%) reported by Lokko, (1978). Several researches have been conducted to establish an acceptable moisture content of koko flour. Reports show that for a koko flour to remain stable, a moisture content of 12% is required [7]. Apart from samples bought from Atonso market (Atm KF1 and Atm KF2) and the control (CKF) which recorded values lower than 12%, the remaining samples had moisture contents higher than 12%. This suggests that the high moisture content may be a contributory factor to microbial contamination since studies have shown that microorganisms require moisture for their growth [8]. Correlation analysis revealed a positive correlation between moisture content and mould count of dry cassava (kokonte) flour. Though high moisture content in foods is known to be a strong influence for growth of microorganisms, the results for the moisture content of Atm KF1, Atm KF2 and CKF from this study suggest that other factors apart from the high moisture content may account for the contamination in the samples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARKETS</th>
<th>MF1</th>
<th>MF2</th>
<th>KF1</th>
<th>KF2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FLOUR SAMPLES</td>
<td>Aym</td>
<td>Cm</td>
<td>Atm</td>
<td>Bm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF1</td>
<td>15.07±0.19c</td>
<td>14.03±0.18b</td>
<td>13.87±0.12b</td>
<td>13.23±0.09ab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF2</td>
<td>13.33±0.37ab</td>
<td>19.70±0.12d</td>
<td>13.10±0.25ab</td>
<td>15.50±0.15c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KF1</td>
<td>12.57±0.34b</td>
<td>14.67±0.23c</td>
<td>10.93±0.27a</td>
<td>15.00±0.06c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KF2</td>
<td>13.03±0.29b</td>
<td>16.90±0.56d</td>
<td>11.03±0.23a</td>
<td>13.00±0.15b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: Aym - Ayigya market, Cm - Central market, Atm - Atonso market, Bm - Bantama market, CMF - Control Maize Flour, KF- kokonte flour, MF- maize flour, C-control sample, 1 and 2 - Vendors 1 and 2 from the same market. For the same flour sample, means that do not share the same letter (superscript) were significantly different (P<0.05) but those that share the same letter (superscript) do not differ significantly (P>0.05).

**Enumeration of Moulds**

Results for the enumeration of moulds in the samples have been represented in Table 2. For the dry cassava (kokonte) flour, all the samples were contaminated with moulds, representing 100% moulds contamination, but the levels of contamination varied among the samples. The level of mould contamination among the samples exceeded the acceptable moulds level in food (10 cfu/g) as reported by African Organization for Standardization [9]. This is an indication that the dry cassava (kokonte) flour sold on the various markets may be unwholesome and, therefore, pose health risk to consumers. In comparing the results for mould count in the various kokonte flour, with results obtained by Lü et al. [10], all the samples recorded count higher than 6.5 ×10 cfu/g as they reported in their studies except for the samples from Vendor-2 in Bantama market (Bm KF2) which recorded 1.70 ×10 ±0.15 cfu/g. The control sample also recorded count lower than reported. Statistical analysis showed a significant difference between the counts at p<0.05. Enumeration of moulds in the maize flour samples revealed varying degree of contamination among the samples ranging from no observable mould count as recorded by Atm MF1, Bm MF1, Bm MF2 and CMF to high count of 1.18 ± 0.18 cfu/g as recorded by Cm MF1. Samples from Aym MF2, Cm MF2 and Atm MF2 showed counts that were a little higher than the tolerable level of 10 cfu/g, recording 1.67 ×10 ±0.30 cfu/g, 3.40 ×10 ±0.30 cfu/g and 2.97 ×10 ±0.30 cfu/g, respectively. Extremely low counts of mould in the samples as recorded by Atm MF1, Bm MF1, Bm MF2 and CMF is in agreement with results obtained by Adû-Gyamfâ and Appiah [11], obtaining mould count of 5.0 ×10 cfu/g. The low count of moulds reported may be due to the dehulling of grains before processing into flour as reported by Victor et al. [12]. It is thought that the microorganisms are usually found on the outer coat of the grains and hence dehulling is a means of reducing contamination. The extent of contamination in samples for Aym MF1 and Cm MF1, however, suggests that the dehulling process may not be a guarantee that samples are absolutely free from contaminants. The high incidence of contamination in these samples may be attributed to factors such as the high moisture content of the flour.

**Table 1: Percentage Moisture Contents of the Maize and Cassava Flour samples.**

samples, the length/period the samples have been on market, the processing method, the hygienic practices employed in processing, and the conditions under which the food commodities were sold on the market.

### MARKETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLOUR SAMPLES</th>
<th>Aym</th>
<th>Cm</th>
<th>Atm</th>
<th>Bm</th>
<th>Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MF1</td>
<td>3.03×10⁵±0.96a</td>
<td>1.18×10⁶±0.18b</td>
<td>NILa</td>
<td>NILa</td>
<td>NILa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF2</td>
<td>1.67×10³±0.30a</td>
<td>3.40×10³±0.17a</td>
<td>2.97×10³±0.30a</td>
<td>NILa</td>
<td>NILa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KF1</td>
<td>1.08×10⁴±0.25c</td>
<td>3.20×10⁴±0.32c</td>
<td>1.77×10⁴±0.18c</td>
<td>1.43×10⁴±0.18c</td>
<td>TFTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KF2</td>
<td>1.90×10⁵±0.25d</td>
<td>4.03×10⁵±0.35e</td>
<td>7.03×10⁴±0.61c</td>
<td>1.70×10³±0.15c</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:** TFC- Too Few to Count, NIL – No mould count. **Aym** - Ayigya market, **Cm** - Central market, **Atm** - Atonso market, **Bm** - Bantama market, **CMF** - Control Maize Flour, **KF**- kokonte flour, **MF**- maize flour, C-control sample, 1 and 2 - Vendors 1 and 2 from the same market. For the same flour sample, means that do not share the same letter (superscript) were significantly different (P<0.05) but those that share the same letter (superscript) do not differ significantly (P>0.05)

#### Table 2: Load of Moulds on the Samples (cfu/g).

### Identification of moulds

Moulds belonging to five genera were isolated and identified from both the maize flour and the dry cassava (kokonte) flour. The different genera included *Cladosporium, Aspergillus, Mucor, Rhizopus* and *Penicillium* (Figure 1). Tables 3 and 4, show the different organisms isolated from the various flour samples from the different markets. These findings are contrary to that of Lu et al., [10] who isolated only two genera; *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* from their samples. The most predominant organisms isolated from the dry cassava (kokonte) flour were *Aspergillus flavus, Rhizopus stolonifer* and *Mucor hiemalis* while that for the maize flour were *Penicillium crustosum, Rhizopus stolonifer, Cladosporium cladosporioides* and *Aspergillus wentii*. The prevalence of these organisms in the various flour samples may be due to the ubiquitous nature of their spores as mentioned by O’Gorman et al. [13]. Studies have shown that some of these moulds produce mycotoxins which are known to be teratogenic, mutagenic, hepatotoxic, genotoxic and hepato carcinogenic depending on how long an individual gets exposed to the toxin [14].

#### Table 3: Identified Moulds on the Maize Flour from the Different Markets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLOUR SAMPLE</th>
<th>ORGANISM ISOLATED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aym MF1</td>
<td><em>Aspergillus flavus, Aspergillus wentii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aym MF2</td>
<td><em>Aspergillus flavus, Penicillium crustosum, Cladosporium cladosporioides, Aspergillus wentii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cm MF1</td>
<td><em>Rhizopus stolonifer, Penicillium crustosum, Mucor racemosis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cm MF2</td>
<td><em>Aspergillus flavus, Rhizopus stolonifer, Cladosporium cladosporioides, Aspergillus wentii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atm MF1</td>
<td><em>Aspergillus flavus, Rhizopus stolonifer, Penicillium crustosum</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: Aym MF1-maize flour from vendor 1 at Ayigya market, Aym MF2- maize flour from vendor 2 at Ayigya market, Cm MF1-maize flour from vendor 1 at central market, Cm MF2-maize flour from vendor2 at central market, Atm MF1- maize flour from vendor1 at Atonso market, Atm MF2- maize flour form vendor2 at Atonso market, Bm MF1- maize flour from vendor 1 at Bantama market, Bm MF2- maize flour from vendor 2 at Bantama Market, CMF- control maize flour.
Table 4: Identified Moulds on the Dry Cassava (kokonte) Flour from the Different Markets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARKET</th>
<th>FLOUR SAMPLE</th>
<th>Aym</th>
<th>Cm</th>
<th>Atm</th>
<th>Bm</th>
<th>Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MF1</td>
<td>5.5 ×10^4±0.62</td>
<td>4.02 ×10^5±3.05</td>
<td>3.4 ×10^3±0.62</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>4.37×10^3±0.83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MF2</td>
<td>6.4×10^5±0.30</td>
<td>8.7 ×10^4±0.96</td>
<td>9.1 ×10^6±0.25</td>
<td>3.42×10^6±2.52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KF1</td>
<td>3.3×10^6±2.41</td>
<td>6.4 ×10^5±0.78</td>
<td>4.43 ×10^6±3.03</td>
<td>4.33 ×10^5±3.35</td>
<td>5.63 ×10^3±0.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KF2</td>
<td>4.6 ×10^5±0.62</td>
<td>4.64 ×10^6±3.18</td>
<td>3.76 ×10^6±2.69</td>
<td>7.8 ×10^3±0.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Total Plate Count (cfu/g) of Organisms Isolated from Both Flour Samples.

Coliform Count

Most of the samples tested negative for coliforms except for maize flour sample bought from Vendor-2 from Atonso market (Atm MF2), dry cassava (kokonte) flour bought from the Central market Vendor-1(Cm KF1) and kokonte flour bought from Vendor-1(Bm KF1) (Table 6). Results from coliform test, which is an indicator of personal hygiene level of flour sellers [12], suggest that the high level of contamination may not necessarily be as a result of poor hygiene practices by flour sellers but other factors such as contamination during harvest and storage of cereal as mentioned by Victor et al. [12].

Table 6: Coliform Count on Samples.
Conclusion

The studies revealed that most of the flour samples had high moisture content and the level of mould count and total mesophilic microbe present in the flour exceeded the tolerable level indicating that consumers may be at health risk upon consumption of these samples.

References