

Thesis Title Sanitation Conditions of Clean Food Good Taste Restaurants in Hat Yai City Municipality, Changwat Songkhla
Author Aunchana Sopon
Major Program Environmental Health
Academic Year 2002

Abstract

A study on sanitation conditions of 52 Clean Food Good Taste restaurants in Hat Yai city municipality, Changwat Songkhla was examined using a standard of food sanitation survey checklist following Food Sanitation division and microbiological quality of foods, drinking water, utensils and 2 food handlers based on Department of Medical Science. At each restaurant, four samples of foods were tested for total bacterial count (TBC), coliform bacteria and *Escherichia coli* (*E.coli*) ; One drinking of water was also tested for coliform bacteria and *E.coli*, 5 pieces for 1 sample of plate, spoon, glass and 2 food handlers were swabbed for culture of TBC. The laboratory examination used were Most Probable Number (MPN) for coliform bacteria, *E.coli* and standard plate count method for TBC, and field work examination using SI-2. Data analysis were analysed using SPSS and percentage, mean, proportions, frequency and t-test are reported.

The mean percentage of standard of food sanitation items was 73.08%. The dressing of food handler had the lowest level of food sanitation conditions at 86.50% and the second worst was area for eating, preparing and cooking at 90.40%. Laboratory results revealed that the passed food standard of coliform bacteria and *E.coli* was 94.06% while drinking water was 36.54% for coliform bacteria and it was 86.54% for *E.coli*, In addition, plates, spoons, glasses, cooker handlers and server handlers passed standard TBC in order of 61.54%, 51.92%, 38.46%, 3.85% and 1.92%. Field work examination demonstrated that foods, drinking water, plates, spoons, glasses, cooker handlers and server handlers passed standard 95.54%, 57.70%, 86.54%, 82.70%, 63.46%, 42.31% and 63.46% in order. By comparing laboratory and field work examination showed that it was no significant difference for foods ($p>0.05$, t-test), but there were significant differences for drinking water, plates, spoons, glasses, cooker handlers and server handlers ($p<0.05$, t-test). In conclusion, the results of the

study revealed that food sanitation issues which should be improved are dressing of food handlers, using hair net, cleanliness of areas for eating, preparing and cooking, in order to control bacterial contamination in foods, drinking water, utensils and food handlers.