



Chemical and Technological Studies on Chicken Burger

BY

Zeinab Mostafa Ahmed Heikal

B.Sc. Agriculture (Food Science and Technology) Fac. Agric., Assiut University., (2012)

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Agricultural Sciences (Food Science and Technology) Supervised by

Prof. Dr.

Mohamed Kamal E. Youssef (deceased) Prof. of Food Sci. and Tech., Fac. of Agric., Assiut University Prof. Dr.

Ahmed Hamed Abd-Elghany khalifa Prof. and Head of Food Sci. and Tech., Dept., Fac. of Agric., Assiut University (Main supervisor)

Prof. Dr

Badawy Mohamed Darwiesh Mostafa

Prof. of Meat and Fish Tech. Res. Dept., Food Tech. Res. Inst., Agric. Res. Center, Giza. Dr.

Safaa Abd El Hameed Mohamed

Lecturer of Food Sci. and Tech., Fac. of Agric., Assiut University

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6. SUMMARY

This study was aimed to preparation of chicken burger by replacement of chicken breast meat by (10%) wheat germ flour or (30%) steamed pumpkin pulp and addition of (1%) rosemary powder, and study the quality properties in the prepared products. Besides studying the quality properties during cold storage at $4\pm 1^{\circ}$ C for three weeks as well as frozen storage at $-18\pm1^{\circ}$ C for three months.

The most important obtained results could be summarized as follows:

Replacement of chicken breast meat by (10%) wheat germ flour for preparing chicken burger:

- Improved the proximate composition by increasing significantly the crude fat, crude fiber, carbohydrate contents as well as the caloric value.
- Improved the physio-chemical properties which increased the cooking yield and the water holding capacity whereas decreased the cooking loss and shrinkage.
- Increased the poly unsaturated fatty acids content.
- Reduced the total bacterial count, yeasts and mould count compared with control.
- Not affect significantly on sensory evaluation of the final product.
- Finally it reduced the final coasts by 7.1%.

Replacement of chicken breast meat by (30%) pumpkin pulp for preparing chicken burger:

- Improved the proximate composition by increasing the ash, crude fiber and carbohydrate contents but, decreasing as well as the caloric value.
- Affected the physio-chemical properties which increased the cooking loss and decreased the water holding capacity, cooking yield and shrinkage.
- Incorporating of pumpkin pulp improved the fatty acids profile.
- Reduced the total bacterial count, yeasts and mould count compared with control.
- Improved the sensory evaluation of the final product compared with control.
- Finally it reduced the final coasts by 27%.

Addition of (1%) rosemary for preparing chicken burger:

- Increased the ash, and carbohydrate contents while decreased moisture and protein contents.
- Improved the physiochemical properties which increased the cooking yield and the water holding capacity whereas decreased the cooking loss and shrinkage compared with control.
- Decreased the TBA value and peroxide value in control and treated products.
- Decreased the total bacterial count, yeasts and mould count in control and treated products.
- Decreased un significantly the sensory evaluation at zero time and during storage

Effect of cold storage $(4 \pm 1^{\circ}C)$ for three weeks of the prepared chicken burger:

- Decreased the moisture, protein contents while increasing the crude fat, ash and carbohydrate contents as well as the caloric value.
- Affected the physio-chemical properties which increased the cooking loss, shrinkage, TBA value, peroxide value and decreased the water holding capacity as well as cooking yield in control and all treated products.
- Increased the total bacterial count, while yeasts and moulds were observed in the second week of storage in control and all treated products.
- Significantly (p < 0.05) decreased the sensory evaluation in control and all treated products.

Effect of frozen storage (-18 \pm 1°C) for three months of the prepared chicken burger:

- Decreased the moisture, protein contents while increasing the crude fat, ash and carbohydrate contents as well as the caloric value.
- Affected the physio-chemical properties which increased the cooking loss, shrinkage TBA value, peroxide value and decreased the water holding capacity, cooking yield.
- Decreased the total bacterial count, while, yeasts and moulds were not detected in control and all treated products.
- Decreased un significantly the sensory evaluation in control and all treated products.