

## Evaluation of sensory and biochemical changes in freshwater catfish stored under vacuum and different modified atmospheres.

### Abstract

The present study was carried out to compare the influence of six different packaging atmospheres (air, vacuum and MAPs including 5% O<sub>2</sub> + 40% CO<sub>2</sub> + 55% N<sub>2</sub>, 5% O<sub>2</sub> + 60% CO<sub>2</sub> + 35% N<sub>2</sub>, 5% O<sub>2</sub> + 80% CO<sub>2</sub> + 15% N<sub>2</sub> and 100% CO<sub>2</sub>) on the biochemical and sensory attributes of freshwater catfish fillets stored at 4 °C. Fillets were monitored for biochemical parameters (pH, total volatile bases nitrogen (TVBN), lipid oxidation) and sensory attributes for 21 days. Proximate and fatty acid composition were also determined in fresh fillets. The sensory quality of all fillets was acceptable during the first 13 ± 1 days of storage in air, 16 ± 1 days of storage in vacuum and MAP1, 18 ± 1 days of storage in MAP2 and 20 ± 1 days of storage in MAP3. The overall sensory scores for fillets which were packed under 100% CO<sub>2</sub> were higher than the acceptable limit at the end of storage. It was found that fillets consisted of 5.71 g lipid per 100 g which is susceptible to oxidation due to the high amount of unsaturated fatty acids (63.86%) versus saturated fatty acids (31.14%). Vacuum packed and 100% CO<sub>2</sub> fillets showed the lowest TBARS values while air-stored samples showed the highest TBA values. TVBN increased negligibly during storage in all treatments and never exceeded the acceptability limit (35 mg N per 100 g). It can be concluded that 100% CO<sub>2</sub> was the best evaluated atmosphere for storage of catfish fillets at 4 °C with superior biochemical and sensory attributes.

**Keyword:** Sensory; Biochemical changes; Freshwater catfish; Vacuum; Modified atmospheres.