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Research article

What changed between 2008–2020 about Employees' perception of hygiene in the catering industry in Ankara (Turkey)?

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Appendix. The scale used in the research

- 1. Food hygiene is purification from the elements that cause disease
- 2. Each staff is a carrier of bacteria and he or she can spread it
- 3. There is no objection to the fact that garbage and food can be kept together in the kitchen (–)
- 4. Staff who are responsible for food service can touch food with bare hands (-)
- 5. Uncooked and cooked foods should be prepared on separate counters
- 6. Bacteria spread mostly through respiration
- 7. The outbreak of food poisoning damage the image of a catering firm
- 8. The part of the body on which microorganisms can be mostly found is hand
- 9. Bacteria can be spread through open wounds and digestive system
- 10. Staff health check-up should be conducted in every six months
- 11. Hot meals should be kept at 60 °C or higher until they are served
- 12. There is objection to the fact that employees can enter the kitchen in their shoes or clothes they wear outside (-)
- 13. Employees should wear clean and ironed caps or bonnets
- 14. The inside of cold stores and refrigerators should be clean and well-cared
- 15. There is no objection to the fact that sunlight can enter into the store or pantry (-)
- 16. Grounds of the fields of food production and service should be well-cared and kept dried

- 17. There is no objection to the fact that products with milk and egg and meat products can be kept at high temperature
- (-)
- 18. When purchasing meat, one should pay attention to the fact that it has labels
- 19. One should not put his or her hands into water glasses
- 20. There should be enough showers and bath for the staff
- 21. In case of cold, flu, diarrhea etc., staff should not work or they should work in background service
- 22. Clean and healthy water analysed in a laboratory should be used in the kitchen
- 23. There is no objection to the fact that one can hold forks and knives from their top parts (–)
- 24. Washing hands hygienically means washing them with hot water and soap by rubbing them from wrists and by brushing nails
- 25. Staff should pay attention to hygiene while entering and exiting the working area
- 26. The surfaces where food is prepared should be cleaned after putting away the foods
- 27. There is no objection to the fact that staff can smoke (–)
- 28. The used cleaning clothes do not always need to be washed and dried (–)
- 29. Hot food should be stored and cooled in small and shallow containers
- 30. In the course of washing dishes, one should be fastidious while washing, rinsing and sterilization of the dishes
- 31. Wastes should be eliminated from the kitchen by grinding or putting in the waste baskets
- 32. There is no objection to the fact that cooked food can be kept for two hours before serving them (–)
- 33. Wounds on the hands of the staff should be covered by water proof bandages
- 34. Food that has been left outside the fridge longer than 2 hours after dissolving can be refrozen (–)
- 35. Food should be tasted by a spoon different from the one used for stirring it
- 36. Frozen food should be thawed in a warm environment (in the kitchen, on the radiator etc.) (–)

Note: Variables numbered 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 17, 18, 22, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36 are about "Food hygiene". Variables numbered 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 20, 21, 24, 25, 27, 33 are about "Personel hygiene". Variables numbered 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 23, 26, 28, 30, 31 are about "Kitchen and equipment hygiene".



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