

Technical Data

Sabouraud Dextrose Broth

LQ129

Intended use

Recommended for the cultivation of yeasts, moulds and aciduric bacteria.

Composition**

Ingredients	Gms / Litre
Peptone, special	10.000
Dextrose (Glucose)	20.000
Final pH (at 25°C)	5.6±0.2

^{**}Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

Directions

Label the ready to use LQ129 bottle. Inoculate the sample and Incubate at specified temperature and time.

Principle And Interpretation

Sabouraud Dextrose Agar is Carliers modifications (1) of the formulation described by Sabouraud (6) for the cultivation of fungi, particularly those associated with skin infections. The medium is also recommended by APHA (7). Sabouraud Dextrose Broth is also a modification by Sabouraud (5) and serves the same purpose as Sabouraud Dextrose Agar Medium 3.

Sabouraud dextrose media are peptone media supplemented with dextrose to support the growth of fungi. Peptone special provides nitrogen, vitamins, minerals, amino acids and growth factors. Dextrose (Glucose) provides an energy source for the growth of microorganisms. The low pH favors fungal growth and inhibits contaminating bacteria from clinical specimens (4). The acid reaction of the final medium is inhibitory to a large number of bacteria making it particularly useful for cultivating fungi and aciduric microorganisms. For isolation of fungi from contaminated specimens, a selective medium should be inoculated simultaneously. Incubate cultures for 4 to 6 weeks before reporting as negative.

Type of specimen

Clinical samples: skin lesions, oral lesions, oropharyngeal swabs, vaginal swabs, urine, skin and nail scrapings, blood, urine etc.

Specimen Collection and Handling

For clinical samples follow appropriate techniques for handling specimens as per established guidelines (2,3).

After use, contaminated materials must be sterilized by autoclaving before discarding.

Warning and Precautions

In Vitro diagnostic use only. Read the label before opening the container. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/ eye protection/face protection. Follow good microbiological lab practices while handling specimens and culture. Standard precautions as per established guidelines should be followed while handling clinical specimens. Safety guidelines may be referred in individual safety data sheets.

Limitations

- 1. Some fungi may show poor growth due to nutritional variations.
- 2. Further isolation and biochemical tests should be carried out for confirmation.

Performance and Evaluation

Performance of the medium is expected when used as per the direction on the label within the expiry period when stored at recommended temperature.

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Quality Control

Appearance

Sterile clear Sabouraud Dextrose Broth in bottle.

Colour

Light amber coloured clear solution

Quantity of Medium

20 ml of medium in glass bottle.

рH

5.40-5.80

Sterility test

Passes release criteria

Growth Promotion Test

Cultural characteristics was observed after an incubation at 20-25°C for 2-5 days.

Organism	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth
Candida albicans ATCC 10231 (00054*)	50-100	luxuriant
Candida albicans ATCC 2091 (00055*)	50-100	luxuriant
Aspergillus brasiliensis ATCC 16404 (00053*)	50-100	luxuriant
Saccharomyces cerevisiae ATCC 9763 (00058*)	50-100	luxuriant
Saccharomyces cerevisiae ATCC 2601	50-100	good-luxuriant
Trichophyton rubrum ATCC 28191	50-100	luxuriant (for 5-7 days)
Candida albicans ATCC 10231 (00054*)	50-100	luxuriant (30-35°C, <=3days)

Key: (*) Corresponding WDCM numbers, (#) Formerly known as Aspergillus niger

Storage and Shelf Life

On receipt store between 15-25°C. Use before expiry date on the label.

Product performance is best if used within stated expiry period.

Disposal

User must ensure safe disposal by autoclaving and/or incineration of used or unusable preparations of this product. Follow established laboratory procedures in disposing of infectious materials and material that comes into contact with clinical sample must be decontaminated and disposed of in accordance with current laboratory techniques (2,3).

Reference

- 1. Carlier G. I. M., 1984, Brit. J. Derm. Syph., 60:61
- 2. Isenberg, H.D. Clinical Microbiology Procedures Handbook. $2^{\mbox{nd}}$ Edition.
- 3. Jorgensen, J.H., Pfaller, M.A., Carroll, K.C., Funke, G., Landry, M.L., Richter, S.S and Warnock., D.W. (2015) Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 11th Edition. Vol. 1.
- 4. Murray P. R., Baron J. H., Pfaller M. A., Jorgensen J. H. and Yolken R. H., (Ed.), 2003, Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 8th Ed., American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.
- 5. Sabouraud R., 1892, Ann. Dermatol. Syphil. 3: 1061.
- 6. Sabouraud R., Les Teignes, Paris: Masson et Cie, 1910, p 553

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7. Salfinger Y., and Tortorello M.L. Fifth (Ed.), 2015, Compendium of Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Foods, 5th Ed., American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.

Revision: 02/2019



In vitro diagnostic medical



CE Marking



Storage temperature



Do not use if package is damaged



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