TRICHOMONAS BROTH BASE NO. 2 TM 1308

for isolation of *Trichomonas vaginalis*

Composition

Ingredients	Gms/Ltr.
Casein enzymic hydrolysate	17.000
Liver digest	18.000
Glucose	22.500
Sodium chloride	5.000
Papaic digest of soyabean meal	3.000
Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate	2.500
Chloramphenicol	0.125
Calcium pantothenate	0.005

* Dehydrated powder, store in a dry place, in tightly-sealed containers at 24°C and protect from direct Sunlight.

Instructions for Use

Dissolve 68.13 gms in 750ml of distilled water. Gently heat if necessary with gentle swirling and dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by autoclaving at 5 psi (108°C) for 15 minutes. Cool to 45 - 50°C and aseptically add 250 ml of sterile HORSE SERUM (TS 014). Mix well and dispense as desired.

Appearance: Dark amber coloured clear
PH (at 25°C): 6.2 ± 0.2

Principle

TRICHOMONAS BROTH BASE NO.2 is used for isolation of *Trichomonas vaginalis*. Stenton reported that incorporation of liver digest in the medium plays an important role in detection of *Trichomonas vaginalis.* The medium is equally suitable for the examination of urethral and vaginal swabs and urine specimens. Casein enzymic hydrolysate and papaic digest of soyabean meal and liver digest provide the nitrogenous substances. Glucose acts as the energy source. The selective agent chloramphenicol is inhibitory to gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria but not for Trichomonas species. Sodium chloride maintains the osmotic equilibrium of the medium. Dipotassium phosphate buffers the medium. Calcium pantothenate acts as a growth factor. The small amount of agar helps to create anaerobiosis.

Addition of Horse serum makes the medium highly nutritious got *T. vaginalis*.

Interpretation

Cultural characteristics observed after incubation at 35 - 37°C for 3 - 5 days.

Microorganisms	ATCC	Growth
Candida albicans	10231	Good-luxuriant
Escherichia coli	25922	Inhibited
Trichomonas vaginalis	30001	Good-luxuriant

References

1. Ronald M. Atlas: Handbook of Microbiological Media 3rd edition CRC Press.
2. Stenton P, 1957, J . Med Lab. Technol, 14:228