TM 728 – ENTEROCOCCUS CONFIRMATORY BROTH

INTENDED USE

For confirmation of the presence of Enterococci in water.

PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Enterococcus Confirmatory Broth is formulated by Sandholzer and Winter for the detection of Enterococci in water supplies, swimming pools, sewage etc. Enterococcus Confirmatory Broth has the same formula as Enterococcus Confirmatory Agar except agar, sodium chloride and Penicillin, which is used to detect Enterococci from crabmeat and oysters etc. Enterococci are differentiated from other Streptococci by their ability to grow in 6.5% sodium chloride, at pH 9.6 and at 10°C and 45°C.

COMPOSITION

Ingredients	Gms / Ltr
Tryptone	5.000
Yeast extract	5.000
Dextrose (Glucose)	5.000
Sodium azide	0.400
Sodium chloride	65.000
Methylene blue	0.010

PRINCIPLE

The medium consists of Tryptone, yeast extract, dextrose which provide nitrogenous and carbonaceous compounds, long chain amino acids and other essential growth nutrients for Enterococci. Sodium azide inhibits gram-negative organisms. Penicillin has inhibitory effect on Staphylococci. The positive presumptive tests are confirmed by inoculating from Enterococcus Presumptive Broth to Enterococcus Confirmatory slant-broth combination prepared with an Azide Agar medium (Enterococcus Confirmatory Agar) overlaid with a Salt Azide Penicillin Broth (Enterococcus Confirmatory Broth). A negative catalase test is considered confirmed positive evidence of the presence of Enterococci. Single strength medium can be used for small inoculum. Production of acid and turbidity in an azide presumptive broth when incubated at 45°C is considered positive presumptive evidence for the presence of Enterococci which is confirmed by inoculating in Confirmatory Broth.

INSTRUCTION FOR USE

- Dissolve 80.41 grams in 1000 ml purified / distilled water.
- Heat if necessary to dissolve the medium completely.
- Dispense in 100 ml quantities in tubes and Sterilize by autoclaving at 15psi pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes.
- Cool to room temperature and add 65 units of Penicillin to each 100 ml of broth prior to use.

QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

Appearance of Powder : Cream to yellow may have slight green tinge homogeneous free flowing powder.
Appearance of prepared medium : Yellow coloured, clear solution which acquires greenish tinge at the surface on standing.
pH (at 25°C) : 8.0 ± 0.2

INTERPRETATION

Cultural characteristics observed after incubation.

Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Growth	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
Enterococcus faecalis	29212	50-100	Luxuriant	45°C	18-24 Hours
Escherichia coli	25922	>=10^3	Inhibited	45°C	18-24 Hours

PACKAGING:

In pack size of 500 gm bottles.

STORAGE

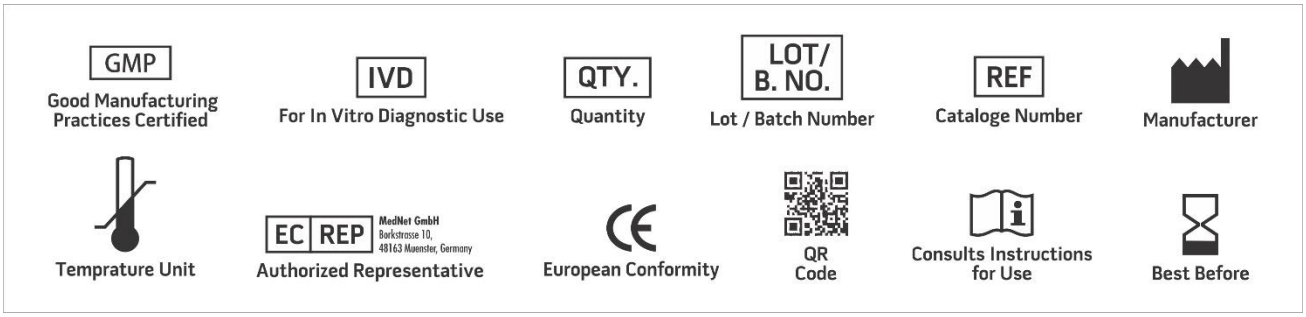
Dehydrated powder, hygroscopic in nature, store in a dry place, in tightly-sealed containers between 25-30°C and protect from direct sunlight. Under optimal conditions, the medium has a shelf life of 4 years. When the container is opened for the first time, note the time and date on the label space provided on the container. After the desired amount of medium has been taken out replace the cap tightly to protect from hydration.
Product Deterioration: Do not use if they show evidence of microbial contamination, discoloration, drying or any other signs of deterioration.

DISPOSAL

After use, prepared plates, specimen/sample containers and other contaminated materials must be sterilized before discarding.

REFERENCES

1. Baird R.B., Eaton A.D., and Rice E.W., (Eds.), 2015, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 23rd ed., APHA, Washington, D.C.
2. Isenberg, H.D. Clinical Microbiology Procedures Handbook 2nd 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. Sandholzer and Winter, 1946, Commercial Fisheries Leaflet T1a.



NOTE: Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling Practices.

***For Lab Use Only**

Revision: 08 Nov., 2019