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TMK 332S – TRYPTONE SOYA BROTH W/ 0.05% SPS

INTENDED USE

For detection of microorganisms in blood.

PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

TRYPTONE SOYA BROTH W/ 0.05% SPS is used for the cultivation of fastidious and non-fastidious microorganisms that are present in the blood. The medium is a highly nutritious medium and recommended for isolation of microorganisms from variety of specimen types.

COMPOSITION

Ingredients	Gms / Ltr		
Pancreatic digest of casein	17.000		
Sodium chloride	5.000		
Papaic digest of soybean (soyabean)	3.000		
Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate	2.500		
Glucose	2.500		
Sodium polyanethol sulphonate	0.500		

PRINCIPLE

Papaic digest of soyabean meal and pancreatic digest of casein makes this medium nutritious by providing amino acids and long chain peptides for the growth of microorganisms. Natural sugars in soybean promote growth of fastidious organism. Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate serves as the buffer in the medium. Sodium chloride maintains the osmotic balance. Glucose is the fermentable source of carbon.

Sodium polyanethol sulfonate (SPS) is an anticoagulant and a surface-active agent which is widely employed as an additive to fluid blood culture media. It is generally considered to enhance the rate and speed of bacterial isolations by counter-acting the bacterial inhibitors of human blood. SPS is known to neutralize the bactericidal activity of fresh human serum and to inhibit phagocytosis.

INSTRUCTION FOR USE

- 1. Remove the plastic cap and disinfect the part of the rubber stopper which is now exposed.
- 2. Draw patient's blood with the sterile needle and syringe and transfer the blood sample immediately into the culture bottle by puncturing the rubber stopper with the needle and injecting the blood.
- 3. Venting may be required for aerobic culture and not in case of anaerobic cultures.
- 4. Incubate at 30-35°C for 18-48 hours and further for 7 days to confirm negative results.

Note: Tryptone Soya Broth w/ 0.05% SPS is a ready to use liquid media in glass bottle. The medium is presterilized, hence sterilization is not required.

QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

Appearance of the medium	:	Light yellow colour, clear solution.
Quantity of Medium	:	25ml / 50ml of the medium in glass bottle
pH (at 25°C)	:	7.3 ± 0.2
Sterility Check	:	Passes release criteria

INTERPRETATION

Cultural characteristics observed after incubation.

A- 902A, RIICO Industrial Area, Phase III, Bhiwadi-301019.



PRODUCT DATA SHEET

2

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Microorganism	ATCC	lnoculum (CFU/ml)	Growth	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
Bacillus subtilis	6633	50-100	Luxuriant	30-35°C	18-48 hours
Escherichia coli	25922	50-100	Luxuriant	30-35°C	18-48 hours
Staphylococcus aureus	6538	50-100	Luxuriant	30-35°C	18-48 hours
Salmonella typhimurium	14028	50-100	Luxuriant	30-35°C	18-48 hours
Candida albicans	10231	10-100	Luxuriant	20-25°C	5 Days
Aspergillus brasiliensis	16404	Point Inoculation	Luxuriant	20-25°C	5 Days
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	27853	50-100	Luxuriant	30-35°C	18-48 hours
Streptococcus pneumoniae	6305	50-100	Luxuriant	30-35°C	18-48 hours

PACKAGING:

Aluminium capped bottles containing 25ml (Paediatric) or 50 ml (Adult) media.

STORAGE

On receipt, store bottles in the dark at 10 to 25° C. Avoid freezing and overheating. The medium may be used up to the expiration date and incubated for the recommended incubation times. Bottles from unopened packages can be used up to the expiration date. Opened bottles must be used immediately.

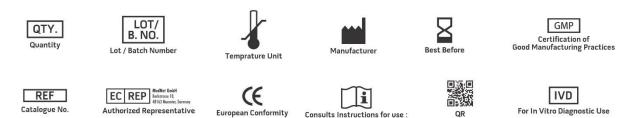
Product Deterioration: Do not use bottles if they show evidence of microbial contamination, discoloration, or any other signs of deterioration.

DISPOSAL

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

REFERENCES

- 1. Brewer, 1940, J. Am. Med. Assoc., 115:598.
- 2. The United States Pharmacopoeia, 2018, The United States Pharmacopoeial Convention, Rockville, MD.
- 3. British Pharmacopoeia, 2016, The Stationery Office British Pharmacopoeia
- 4. European Pharmacopoeia, 2017, European Dept. for the quality of Medicines.
- 5. Williams H., (Ed.), 2005, Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists, 19th Ed., AOAC, Washington, D.C.
- 6. Marshall, Gunnison and Luxen, 1940, Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med., 43:672.
- 7. MacFaddin J.F., 1985, Media for Isolation-Cultivation-Identification-Maintenance of Medical Bacteria, Vol. 1, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore.



NOTE: Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling Practices. *For Lab Use Only Revision: 16th Feb. 2022