

TMV 039 – BISMUTH SULPHITE AGAR (VEG.)

INTENDED USE

For selective isolation of Salmonellae from faeces, urine, sewage and other materials.

PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

This medium is prepared by using Veg special peptone and Veg extract which is free of BSE/TSE risks. Bismuth Sulphite Agar is the modification of Wilson and Blair formula, which is recommended by various Associations for the isolation and preliminary identification of Salmonella serotype Typhi and other Salmonellae from pathological materials, sewage, water, food and other products. Present medium is the modification of Bismuth Sulphite Agar where all animal based peptones are replaced with Veg peptones. Bismuth Sulphite Agar was stable, sensitive and found to be superior to Wilson's original medium. Brilliant green and bismuth sulphite incorporated into the medium inhibit the intestinal gramnegative and gram-positive bacteria. Salmonella serotype Typhi, Salmonella serotype Enteritidis and Salmonella serotype Typhimurium typically grow as black colonies with a surrounding metallic sheen resulting from hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) production and reduction of sulphite to black ferric sulphide.

Salmonella serotype Paratyphi A grow as light green colonies. Also this medium favours use of larger inoculum as compared to other selective media, as it has unique inhibitory action towards gram-positive and coliform organisms. The medium may be inhibitory to some strains of Salmonella species and therefore should not be used as the sole selective medium for these organisms. Shigella species are mostly inhibited on this medium and also some Salmonellae like Salmonella serotype Sendai, Salmonella serotype Berta, Salmonella serotype Gallinarum, Salmonella serotype Abortusequi are inhibited. Colonies on Bismuth Sulphite Veg Agar may be contaminated with other viable organisms; therefore, isolated colonies should be subcultured on to a less selective medium.

COMPOSITION

Ingredients	Gms / Ltr
Veg. Peptone	10.000
Veg. extract	5.000
Dextrose	5.000
Disodium phosphate	4.000
Ferrous sulphate	0.300
Bismuth sulphite indicator	8.000
Brilliant green	0.025
Agar	20.000

PRINCIPLE

Veg special peptone and Veg extract provide nitrogen, vitamins and minerals. Dextrose acts as an energy source. Ferrous sulphate is used for detection of hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) production. Disodium phosphate buffers the medium.

INSTRUCTION FOR USE

- Dissolve 52.33 grams in 1000 ml purified/distilled water.
- Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely.
- DO NOT STERILIZE IN AUTOCLAVE or by fractional sterilization since overheating may destroy the selectivity of the
- The sensitivity of the medium depends largely upon uniform dispersion of precipitated bismuth sulphite in the final gel, which should be dispersed before pouring into sterile Petri plates.











QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS

Appearance of Powder : Greenish yellow coloured, homogeneous, free flowing powder.

Appearance of prepared medium : Greenish yellow coloured, opaque gel with flocculent precipitate, forms in

petri plates.

pH (at 25°C) : 7.7±0.2

INTERPRETATION

Cultural characteristics observed after incubation.

Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Growth	Recovery	Colour of colony	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
Enterobacter aerogenese	13048	50-100	None-poor	0-10%	Brown-green (depends on the inoculum density)	35-37°C	40-48 Hours
Enterococcus faecalis	29212	50-100	Inhibited	0%	-	35-37°C	40-48 Hours
Escherichia coli	25922	50-100	Poor-fair	10-30%	Brown-green (depends on the inoculum density)	35-37°C	40-48 Hours
Salmonella Enteritidis	13076	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70%	Black with metallic sheen	35-37°C	40-48 Hours
Salmonella Typhi	6539	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70%	Black with metallic sheen	35-37°C	40-48 Hours
Salmonella Typhimurium	14028	50-100	Luxuriant	>=70%	Black with metallic sheen	35-37°C	40-48 Hours
Shigella flexneri	12022	50-100	None-poor	0-10%	Brown	35-37°C	40-48 Hours

PACKAGING:

In pack size of 100 gm and 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









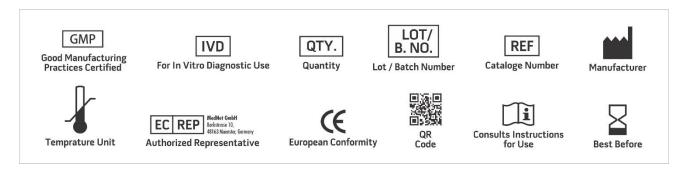




After use, prepared plates, specimen/sample containers and other contaminated materials must be sterilized before discarding.

REFERENCES

- 1. Washington J. A., 1981, Laboratory Procedures in Clinical Microbiology, Springer verlag, New York.
- 2. Eaton A.D., Clesceri L.S. and Greenberg A.E., (Eds.), 2005, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21st ed, APHA, Washington, DC.
- 3. Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 1980, U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Washington, D.C.
- 4. Murray PR, Baron, Pfaller and Yolken 2003, In Manual of Clinical Microbiology 8th ed., (Eds.), ASM, Washington, DC.
- 5. Vanderzant C. and Splittstoesser D. (Eds.), 1992, Compendium of Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Foods, 3rd ed., APHA, Washington, D.C.
- 6. MacFaddin J.F., 2000(Ed). Biochemical Tests for identification of Medical Bacteria, 3rd Edition, Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins, Newyork.



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

*For Lab Use Only

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