FT-6D8792

Sabouraud Dextrose Agar

Medium for the culture and enumeration of yeasts, moulds and dermatophytes.

Product Description

Name :	**Sabouraud Dextrose Agar**	
Catalog Number :	6D8792, 500 g	
	6D8793, 10 Petri dishes 90 mm	
Formula in g/l :	Peptone	10,00
	Glucose	40,00
	Agar	15,00
Final pH:	**5,6 ± 0,2 at 25°C**	

Storage: Store the bottles at 2-25°C in their box until the expiry date.
Store the plates at 2-12°C in their cellophane sachet until the expiry date.
If not in the cellophane sachet, plates can be stored for 2 weeks at 2-8°C.

For use in industrial microbiology

The medium is used for the enumeration of yeast and moulds in non-sterile products, but also in enviromental monitoring, often in coniuction wit Trypticasein Soy Agar.
Thise medium can be used for active air sampling of ambient air.
This medium is also intended for collection samples from the gloves or fingers of clean room operators.
This agar complies with the performance reqirements in the harmonized chapters of the European, United States, and Japanese Pharmacopoeia (1,2,3).

For use in medical microbiology

The Sabouraud Dextrose Agar is a non – selective cu;lture medium recommended for the culture of yeasts, moulds and dermatophytes from clinical specimens with very little accompanying flora (4)

Directions for use

Principle:

Sabouraud Dextrose Agar can be used for culturing yeast, mold and aciduric microorganisms. It is used for cultivating pathogenic fungi, particularly those associated with skin infections. This medium is also used for determining the microbial and fungi content of cosmetics and the mycological evaluation of food.

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Material required but not provided

- Sterile Petri dishes
- Water baths
- Bacteriology incubator

Warning and precautions

- **For in vitro diagnostic use and microbiological control**
- **For professional use only**
- This medium contains products of animal origin. Certified knowledge of the origin and/or sanitary state of the animals does not totally guarantee the absence of transmissible pathogenic agents. It is therefore recommended that these products be treated as potentially infectious and handled observing the usual safety precautions (do not ingest or inhale).
- All specimens, microbial cultures and inoculated products should be considered infectious and handled appropriately. Aseptic technique and usual precautions for handling the bacterial group studied should be observed throughout this procedure. Refer to "CLSI/NCCLSM29-A, Protection of Laboratory Workers from Instrument Biohazards and Infectious Disease Transmitted by Blood, Body Fluids and Tissue Approved Guideline- Current Revision". For additional Handling precautions, refer to "Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories, CDC/NIH, Latest Edition", or to the regulations currently in use in each country.
- Culture media should not be used as manufacturing material or components.
- Do not use reagents after the expiry date.
- Do not use reagents if the packaging is damaged.
- Do not use contaminated bottles and plates or plates that exude moisture.
- Before use, make sure the tamper-proof seal on the bottle screw-caps is intact.
- After regeneration, the entire contents of the bottle must be dispensed into plates (the medium cannot be melted several times).
- The performance data presented were obtained using the procedure indicated in this package insert. Any change or modification in the procedure may affect the results.
- Interpretation of the test results should be made taking into consideration the patient's history, the source of the specimen, colonial and microscopic morphology and, if necessary, the results of any other tests performed

Specimens

For use in industrial microbiology
Sample collection frequency and the number of measurement points can be defined accordnig to a microbial enviromental monitoring program or the Quality Asserance procedures in operation in the company or health establishment.
Samples must be collected on dry surfaces.
For the microbiological control of non-sterile products, follow the recommendations in the harmonized chapters of the Pharmacopoeia.
For use in medical microbiology
Samples must be suitable for the detection of yeasts, moulds nad dermatophytes (4).
Good laboratory practices for collection and transport should be respected and adapted to the type of specimen.
This medium can be used to subculture strains in order to obtain pure cultures.

Preparation of Petri dishes

1. Loosen the cap on the bottle of agar
2. Place the bottle of agar in a water bath equipped with a security system set to approximately 50°C, increase the temperature to 95°C and leave the agar to melt (approximately 45 minutes).
3. Mix after screwing the cap back on (use protective gloves against thermal risks).
4. Leave the bottles at room temperature for at least 15 seconds before transmitting them to a thermostatically-controlled water bath set at 45-50°C. Maintain the bottles at this temperature until use.
5. Dispense into Petri dishes (18-20 ml per plate). After reconstruction and cooling of the medium, keep the plates at 2-8°C.

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Use

For use in industrial microbiology

For the environmental control

1. Allow the plates to come to room temperature.
2. Inoculating the plate:
   - For dynamic air sampling, collect using an air sampler. Refer to the package insert for the device used.
   - For static air sampling: expose the agar to the air in the room or under a laminar flow hood for up to 4 hours (settle plate method).
   - For collecting samples from the gloves/fingers of clean room operators: press finger pads directly onto the surface of the agar.
3. The user is responsible for choosing the appropriate incubation temperature for the intended use, in accordance with current standards.

For the control of non-sterile products:

Refer the procedures described in the harmonized chapters of the Pharmacopoeia.

For use in medical microbiology

1. Allow the plates to come to room temperature.
2. Inoculate the specimen.
3. Incubate the inverted plate at 20-25°C, 28-32°C or 33-37°C.

The cultures are generally examined after 24 to 96 hours of incubation for the detection of yeasts.
For the detection of moulds and dermatophytes, observe the fungal growth after 1 to 9 days of incubation.
In certain cases, it may be necessary to prolong incubation protecting the medium from dehydration (jars, sachet, plastic film, etc.).
The incubation temperature and time vary according to the type of specimen and the microorganisms being tested for.
The user is responsible for choosing the appropriate parameters for intended use, in accordance with current standards.

Reading and interpretation

- After incubation, observe the fungal growth.
- Identification of the microorganims isolated must be performed by direct examination or biochemical tests.

For use in industrial microbiology

Enumerate the colonies obtained.

Quality control

For use in industrial microbiology
The control complies with the recommendations in the harmonized chapters of the Pharmacopoeia for the enumeration of moulds / total yeasts.

For use in medical microbiology

Protocol:
The nutrient capacity of the medium can be tested using the following strain:

- Candida albicans ATCC 10231

Range of excepted results:
Growth within 3 days at 20-25°C.

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Note: It is the responsibility of the user to perform Quality control taking into consideration the intended use of the medium, and in accordance with any local applicable regulations (frequency, number of strains, incubation temperature and environment, etc.).

Limitations of the method

- Growth depends on the requirements of each individual microorganisms. It is therefore possible that certain strains which have specific requirements (growth factors, temperature, incubation, conditions, etc.) may not develop.
- A slight decrease in the pH of the agar may be observed with time, but this does not affect performance.

Waste disposal

Dispose of used or unused reagents as well as any other contaminated disposable material following procedures for infectious or potentially infectious products.
It is the responsibility of each laboratory to handle waste and effluents produced according to their nature and degree of hazardousness and to treat and dispose of them (or have them treated and disposed of) in accordance with any applicable regulations.

References

1. European Pharmacopoeia EP 7.
2. United States Pharmacopoeia USP 34.
3. Japanese Pharmacopoeia JP 16 .
4. Cumitech 11:Practical methods for culture and identification of fungi in the clinical microbiology laboratory; ASM; August 1980.

Ordering information

Catalog size quantities and prices may be found at http://www.interchim.com.
Please inquire for higher quantities (availability, shipment conditions).

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