



Glucose Broth Supplemented w/0.05% SPS

LQ010

Intended use

A qualitative test for detection of microorganisms in blood. Sterile, in glass bottles.

Composition**

Ingredients	g / L
Tryptone	10.000
Glucose (Dextrose)	5.000
Sodium chloride	5.000
SPS	0.500
Final pH (at 25°C)	7.3±0.2

**Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

Directions

Label the ready to use blood culture bottle. Remove the Aluminium foil cap. Disinfect the part of the rubber stopper which is now exposed. Draw patient's blood with the sterile or disposable needle and syringe as explained in specimen collection and disposable column. Transfer the blood sample immediately into the culture bottle by puncturing the rubber stopper with the needle and injecting the blood. Venting: Use sterile venting needle (LA038). Keep the bottle in an upright position preferably in a biological safety cabinet, place an alcohol swab over the rubber stopper and insert the venting needle with filter through it. Insertion and withdrawal of the needle should be done in a straight line discard the needle and mix the contents by gently inverting the bottle 2-3 times. Do Not vent the bottle for anaerobic cultures. Incubate at 35 ±2°C for 18-24 hours and further for seven days.

Principle And Interpretation

Waisbren, Carr and Dunnett used Glucose Broth for testing antibiotic sensitivity by the tube dilution method (1). This medium is also used to study glucose fermentation where pH indicator is not desired. Glucose Broth was developed to exclude the ingredients like HM Peptone B that would contain small amount of carbohydrates. Thus the glucose fermentation studies can be performed more accurately using only pure 0.5% glucose as the source of carbohydrate. Tryptone and glucose serve as sources of essential nutrients and energy respectively to support the growth of many fastidious organisms. The tryptone used is free of carbohydrates and glucose acts as source of energy by being the only fermentable carbohydrate. The broth gives rapid growth and hastens the early development of injured cells. Sodium chloride maintains the osmotic equilibrium. SPS acts as an anticoagulant and as an inhibitor of the bacteriostatic and bactericidal effects of blood cells and plasma factors.

Type of specimen

Clinical sample: Blood

Specimen Collection and Handling

For clinical sample, follow appropriate techniques for sample collection and processing as per guidelines (1,2).

After use, contaminated materials must be sterilized by autoclaving before discarding.

Warning and Precautions

In Vitro diagnostic use only. For professional use only. Read the label before opening the container. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Follow good microbiological lab practices while handling specimens and culture. Standard precautions as per established guidelines should be followed while handling clinical specimens. Safety guidelines may be referred in individual safety data sheets.

Limitations

1. Further biochemical and serological tests must be carried out for complete identification.

Performance and Evaluation

Performance of the medium is expected when used as per the direction on the label within the expiry period when stored at recommended temperature.

Quality Control

Appearance

Sterile clear Glucose Broth w/ 0.05% SPS in glass bottle.

Colour

Light yellow coloured clear solution

Quantity of Medium

20ml of medium in glass bottle. (Volume of blood for paediatrics use - 1 to 3 ml)

Reaction

7.10- 7.50

Sterility Check

Passes release criteria

Cultural response

Cultural characteristics was observed after incubation at 35-37°C for 18-24 hours.

Organism	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 25922 (00013*)	50-100	Luxuriant
<i>Salmonella</i> Typhi ATCC 6539	50-100	Luxuriant

Key: (*) Corresponding WDCM numbers

Storage and Shelf Life

Store between 15-30°C. Use before expiry date on the label. Product performance is best if used within stated expiry period.

Disposal

User must ensure safe disposal by autoclaving and/or incineration of used or unusable preparations of this product. Follow established laboratory procedures in disposing of infectious materials and material that comes into contact with clinical sample must be decontaminated and disposed of in accordance with current laboratory techniques (2,3).

Reference

1. Waisbren, Carr and Dunnett, 1951, Am. J. Clin. Path., 21:88
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.

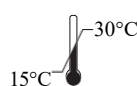
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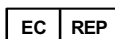
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Plot No.C-40, Road No.21Y,
MIDC, Wagle Industrial Area,
Thane (W) -400604, MS, India



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Storage temperature



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CE Marking



**Do not use if
package is damaged**

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