

# **Technical Data**

Todd Hewitt Broth M313

#### **Intended Use:**

For the cultivation of group A haemolytic streptococci used for serological studies.

# Composition\*\*

| Ingredients                 | g/L           |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| HM infusion B from 500g #   | 10.100        |
| Peptone                     | 20.000        |
| Dextrose (Glucose)          | 2.000         |
| Sodium chloride             | 2.000         |
| Disodium hydrogen phosphate | 0.400         |
| Sodium carbonate            | 2.500         |
| Final pH ( at 25°C)         | $7.8 \pm 0.2$ |

<sup>\*\*</sup>Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

### **Directions**

Suspend 37.0 grams in 1000 ml purified/distilled water. Heat if necessary to dissolve the medium completely. Mix well and dispense in tubes or flasks as desired. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes.

# **Principle And Interpretation**

Humans are the natural reservoir for group A, \(\beta\)-haemolytic streptococci. The organisms are transmitted from person to person by the respiratory route and it causes pharyngitis, tonsillitis, sinusitis, otitis media, cervical adenitis, pyoderma, lymphadenitis, bacteremia, osteomyelitis, arthritis and endocarditis. Pharyngitis is the most common infection caused by group A streptococci. In 1985, outbreaks of rheumatic fever have been reported in the Salt Lake City area, California. In these outbreaks, some persons did not recall having had a streptococcal infection. In such cases, and in the diagnosis of nonsupurative squeal, serologic studies are helpful for respective documentation of previous group A streptococcal infection. Todd Hewitt Broth, which was initially developed to produce streptococcal haemolysin was further modified by Updyke and Nickle for cultivation of β-haemolytic streptococci (1) for different serological tests. This medium is also recommended for selective isolation of group B streptococci with added gentamicin and nalidixic acid. This medium has been recommended as an alternative type in epidemiologic studies of group A streptococci as well as pathogenic microorganisms. With the addition of 15 g/l agar, the medium can be solidified and used as an excellent substrate for the production of capsules in streptococci. Todd Hewitt Broth medium is very nutritious due to the presence of peptone and HM infusion B. Dextrose stimulates haemolysin production. The medium is well buffered by sodium phosphate and sodium carbonate to neutralize the acid produced during dextrose fermentation. This restricts destruction of antigenic streptococcal haemolysin. It is also found that sodium phosphate have a stimulating effect on the pneumococcal growth. Todd Hewitt Broth can be employed as an alternative to serum broth or horse flesh digest broth for the cultivation of streptococci prior to serological typing (2).

# Type of specimen

Clinical samples - Vaginal swab

# **Specimen Collection and Handling:**

For clinical samples follow appropriate techniques for handling specimens as per established guidelines (3,4). 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. Individual organisms differ in their growth requirement and may show variable growth patterns on the medium.

<sup>#</sup> Equivalent to Beef heart, infusion from

HiMedia Laboratories Technical Data

2.Each lot of the medium has been tested for the organisms specified on the COA. It is recommended to users to validate the medium for any specific microorganism other than mentioned in the COA based on the user's unique requirement.

3. Further biochemical and serological tests must be carried out for further 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**

Cream to yellow homogeneous free flowing powder

#### Colour and Clarity of prepared medium

Medium amber coloured clear solution without ant precipitate

#### Reaction

Reaction of 3.7% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH: 7.8±0.2

pН

7.60-8.00

# **Cultural Response**

Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35-37°C for 18-48 hours

| Organism                              | Inoculum<br>(CFU) | Growth         |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Neisseria meningitidis<br>ATCC 13090  | 50-100            | good-luxuriant |
| Streptococcus mitis ATCC 9811         | 50-100            | good-luxuriant |
| Streptococcus pneumoniae<br>ATCC 6303 | 50-100            | good-luxuriant |
| Streptococcus pyogenes ATCC 19615     | 50-100            | good-luxuriant |

# Storage and Shelf Life

Store between 10-30°C in a tightly closed container and the prepared medium at 15-30°C. Use before expiry date on the label. On opening, product should be properly stored dry, after tightly capping the bottle in order to prevent lump formation due to the hygroscopic nature of the product. Improper storage of the product may lead to lump formation. Store in dry ventilated area protected from extremes of temperature and sources of ignition. Seal the container tightly after use. 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 (3,4).

#### Reference

- 1. Updyke E. L. and Nickle M. I., 1954, Appl. Microbiol., 2:117.
- 2. Forbes B. A., Sahm D. F. and Weissfeld A. S., 1998, Bailey & Scotts Diagnostic Microbiology, 10th Ed., Mosby, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.
- 3. Isenberg, H.D. Clinical Microbiology Procedures Handbook 2nd Edition.
- 4. 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.

Revision :03 / 2024

HiMedia Laboratories Technical Data



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



In vitro diagnostic medical device



Storage temperature



CEpartner4U, Esdoornlaan 13, 3951DB Maarn, NL www.cepartner4u.eu





Do not use if package is damaged

### Disclaimer:

User must ensure suitability of the product(s) in their application prior to use. Products conform solely to the information contained in this and other related HiMedia<sup>TM</sup> publications. The information contained in this publication is based on our research and development work and is to the best of our knowledge true and accurate. HiMedia<sup>TM</sup> Laboratories Pvt Ltd reserves the right to make changes to specifications and information related to the products at any time. Products are not intended for human or animal or therapeutic use but for laboratory, diagnostic, research or further manufacturing use only, unless otherwise specified. Statements contained herein should not be considered as a warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, and no liability is accepted for infringement of any patents.