



Technical Data

Rose Bengal Chloramphenicol HiCynth™ Agar

MCD640

Intended use

Recommended for selective isolation and enumeration of yeasts and moulds from foods, environmental materials and clinical samples.

Composition**

| Ingredients | Gms / Litre |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| HiCynth™ Peptone No.4* | 5.000 |
| Dextrose (Glucose) | 10.000 |
| Potassium dihydrogen phosphate | 1.000 |
| Magnesium sulphate | 0.500 |
| Rose bengal | 0.050 |
| Chloramphenicol | 0.100 |
| Agar | 15.500 |
| Final pH (at 25°C) | 7.2±0.2 |

**Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

*Chemically defined peptone

Directions

Suspend 32.15 grams in 1000 ml purified / distilled water. Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. Cool to 45-50°C. Mix well and pour into sterile Petri plates.

Principle And Interpretation

Rose Bengal Chloramphenicol Agar was formulated originally by Jarvis (3) and further modified by Overcast and Weakley (8). The use of rose bengal in the media having neutral pH was reported by Smith and Dawson (8). Rose Bengal Chloramphenicol HiCynth™ Agar is prepared by replacing animal and vegetable peptones with chemically defined peptones to avoid BSE/TSE risks associated with animal peptones. HiCynth™ Peptone No.4 provides carbon, nitrogen substances, long chain amino acids, vitamins and other essential growth nutrients. Dextrose (Glucose) is the fermentable carbohydrate. Chloramphenicol has inhibitory action on gram-negative bacteria. Rose bengal dye suppresses the development of bacteria and reduces the spreading of moulds, controls the size and height of moulds colonies such as *Rhizopus* species (7). The medium has neutral pH, which with the antibiotics has noted to be advantageous (5, 6). Rose bengal is taken up by moulds and yeast colonies thereby assist in enumeration (10).

The number of yeasts or moulds is calculated per 1 gram or 1 ml of sample to be tested by multiplying the number of colonies by dilution factor. Colonies of bacteria and yeasts could be confused by appearance and thus should be examined microscopically. Due to the selective properties of this medium and the type of specimen being cultured, some strains of fungi may grow poorly or fail to grow on the complete medium; similarly, some strains of bacteria may also not be inhibited or only partially inhibited. Care should be taken not to expose this medium to light, since photo degradation of rose bengal yields compounds that are toxic to fungi (1, 9).

Type of specimen

Food samples; Environmental samples, Clinical samples -skin scrapings

Specimen Collection and Handling

For clinical samples follow appropriate techniques for handling specimens as per established guidelines (2,4).

For food samples, follow appropriate techniques for sample collection and processing as per guidelines (10).

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

Warning and Precautions

In Vitro diagnostic use. 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. The medium should not be exposed to light, since photodegradation of rose bengal yields compounds that are toxic to fungi.

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

Light yellow to pink homogeneous free flowing powder

Gelling

Firm, comparable with 1.55% Agar gel.

Colour and Clarity of prepared medium

Deep pink coloured clear to slightly opalescent gel forms in Petri plates.

Reaction

Reaction of 3.22% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH : 7.2±0.2

pH

7.00-7.40

Cultural Response

Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 25-30°C for 5 days.

| Organism | Inoculum (CFU) | Growth |
|--|------------------|----------------|
| <i>Aspergillus brasiliensis</i> ATCC 16404 (00053*) | 50-100 | good-luxuriant |
| <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> subsp. <i>spizizenii</i> ATCC 6633 (00003*) | ≥10 ⁴ | inhibited |
| <i>Cladosporium</i> <i>cladosporioides</i> ATCC 11278 | 50-100 | good-luxuriant |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 25922 (00013*) | ≥10 ⁴ | inhibited |
| <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> ATCC 29212 (00087*) | ≥10 ⁴ | inhibited |
| <i>Mucor racemosus</i> ATCC 42647 | 50-100 | good-luxuriant |
| <i>Penicillium notatum</i> ATCC 10108 | 50-100 | good-luxuriant |
| <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> ATCC 9763 | 50-100 | good-luxuriant |

Key: # Formerly known as *Aspergillus niger*

* Corresponding WDCM numbers

Storage and Shelf Life

Store the dehydrated and prepared media between 15-25°C in a tightly closed container. 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 (2, 4).

Reference

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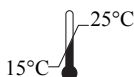
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In vitro diagnostic medical device



CE Marking



Storage temperature



Do not use if package is damaged



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