Soyabean HiVeg™ Medium w/ 0.1% Agar (Tryptone Soya HiVeg™ Broth w/ 0.1% Agar)

MV323

Intended Use:

Recommended for cultivation of anaerobes from various specimens.

Composition**

Ingredients	g / L
HiVeg™ hydrolysate	17.000
Soya peptone	3.000
Sodium chloride	5.000
Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate	2.500
Dextrose (Glucose)	2.500
Agar	1.000
Final pH (at 25°C)	7.3±0.2

**Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

Directions

Suspend 31.0 grams in 1000 ml purified/distilled water. Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. Dispense into tubes or flasks as desired. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes.

Principle And Interpretation

Soyabean Casein Digest Medium with 0.1% Agar is used for culturing organisms especially anaerobes from root canals, blood and other clinical samples. Inclusion of agar to this medium is useful for isolating anaerobic oral *Vibrio's* (1) and also anaerobic organisms causing nasal sinusitis (2).

Soyabean HiVeg™ Medium w/ 0.1% Agar is prepared by using vegetable peptones in place of animal based peptones which make the media free of BSE/TSE risks. HiVeg™ hydrolysate and soya peptone supplies nitrogenous and carbonaceous compounds, trace minerals etc. Dextrose serves as a source of fermentable carbohydrate for the energy production. Sodium chloride maintains osmotic balance while Dipotassium phosphate provides buffering capacity. Small percentage of agar helps in creating moderately anaerobic condition in the depth of the medium.

Type of specimen

Please add specimens

Specimen Collection and Handling

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

Warning and Precautions

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 specimens. Safety guidelines may be referred in individual safety data sheets.

Limitations

1. Biochemical characterization is necessary to be performed on colonies from pure cultures for further identification.
2. This medium is general purpose medium and may not support the growth of fastidious organisms.

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

Light yellow coloured clear solution without any precipitate

Reaction

Reaction of 3.1% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH : 7.3±0.2

pH

7.10-7.50

Cultural Response

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

Organism	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth
Bacteroides fragilis ATCC 25285	50-100	good-luxuriant
Clostridium perfringens ATCC 12924	50-100	good-luxuriant
Neisseria meningitidis ATCC 13090	50-100	good
Staphylococcus epidermidis ATCC 12228 (00036*)	50-100	good-luxuriant
Streptococcus pneumoniae ATCC 6303	50-100	good-luxuriant
Streptococcus pyogenes ATCC 19615	50-100	good-luxuriant

Key : * Corresponding WDCM numbers

Storage and Shelf Life

Store between 10-30°C in a tightly closed container and the prepared medium at 15-25°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 sample must be decontaminated and disposed of in accordance with current laboratory techniques (3,4).

Reference

1. Mashimo and Ellison, 1959, J. Bact., 78:636.
2. Fredette, Anger and Forget, 1961, Can. Med. Assoc. J., 84:164.
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.

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