Sabouraud Dextrose Agar

SM063D

Intended Use:
Recommended for the cultivation of yeasts, moulds and aciduric bacteria from clinical and non-clinical samples.

Composition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredients</th>
<th>Gms / Litre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dextrose (Glucose)</td>
<td>40.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycological, peptone</td>
<td>10.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agar</td>
<td>15.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final pH (at 25°C)</td>
<td>5.6±0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

Directions

Sabouraud Dextrose Agar is a ready-to-use solid media in glass bottle. The medium is pre-sterilized, hence it does not need sterilization. Medium in the bottle can be melted either by using a pre-heated water bath or any other method. Slightly loosen the cap before melting. When complete melting of medium is observed, dispense the medium in tubes as butts/slants or in plates as desired and allow to solidify. If on plate, either streak, inoculate or surface spread the test inoculum (50-100 CFU) aseptically.

Principle And Interpretation

Sabouraud Dextrose Agar is Carlier's modification (3) of the formulation described by is a modification of Sabouraud Dextrose Agar which is described by Sabouraud (7) for the cultivation of fungi (yeasts, moulds), particularly useful for the fungi associated with skin infections. This medium is also employed to determine microbial contamination in food, cosmetics, and clinical specimens (2).

Mycological Peptone provides nitrogenous compounds. Dextrose provides an energy source. High dextrose concentration and low pH favors fungal growth and inhibits contaminating bacteria from test samples (6).

Type of specimen

Clinical samples: skin scrapings, Food samples; Cosmetics.

Specimen Collection and Handling

For clinical samples follow appropriate techniques for handling specimens as per established guidelines (4,5).

For food and dairy samples, follow appropriate techniques for sample collection and processing as per guidelines (1,4,8). After use, contaminated materials must be sterilized by autoclaving before discarding.

Warning and Precautions:

In Vitro diagnostic use. Read the label before opening the pack. 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. For heavily contaminated samples, the plate must be supplemented with inhibitory agents for inhibiting bacterial growth with lower pH.
2. Some pathogenic fungi may produce infective spores which are easily dispersed in air, so examination should be carried out in safety cabinet
3. Further biochemical tests should be carried out for confirmation.

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 Sabouraud Dextrose Agar Plate in glass bottle.

Colour of medium
Light amber coloured medium

Quantity of medium
500ml of medium in glass bottle.

Reaction
5.40-5.80

Sterility Test
Passes release criteria

Cultural Response
Growth Promotion was carried out in accordance with the (USP/EP/BP/JP), after an incubation at 20-25 °C for 24-48 hours. Recovery rate is considered as 100% for bacteria growth on Soybean Casein Digest Agar and fungus growth on Sabouraud Dextrose Agar

Growth Promotion Test
Growth Promotion was carried out in accordance with the harmonized method of ICH (USP/EP/BP/JP), after an incubation at 30-35 °C for 24-48 hours. Recovery rate is considered as 100% for bacteria growth on Soybean Casein Digest Agar and fungus growth on Sabouraud Dextrose Agar

Growth Promoting Properties
Growth of microorganism comparable to that previously obtained with previously tested and approved lot of medium occurs at the specified temperature for not more than the shortest period of time specified inoculating >= 100 cfu (at 30-35°C for 24 hours).

Indicative properties
Colonies are comparable in appearance and indication reaction to those previously obtained with previously tested and approved lot of medium occurs for the specified temperature for a period of time within the range specified inoculating >=100 cfu (at 30-35°C for 24-48 hours).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organism</th>
<th>Inoculum (CFU)</th>
<th>Growth</th>
<th>Recovery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candida albicans ATCC 10231</td>
<td>50 -100</td>
<td>luxuriant</td>
<td>&gt;=70 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(00054*)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(white colonies)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspergillus brasiliensis ATCC 16404 (00053*)</td>
<td>50 -100</td>
<td>luxuriant</td>
<td>&gt;=70 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candida albicans ATCC 2091 (00055*)</td>
<td>50 -100</td>
<td>luxuriant</td>
<td>&gt;=70 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saccharomyces cerevisiae ATCC 9763 (00058*)</td>
<td>50 -100</td>
<td>luxuriant</td>
<td>&gt;=70 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escherichia coli ATCC 8739</td>
<td>50 -100</td>
<td>luxuriant</td>
<td>&gt;=70 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(00012*)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escherichia coli ATCC 25922</td>
<td>50 -100</td>
<td>luxuriant</td>
<td>&gt;=70 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(00013*)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escherichia coli NCTC 9002</td>
<td>50 -100</td>
<td>luxuriant</td>
<td>&gt;=70 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactobacillus casei ATCC 334</td>
<td>50 -100</td>
<td>luxuriant</td>
<td>&gt;=70 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichophyton rubrum ATCC 28191</td>
<td>luxuriant</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key : *Corresponding WDCM numbers.

Storage and Shelf Life
On receipt store between 15-25°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 (4,5).

**Reference**