

Bordet Gengou Agar 3 O D W H

MP175

Intended use

Recommended for the detection and isolation of *Bordetella pertussis* and *Bordetella parapertussis*. Also used for the “cough plate” method in case of whooping cough.

Composition**

Ingredients	Gms / Litre
Potatoes, infusion from	125.000
Peptone	10.000
Sodium chloride	5.500
Agar	20.000
Final pH (at 25°C)	6.7±0.2

**Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

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Either streak, inoculate or surface spread the test inoculum (50-100 CFU) aseptically on the plate.

Principle And Interpretation

Bordet Gengou Agar Media were originally formulated by Bordet and Gengou (1) for cultivation of *Bordetella* species. *Bordetella pertussis* is the causative agent of whooping cough and with the help of cough-plate technique, *B. pertussis* can be isolated from pharyngeal extracts, nasopharyngeal secretions and pre-nasal swabs. Kendrick and Eldering (6) modified the original media by replacing 50% human or rabbit blood with 15% sheep blood to make the medium more enriched for detection of *B. pertussis* by the virtue of its haemolytic reaction. Enrichment of the basal media with 25% human blood aids in the detection of Mycobacterium species from small sputum inocula and in Streptomycin sensitivity testing (8).

The medium is highly nutritious thus supports luxuriant growth of *Bordetella* species and can also be used for mass cultivation of *B. pertussis* for vaccine production (2) and for maintaining stock cultures (1).

Potato infusion and peptone serve as carbon and nitrogen source, amino acids while glycerol and blood enrichment provides additional nutrients. Sodium chloride maintains osmotic equilibrium. Incubation should be carried out in a moist chamber (60% humidity) at 37°C for upto 7 days. Medium should not be over dried before use. After 40 hours *B. pertussis* colonies appear smooth, raised, glistening with a zone of haemolysis. Some strains of *Bordetella* are not haemolytic. For confirmation, serodiagnosis and biochemical test should be performed. This medium can be made more selective for *Bordetella*, by using antibiotics like penicillin (3), methicillin (2), cephalixin (6) of which, cephalixin was found to be superior. Cephalixin suppresses unwanted nasopharyngeal growth and significantly increases the isolation rate of *Bordetella* species. Cephalixin is used at a concentration of 40 mg/liter (FD004). Amphotericin B (10 µg/ml) can be added as an antifungal agent to the medium.

For isolation of *B. pertussis* from specimens, use standard procedures. Incubate the plates in a moist chamber at 35-37°C for 7 days and examine daily with or without dissecting microscope (oblique illumination) to detect the presence of *B. pertussis*. Sometimes the accompanying mold colonies can mask the *B. pertussis* colonies. Use sterile scalpel or needle to remove the portion of the agar that contains spreading colonies of moulds. *B. pertussis* colonies may not be visible without the aid of a microscope for 2-4 days. After 7 days of incubation plates may be discarded as negative. Some *Haemophilus* species will grow on *Bordetella* isolation media and cross-react with *B. pertussis* antisera. It may be prudent to rule out X and V factor dependence.

Type of specimen

Clinical samples - pharyngeal extracts, nasopharyngeal secretions and pre-nasal swabs.

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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

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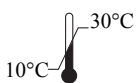
Revision : 02 / 2019



In vitro diagnostic medical device



CE Marking



Storage temperature



Do not use if package is damaged



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