

T.S.A. BLOOD/ CHROMATIC DETECTION

Media for urinary bacterial count and identification.

T.S.A. BLOOD TYPICAL FORMULA (g/L)		CHROMATIC DETECTION TYPICAL FORMULA (g/ L)		
Tryptone	15.0		Peptone	12.0
Soytone	5.0		Sodium Chloride	4.0
Sodium Chloride	5.0		Chromogenic mix 1.3	
Sheep Blood defibrinated	50.0 mL		Agar 15.0	
Agar	15.0		Final pl. 7.2 ± 0.2	
Final pH 7.3 ± 0.2		Final pH 7.2 ± 0.2		

DESCRIPTION

T. S. A. BLOOD (TRYPTIC SOY AGAR- Sheep blood 5%) is a medium for fastidious bacteria isolation.

CHROMATIC DETECTION is a chromogenic medium for urinary bacterial count and identification.

PRINCIPLE

Tryptone, Soytone and peptone provide nitrogen, carbon, sulphur and other essential growth factors. Sodium chloride mantains the osmothic balance of the medium. Agar is the solidifying agent.

In T.S.A. BLOOD sheep blood defibrinated supplies additional growth factors for fastidious microorganisms and allows to evidence the haemolytic reactions

In **CHROMATIC DETECTION** the chromogenic mix allows the identification of microorganisms on the basis of the colour and the morphology of the colonies.

TECHNIQUE

Inoculate plates streaking the sample to test on the agar surface using a sterile loop. Incubate at 36±1°C for 24-48 hours .

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

On T.S.A. BLOOD observe for growth and for haemolytic reactons. Four different kinds of haemolysis can be distinguished:

- alfa-haemolysis: haemoglobin is reduced to metahaemoglobin in the medium surrounding the colony and this causes a greenish decolouring of the medium;
- 2. beta-haemolysis: it is the lysis of erithrocytes which is evident in the bright zone around the colony;
- 3. gamma-haemolysis: any destruction of erithrocytes or any change in the medium does not occur;
- alfa '-haemolysis: a little zone of complete haemolysis surrounded by a partial lysis area is evident.

On **CHROMATIC DETECTION** the results must be interpreted as described in the following table:

Microorganism		Growth	Color	Test confirmation
Escherichia coli	ATCC 25922	good	Red	Indole Test
Klebsiella pneumoniae	ATCC 13883	good	Gray-blue	
Proteus mirabilis	ATCC 25933	good	Brown	TDA Test
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	ATCC 27853	good	Shiny-cream	
Staphylococcus aureus	ATCC 25923	good	Opaque-gold	
Enterococcus faecalis	ATCC 19433	good	Dark blue	

STORAGE

2-8°C away from light, until the expiry date on the label or until signs of deterioration or contamination are evident.

WARNING and PRECAUTIONS

The product is not classified as hazardous by current legislation and does not contain harmful substances in concentrations of ≥1%. The product is designed for *In vitro* diagnostic use and must be used only by properly trained operators.

DISPOSAL of WASTE

Disposal of waste must be carried out according to national and local regulations in force.

REFERENCES

- Swanson, K.J., F.F. Busta, E.H. Peterson, and M.G. Johnson. (1992). Colony Count Methods, p. 75-95.
- The United States Pharmacopeia. (1995). Microbiological tests, p. 1681-1686. United States Pharmacopeial Convention, Rockville, MD.
- ISO 9308-1:2000 Water quality Detection and enumeration of Escherichia coli and coliform bacteria Part 1: Membrane filtration method.
- J. Merlino, S. Siarakas, G.J. Robertson, G.R. Funnel, T. Gottlieb, and R. Bradbury.
 <u>Evaluation of Colorex Orientation for differentation and presumptive identification of gram-negative bacilli and Enterococcus species</u>.
 J.Clin.Microbiol.1996,34:1788-1793.
- Z. Samra, M. Heifetz, J. Talmor, e. Bain and J. Bahar. <u>Evaluation of use of a new chromogenic Agar in detection of urinary tract pathogens.</u> J.Clin.Microbiol.1998,36:990-994.



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PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

NAME

T.S.A. BLOOD/ CHROMATIC DETECTION

PRESENTATION

Ready plates (90 mm) with two sectors.

STORAGE

2-8 °C

PACKAGE

Code	Content	Packaging	
18008	20 plates	5 plates in thermically soldered film	
		4 x 5 plates in cardboard box	
18008*	100 plates	5 plates in thermically soldered film	
		2 x 5 plates in plastic bag	
		10 piles (2x5 plates) in cardboard box	

USE

T. S. A. BLOOD (TRYPTIC SOY AGAR- Sheep blood 5%) is a medium for fastidious bacteria isolation. **CHROMATIC DETECTION** is a chromogenic medium for urinary bacterial count and identification.

TECHNIQUE

Refer to technical sheet of the product.

APPEARANCE OF THE MEDIUM

T. S. A. BLOOD is a cherry- red, opaque medium.

CHROMATIC DETECTION is a very light amber medium, slightly opalescent.

SHELFLIFE

3 months

QUALITY CONTROL

- 1. Control of general characteristics, label and print
- 2. Sterility control

7 days at 25 ± 1°C, in aerobiosis

7 days at 36 ± 1°C, in aerobiosis

3. Microbiological control

Inoculum for productivity: 10-100 UFC/ml Inoculum for selectivity: 10⁴-10⁵ UFC/ml Inoculum for specificity: ≤ 10⁴ UFC/ml

Incubation conditions: 36 ± 1°C for 18-24 hours

Microorganisms		Growth on T. S. A. BLOOD	Growth on CHROMATIC DETECTION
Escherichia coli	ATCC 25922	Good	Good/ Red colonies
Klebsiella pneumoniae	ATCC 13883	Good	Good/ Gray-blue colonies
Proteus mirabilis	ATCC 25933	Good	Good/ Brown colonies
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	ATCC 27853	Good	Good/ Shiny-cream colonies
Enterococcus faecalis	ATCC 19433	Good	Good/ Dark blue colonies
Staphylococcus aureus	ATCC 25923	Good/ Beta haemolysis	Good/ Opaque-gold colonies
Streptococcus pneumoniae	ATCC 6305	Good/ Alpha haemolysis	
Streptococcus pyogenes	ATCC 19615	Good/ Beta haemolysis	

TABLE OF SYMBOLS				
IVD In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device	② Do not reuse	Manufacturer Manufacturer	Σ Contains sufficient for <n> tests</n>	Temperature limitation
REF Catalogue number	Fragile, handle with care	☐ Use by	Caution, consult accompanying documents	LOT Batch code







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