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Brucella Agar with defibrilated Sheep Blood

Brucella Agar with defibrilated Sheep Blood for isolation of *Brucella spp.* and anaerobic microorganisms.
For in vitro diagnostic use

Cat. Number: PD011
Pkg Polystyrene 90mm Petri dishes packaged in sleeves of 10 plates in a "breathable" cellulose bag that prevents build-up of condensation and excess moisture
Exp. Date: Printed on label and on the item
Required materials not supplied: Laboratory equipment as required.

Storage: 2-8 ^{0}C

Physical parameters: Cherry-Red, opaque, firmle solid

Composition per 1 Liter

Formula	Litre
Enzymatic Digest of Casein	10 g
Enzymatic Digest of Animal Tissue	10 g
Yeast Extract	2 g
Sodium Chloride	5 g
Dextrose	1 g
Sodium Bisulphite	0.1 g
Agar	15 g
Defibrilated Sheep Blood	50ml

Final pH: 7.0 ± 0.2 at 25°C
Formula may be adjusted and/or supplemented as required to meet performance specifications.

Intended Use and Principle
Brucella Agar is used for the cultivation of Brucella spp. and other fastidious microorganisms in a laboratory setting. Brucella Agar is not intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions in humans.

Brucella Agar is prepared according to the APHA formula for Albimi Broth. Brucella Agar is a general purpose medium for the cultivation of Brucella spp. and fastidious microorganisms including Streptococcus pneumoniae, Streptococcus viridans, and Neisseria meningitidis. With the addition of blood, Brucella Agar is used to determine bacterial haemolytic reactions. Brucella Agar can be used as a base for the isolation of Campylobacter spp.

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Instructions for use

1. Allow the medium in the plate to dry before use.
2. Observe aseptic techniques.
3. Streak the specimen as soon as possible after receiving. Alternatively, if material is being cultured directely from swab, roll the swab over a small area of the surface at the edge and streak from this inoculated area.
4. Incubate plates in anaerobic conditions for 48 hours at 35+/-2 ^{0}C

Interpretation

Microorganism	Appearance
Bacteroides fragilis	Middle size, grey smooth colonies, regular edges
Closrtidium perfringens	Big colonies, irregular edges, β–haemolytic reaction

Waste Disposal

After interpretation all plates should be destroyed by standard incineration methods.