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MBS SUCROSE AGAR A Petri Dish containing MBS SUCROSE AGAR for the detection, presumpt identification and enumeration of (S.mutans) For in vitro diagnostic use

Cat. No. PD 560 90mm Prepared plates Pkg.: 10 units in a box Expiry Date: Printed on label and on the item Agar appearance: Blue, claear to sligntly opalescent

Storage

Refrigerated $(2-8^{\circ} \text{ C})$ and protected from light

Composition

Mitis Salivarious Agar Potassium Tellurite Soution Sucrose Bacitracin

Intended Use

Selective and differential medium allowing the semiquantitative enumeration and pressumptive identification of *S.mutans*.

Principle

Combinations of dyes, antibiotics, and tellurite were added to Mitis Salivarius Agar nonselective medium which, because of its sucrose content, allowed easy recognition of *S. mutans* colonies after 2 days incubation.

Procedure

- 1. Use standard collection procedures for clinical specimens (saliva).
- 2. If the plates have been refrigerated, allow them to return to room temperature before inoculation.
- 3. Sample 10 µl of salive by the aid of a full sterile cfalibrated loop.



- 4. Streak sample onto the middle of the plate and spread over all the agar with the sterile hocke stick (Drygalski spatule). Gently, with very slight pressure, turn to spread the sample all over the agar with circular movements.
- 5. Incubate plates aerobically at $36-37^{\circ}$ C for 48 hours. An additional 24 hours may be required for some strains.
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Interpretation of Results

1. *Streptococcus mutans* strains grow in blule to dark grey colonies, raise, sith entire to undolate margins. With or w/o a granular frosted glass appearance.

2. Most other bacteria are inhibited.

3- Compare rsults to diagram below. Counts lower than or up to 10³ cfu/sample are considered low risk.

Disposal

Used contaminated test material should be handled by standard decontamination methods such as autoclaving or incineration.

