

Reference: DSHB3160

A.B.E. - Technical Data Sheet

Product: VCAT Selective supplement

supplement for 500 ml of medium Base GC +

# **Specification**

Sterile selective supplement for the isolation of pathogenic Neisserias.

#### Presentation

**Shelf Life** Storage **Packaging Details** 10 Freeze dried vials 49 months 23x60 mm glass vials, tag labelled, White plastic cap -2-25 °C 10 vials per box. with:  $3 \pm 0.1$  g

Enrichment Suppl.

## Composition

Compositon (g/vial) Note: Each vial is sufficient to

Vancomicin......0.00100 Colistin sulphate......0.00375 Anphotericin...... 0.00150

Reconstitute the original freeze-dried vial by adding Sterile Distilled Water..... 6 ml

# **Description / Technique**

### Description:

The Neisseria spp. include a lot of commensal bacteria that colonize the mucosal surfaces of many animals. Between the 11 species that colonize humans, only two are pathogens N. meningitidis and N. gonorrhoeae. N. gonorrhoeae is the causative agent of gonorrhoea and is transmitted via sexual contact

Neisseria meningitidis is the responsible for septicemia and meningitis.

In media like Thayer Martin and Chocolate agar N. gonorrheae and N. meningitidis produce colourless and translucent colonies. Antibiotic incorporated in the medium with the inhibitory supplement avoid the growth of almost all the non pathogen micro organisms included in the sample, including the saprophytic species of Neisseria.

### Technique:

#### Thayer-Martin Agar:

Effective for the isolation of pathogen neisseria. It is prepared with GC Base Agar, haemoglobin and an inhibitor vial VCAT.

It contains Vancomycin and Colistin to inhibit the oxidase-positive contaminants; Nystatin to prevent the growth of saprophytic fungi and trimethoprim that prevent the Proteus overgrowth.

Collect, dilute and prepare samples and volumes as required according to specifications, directives, official standard regulations and/or expected results.

Reconstitute the vial with 6 ml sterile diluent in aseptic conditions and add it to 500 ml of melted Agar base cooled to 50°C.

Do not overheat once suplemented.

Pour the complete medium into Petri dishes and, once solidified on a flat surface, spread the plates either by streaking or by spiral

Incubate at 37°C, in a very moist, 10% CO<sub>2</sub> enriched atmosphere for 48h.

(Incubation times longer than those mentioned above or different incubation temperatures may be requied depending on the sample or the specifications).

After incubation, count all the colonies that have appeared onto the surface of the agar.

Presumptive isolation / recovery of Neisserias spp. must be confirmed by further microbiological and biochemical tests.

### Precautions:

For in vitro diagnostic use. Do not reuse. For professional use only.

Do not use the product if it shows evidence of microbial contamination, discoloration, drying, cracking or other signs of deterioration.

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## **Quality control**

## **Physical/Chemical control**

Color: Orange

## **Microbiological control**

Reconstitute 1 vial as indicated in COMPOSITION; shake and dissolve completely

Add 1 vial to 500 ml of medium base. DO NOT HEAT once supplemented.

Analytical methodology according to ISO 11133:2014/A1:2018; A2:2020.

Distribute the complete medium, cooled to 50 °C, into 90 mm plates

Incubate according instructions for complete medium indicated in COMPOSITION.

5-10% CO2 atmosphere. Incubation at 37 ±1 °C during 48 ± 2 h.

Microorganism	Growth
Neisseria gonorrhoeae ATCC® 19424	Good
Neisseria meningitidis ATCC® 13090	Good
Staphylococcus aureus ATCC® 6538, WDCM 00032	Inhibited

#### Sterility control

Add 5 ml of the sample to: 100 ml TSB and 100 ml Thioglycollate. Incubation 48 h at 30-35 °C and 48 h at 20-25 °C: NO GROWTH.

# **Bibliography**

ATLAS, R.M. & L.C. PARKS (1997) Handbook of microbiological media. CRC Press. BocaRaton .Fla. USA. MacFADDIN, J. (1985) Media for isolation-cultivation-Identification-maintenance of medical bacteria. Vol. I. William & Wilkins. Baltimore.

ODEGAARD, K. (1971) Trimethoprim for the prevention of overgrowth by swarming Proteus in the cultivation of gonococci. Acta. Path. Microbiol. Scand. Sect. (B) 79:545-548.

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