

# Azide Dextrose Broth

For detection and enumeration of *Streptococci* in water, sewage, food and other materials suspected of sewage contamination.

REF: BS.1/DB01.100.0100	100 Gram	REF: BS.1/DB01.250.0250	250 Gram
REF: BS.1/DB01.500.0500	500 Gram		

## CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

*Enterococci* are more resistant to chlorine in water, hence are better indicators of sewage pollution than *Escherichia coli*. Until 1984, members of the genus *Enterococcus* were classified as Group D *Streptococci*. Upon genomic DNA analysis, a separate genus status was provided to them. Azide Dextrose Broth is recommended by APHA for enumeration of faecal *Streptococci* by MPN technique. Azide Dextrose Broth was initially formulated by Rothe, Mullmann and Seligmann for quantitative determination of *Enterococci* in water, sewage, foods and other materials suspected of contamination with sewage. When large volumes of water samples are to be examined, double strength medium is used.

## METHOD PRINCIPLE

Turbidity in tubes indicates presence of *Enterococci*, however, it should be further confirmed by inoculation in Ethyl Violet Azide Broth. Azide Dextrose Broth is a highly nutritious medium due to the presence of nutrient rich peptone special, Beef extract and dextrose. Sodium azide inhibits growth of gram-negative bacteria, allowing *Enterococci* to grow. *Streptococci* detected by the above media should be further identified using chemicals.

## MEDIA COMPOSITION

Item	Formula per liter of medium
- Peptone, special	15.00 gm
- Beef extract	4.50 gm
- Dextrose (Glucose)	7.50 gm
- Sodium chloride	7.50 gm
- Sodium azide	0.200 gm

## PRECAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

Media to be handled by entitled and professionally educated person. Do not ingest or inhale.

Good Laboratories practices using appropriate precautions should be followed in:

- Wearing personnel protective equipment (overall, gloves, glasses,).
- Do not pipette by mouth.
- In case of contact with eyes or skin; rinse immediately with plenty of soap and water. In case of severe injuries; seek medical advice immediately.
- Respect country requirement for waste disposal.  
**S56:** dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.  
**S57:** use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.  
**S61:** avoid release in environment.

For further information, refer to the Azide Dextrose Broth material safety data sheet.

## STORAGE AND STABILITY

**BioScien** Azide Dextrose Broth should be stored between 10-30°C in a firmly closed container and the prepared medium at 15-25°C. Use before expiry date on the label. On opening, product should be properly stored dry, after tightly capping the bottle in order to avoid lump development due to the hygroscopic nature of the product. Improper storage of the product may lead to lump formation. Store in a dry ventilated area protected from extremes of temperature and sources of ignition. Seal the container tightly after use. Product performance is best if used within stated expiry period.

**Final pH 7.2 ± 0.2 at 25°C**

## PREPARATION

Suspend 34.7 grams in 1000 ml purified/ distilled water for preparing single strength broth or use 69.4 grams in 1000 ml purified / distilled water for double strength broth. Heat, if necessary, to ensure complete solution. Dispense in test tubes and sterilize by autoclaving at 118°C for 15 minutes.

## Deterioration

The color of **BioScien** Azide Dextrose Broth is Cream to yellow homogeneous free flowing powder. Prepared Media is Amber coloured clear solution without any precipitate. If there are any physical changes for powder or signs of deterioration (shrinking, cracking, or discoloration), and contaminations for hydrated media, discard the medium.

## SPECIMEN

Food samples; Water and sewage samples

## EQUIPMENT REQUIRED NOT PROVIDED

- Sterile test tubes
- Incubator
- Autoclave

## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35-37°C for 18-24 hours.











Microorganism	Growth
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> ATCC 29212	good-luxuriant
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 25922	inhibited

## QUALITY CONTROL

To ensure adequate quality control, it is recommended that positive and negative control included in each run. If control still out of range please contact **BioScien** technical support.

## REFERENCES

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2. Baird R.B., Eaton A.D., and Rice E.W., (Eds.), 2015, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and wastewater, 23<sup>rd</sup>, ed., APHA Washington D.C.
3. Wehr H. M. and Frank J. H., 2004, Standard Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Dairy Products, 17th Ed., APHA Inc., Washington D.C.
4. Schleider K.H., Kilpper Bolz R., 1984, Int.J.Sys.Bacteriol., 34:31
5. Salfinger Y., and Tortorello M.L. Fifth (Ed.), 2015, Compendium of Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Foods, 5th Ed., American Public Health Association., Washington D.C.
6. Edwards S.J., 1933, J. Comp. Path. Therap., 46:2111.
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8. Isenberg, H.D. Clinical Microbiology Procedures Handbook. 2nd Edition.
9. Jorgensen, J.H., Pfaller, M.A., Carroll, K.C., Funke, G., Landry, M.L., Richter, S.S and Warnock., D.W. (2015) Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 11th Edition. Vol. 1.
10. Mallmann and Seligmann, 1950, Am. J. Publ. Health, 40:286.
11. Rothe, 1948, Illinois State Health Department
12. MacFaddin J.F., 1985, Media for Isolation-Cultivation-Identification-Maintenance of Medical bacteria, Vol.1.Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, Md.

SYMBOLS IN PRODUCT LABELLING	
 For in-vitro diagnostic use	 Number of <n> test in the pack
 Batch Code/Lot number	 Caution
 Catalogue Number	 Do not use if package is damaged
 Temperature Limitation	 Consult Instruction for use
 Expiration Date	
 Manufactured by	