

Rev: 0

Sabouraud Dextrose Agar | Ready-to-use Media Effective Date: 15/11/2024

a product by Biomed MDX

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REF FP90S1001

#### Intended Use:

A medium for the cultivation of pathogenic and nonpathogenic fungi, particularly yeasts and molds.

#### **Principle of the Procedure:**

Sabouraud Dextrose Agar is a peptone medium supplemented with dextrose to support the growth of fungi. The peptones are sources of nitrogenous growth factors. Dextrose provides an energy source for growth of microorganisms.

#### **Product Summary:**

Sabouraud Dextrose Agar is a general-purpose medium devised by Sabouraud for the cultivation of dermatophytes1. The low pH of approximately 5.6 is favorable for the growth of fungi, especially dermatophytes, and slightly inhibitory to contaminating bacteria in clinical specimens<sup>2-5</sup>. Sabouraud Dextrose Agar is also recommended for the testing of cosmetics<sup>6</sup> and food<sup>7,8</sup>. General Chapters <61> and <62> of the USP describe test methods for using Sabouraud Dextrose Agar when performing the microbial enumeration tests and tests for isolating Candida albicans from nonsterile pharmaceutical products. The addition of antimicrobics is a modification designed to increase bacterial inhibition.

## Formulation\* (PER LITER):

| Pancreatic Digest of Casein    | 5.0g | Dextrose | 40.0g |
|--------------------------------|------|----------|-------|
| Peptic Digest of Animal Tissue | 5.0g | Agar     | 15.0g |

pH 5.6 +/- 0.2

# **Procedure**

### **Materials Provided**

90mm SDA Agar.

### **Materials Required But Not Provided**

Ancillary culture media, reagents, and laboratory equipment as required.

#### **Test Procedure**

- Inoculate and streak the specimen as soon as possible after it is received in the laboratory with an aseptic technique.
- Incubate at  $35 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C for 72 hours.
- Observe the result according to user requirements.
- Dispose of all used reagents and contaminated materials as infectious waste. Laboratories must handle and dispose of all waste safely according to regulations.

<sup>\*</sup>Adjust and/or supplemental as required to meet performance criteria



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#### **Results**

Examine for fungal colonies exhibiting typical microscopic and colonial morphology. Appropriate biochemical or immunological tests may be required for final identification

#### **Quality Control**

Inoculate representative samples with the following strains. Incubate the inoculated plates at  $35 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C for 72 hrs. to allow colonies to develop on the medium.

| Strains                     | ATCC® | Growth Results     |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| Candida albicans            | 60193 | Growth at 72 hours |
| Trichophyton mentagrophytes | 9533  | Growth at 72 hours |
| Uninoculated plate          | -     | No growth          |

### **Transportation:**

Temperature fluctuations may occur during transportation. However, these fluctuations do not affect the performance, quality, or safety of the media.

### Storage and Shelf Life:

Upon receipt, store plates at 2 to 8°C, in their original sleeve wrapping until just before use. Avoid freezing and overheating.

The plates may be inoculated up to the expiration date (see package label) and incubated for the recommended incubation times.

## **Warning and Precautions:**

For in vitro diagnostic use. For Professional Use Only. Do Not Reuse.

Do not use plates if they show evidence of microbial contamination, discoloration, drying, cracking, or other signs of deterioration.

## **Limitations of the Procedure**

This medium is for laboratory use only and is not intended for the diagnosis of disease or other conditions. Identifications are presumptive and colonies should be identified using appropriate methods

# Reference

- 1. Sabouraud. 1892. Ann. Dermatol. Syphil. 3:1061.
- 2. Ajello, Georg, Kaplan and Kaufman. 1963. CDC laboratory manual for medical mycology. PHS Publication No. 994, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- 3. Murray, Baron, Jorgensen, Landry and Pfaller (ed.). 2007. Manual of clinical microbiology, 9th ed.American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.
- 4. Kwon-Chung and Bennett. 1992. Medical mycology. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 5. Isenberg and Garcia (ed.). 2004 (update, 2007). Clinical microbiology procedures handbook, 2nd ed.American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.
- 6. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Bacteriological analytical manual, online. AOAC International, Gaithersburg, Md. www.cfsan.fda.gov/~ebam/bam-toc.html
- 7. Downes and Ito (ed.). 2001. Compendium of methods for the microbiological examination of foods, 4th ed. American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.
- 8. Health Canada. The compendium of analytical methods, online. Food Directorate, Health Products and food Branch, Health Canada, Ottawa, Ontario Canada.





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## **Packaging Symbol**

| Symbol  | Definition  |
|---------|---|
| REF     | Catalogue number  |
| IVD     | In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device                                      |
| LOT     | Batch code  |
| سا      | Date of manufacture   |
| Å.      | Temperature limit   |
| Σ       | Use-by date   |
| *       | Keep away from sunlight   |
|         | Do not re-use   |
| Ī       | Fragile, handle with care   |
|         | Consult instructions for use or consult electronic instructions for use |
|         | Do not use if packaging damaged and consult instructions for use        |
| <b></b> | Manufacturer  |

### **Further Information:**

For further information please contact your Biomed MDX representative.

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