



# Technical Data

## HiCrome™ Improved Salmonella Agar

M1466

### Intended Use:

Recommended as an improved selective and differential medium for *Salmonella* species from clinical and non clinical samples.

### Composition\*\*

Ingredients	Gms / Litre
Peptone, special	8.000
Yeast extract	2.000
Sodium deoxycholate	1.000
Chromogenic mixture	3.250
Agar	12.000
Final pH ( at 25°C)	7.3±0.2

\*\*Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

### Directions

Suspend 26.25 grams in 1000 ml distilled water. Gently heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. DO NOT AUTOCLAVE. Cool to 45-50°C. Mix well and pour into sterile Petri plates.

### Principle And Interpretation

*Salmonella* species have been isolated from humans and almost all animals throughout the world. They cause many types of infections from mild, self-limiting gastroenteritis to life threatening typhoid fever. *Salmonella* Typhi and *Salmonella* Paratyphi A & B cause gastroenteritis, bacteremia and enteric fever, *Salmonella* Choleraesuis causes gastroenteritis and enteric fever, especially in children. *Salmonella* Typhimurium is the most frequently isolated serotype of *Salmonella* (1).

HiCrome™ Improved Salmonella Agar is a modification of the original formulation of Rambach (2) and is used for the differentiation of *Salmonella* species from other enteric bacteria. Rambach formulation differentiates *Salmonella* based on propylene glycol utilization and presence of a chromogenic indicator. However, HiCrome Salmonella Agar, Modified uses only a chromogenic mixture which contains chromogenic substrate and indicator dye for identification and differentiation of *Salmonella* species.

Peptone special and yeast extract provides nitrogenous, carbonaceous compounds, long chain amino acids, vitamins and other essential growth nutrients. *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella* are easily distinguishable due to their colony characteristics. All *Salmonella* species isolated from food or clinical sample exhibit pink to red colonies including *Salmonella* Typhi. *E. coli* exhibits a characteristic blue to purple colour, due to presence of the enzyme specific for chromogenic substrate. Sodium deoxycholate inhibits gram-positive organisms.

### Type of specimen

Clinical samples: faeces, urine; Food samples; Water samples

### Specimen Collection and Handling

For clinical samples follow appropriate techniques for handling specimens as per established guidelines (3,4).

For food samples, follow appropriate techniques for sample collection and processing as per guidelines (5).

For water samples, follow appropriate techniques for sample collection, processing as per guidelines and local standards (6).

After use, contaminated materials must be sterilized by autoclaving before discarding.

## Warning and Precautions

In Vitro diagnostic use only. Read the label before opening the container. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Follow good microbiological lab practices while handling specimens and culture. Standard precautions as per established guidelines should be followed while handling clinical specimens. Safety guidelines may be referred in individual safety data sheets.

## Limitations

1. The medium is selective for *Salmonella* may not support the growth of other microorganisms.
2. Most of the *Salmonella* strains show pink-red colonies except few which may show colorless colonies.
3. Due to nutritional variations, some strains may show poor growth.
4. Final confirmation of suspected colonies must be carried out by serological and biochemical tests.

## Performance and Evaluation

Performance of the medium is expected when used as per the direction on the label within the expiry period when stored at recommended temperature.

## Quality Control

### Appearance

Light yellow to pink homogeneous free flowing powder

### Gelling

Firm, comparable with 1.2% Agar gel.

### Colour and Clarity of prepared medium

Reddish pink coloured, slightly opalescent gel forms in Petri plates

### Reaction

Reaction of 2.62% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH : 7.3±0.2

### pH

7.10-7.50

### Cultural Response

Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35-37°C for 24-48 hours.

Organism	Growth	Inoculum (CFU)	Recovery	Colour of Colony
<i>Bacillus subtilis subsp. spizizenii</i> ATCC 6633 (00003*)	inhibited	≥10 <sup>3</sup>	0%	
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 25922 (00013*)	luxuriant	50-100	≥50%	green to blue
<i>Salmonella Typhimurium</i> ATCC 14028 (00031*)	luxuriant	50-100	≥50%	pink to red
<i>Salmonella Enteritidis</i> ATCC 13076 (00030*)	luxuriant	50-100	≥50%	pink to red
<i>Proteus vulgaris</i> ATCC 13315	good	50-100	40-50%	light brown
<i>Salmonella Typhi</i> ATCC 6539	good-luxuriant	50-100	≥50%	light pink
<i>Staphylococcus aureus subsp. aureus</i> ATCC 25923 (00034*)	inhibited	≥10 <sup>3</sup>	0%	

Key: (\*) Corresponding WDCM numbers

## Storage and Shelf Life

Store dehydrated powder and prepared medium at 2-8°C. Use before expiry period on the label. Use before expiry date on the label. On opening, product should be properly stored dry, after tightly capping the bottle in order to prevent lump formation due to the hygroscopic nature of the product. Improper storage of the product may lead to lump formation. Store in dry ventilated area protected from extremes of temperature and sources of ignition Seal the container tightly after use. Use before expiry date on the label. Product performance is best if used within stated expiry period.

## Disposal

User must ensure safe disposal by autoclaving and/or incineration of used or unusable preparations of this product. Follow established laboratory procedures in disposing of infectious materials and material that comes into contact with clinical sample must be decontaminated and disposed of in accordance with current laboratory techniques (3,4).

## Reference

1. Baird R.B., Eaton A.D., and Rice E.W., (Eds.), 2015, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 23rd ed., APHA, Washington, D.C.
2. Isenberg, H.D. Clinical Microbiology Procedures Handbook. 2nd Edition.
3. 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.
4. Murray P. R., Baron J. H., Pfaller M. A., Jorgensen J. H. and Tenover F. C., (Ed.), 2003, Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 8th Ed., American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.
5. Rambach A., 1990, Appl. Environ. Microbiol., 56:301.
6. Salfinger Y., and Tortorello M.L. Fifth (Ed.), 2001, Compendium of Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Foods, 5th Ed., American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.

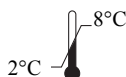
Revision : 02 / 2018



In vitro diagnostic medical device



CE Marking



Storage temperature



Do not use if package is damaged



HiMedia Laboratories Pvt. Limited,  
23 Vadhani Industrial Estate,  
LBS Marg, Mumbai-86, MS, India



CE Partner 4U, Esdoornlaan 13, 3951  
DB Maarn The Netherlands,  
[www.cepartner4u.eu](http://www.cepartner4u.eu)

### Disclaimer :

User must ensure suitability of the product(s) in their application prior to use. Products conform solely to the information contained in this and other related HiMedia™ publications. The information contained in this publication is based on our research and development work and is to the best of our knowledge true and accurate. HiMedia™ Laboratories Pvt Ltd reserves the right to make changes to specifications and information related to the products at any time. Products are not intended for human or animal or therapeutic use but for laboratory, diagnostic, research or further manufacturing use only, unless otherwise specified. Statements contained herein should not be considered as a warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, and no liability is accepted for infringement of any patents.