



Lactose Lecithin Agar

M1047

Lactose Lecithin Agar is used for isolation and differentiation of histotoxic clostridia from clinical specimens.

Composition**

Ingredients	Gms / Litre
Casein enzymic hydrolysate	12.650
Peptone	5.500
Meat hydrolysate #	3.300
Yeast extract	3.850
Corn starch	1.100
Sodium chloride	5.500
Lactose	10.000
Sodium azide	0.200
Neomycin sulphate	0.150
L-Cysteine hydrochloride	0.500
Calcium chloride	0.050
Egg lecithin	0.660
Bromocresol purple	0.025
Agar	15.000
Final pH (at 25°C)	6.8±0.2

**Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

Equivalent to Pancreatic digest of heart muscles

Directions

Suspend 58.48 grams in 1000 ml distilled water. Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. Cool to 45-50°C . Mix well and pour into sterile Petri plates.

Warning : Sodium azide has a tendency to form explosive metal azides with plumbing materials. It is advisable to use enough water to flush off the disposables.

Principle And Interpretation

Clostridium species are widely distributed in nature and are also associated with humans, either as non-pathogens at a variety of anatomic locations or at infected sites. Diseases caused by members of the genus *Clostridium* generally fall into one of the three categories:

- non-invasive disease in which toxin(s) is responsible for all the symptoms
- invasive (histotoxic) disease in which a progressive infections process and tissue destruction occur and
- purulent disease in which a closed-space mixed infection involving multiple organisms is present (1).

Histotoxic clostridia can be isolated on egg yolk containing medium, as demonstrated by McClung and Toabe (2). This medium was further supplemented with additional milk and lactose to differentiate clostridia on the basis of lecithinase production, casein hydrolysis and lactose fermentation (3). Selectivity was obtained by the incorporation of neomycin sulphate. Subsequently, eggs were replaced by purified lecithin, to obtain an egg-free medium (4). This egg-free medium was further modified with reduced concentration of neomycin and additional sodium azide, which enhanced the selective properties of the medium (5). This refined medium was designated as Lactose Lecithin Agar, which is used for isolation and differentiation of histotoxic clostridia from clinical specimens.

Casein enzymic hydrolysate, peptone and meat hydrolysate provide carbonaceous and nitrogenous compounds essential for the growth of bacteria. Lactose is the fermentable carbohydrate with bromocresol purple being the pH indicator. L-cysteine helps to create anaerobic conditions. Yeast extracts supplies vitamin B-complex nutrients. Corn starch neutralizes toxic fatty acids if any, present in the medium. Neomycin and sodium azide inhibit accompanying gram-negative and gram-positive organisms.

4. Willis A. T., 1960, J. Pathol. Bacteriol., 80:379.
5. Ellner P. D. and O. Donnell D., 1971, Am. J. Clin. Pathol., 56:197.
6. MacFaddin J. F., 1985, Media for Isolation-Cultivation-Identification-Maintenance of Medical Bacteria., Vol. 1, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore.

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