

RAPPAPORT VASSILIADIS SALMONELLA BROTH (10ML)

INTENDED USE:

A selective enrichment broth for the isolation of salmonellae.

PRINCIPLE AND INTERPRETATION:

Rappaport Vassiliadis Salmonella Enrichment Medium is designed according to the for the selective enrichment of Salmonellae from pharmaceutical products. This medium can also be used in direct enrichment of samples containing low inoculum.

COMPOSITION:

Ingredients	Gr/Liter
Soya peptone	4,5 gr
Sodium chloride	7,2 gr
Potassium dihydrogen phosphate	1,26 gr
Di-potassium hydrogen phosphate	0,18 gr
Magnesium chloride	13,58 gr
Malachite green	0,036 gr

***Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

pH: 5,2 ± 0,2

PRECAUTIONS:

For professional use only. Do not use tubes if they show evidence of microbial contamination, discoloration or other signs of deterioration.

TEST PROCEDURE:

Incubation at a temperature of 41,5±2°C and observed after 24-48 hours.

QUALITY CONTROL:**1.Sterility Control:**

Incubation 48 hours at 30-35°C and 72 hours at 20-25°C: NO GROWTH

2.Physical/Chemical Control

pH: 5,2 ± 0,2

Apperance: Dark turquoise.

3.Microbiological Control: Incubation at a temperature of 41,5±2°C and observed after 24-48 hours.

Microorganism	Inoculum (CFU)	Results	
		Growth	Reaction
Salmonella typhimurium ATCC 14028	10-100	Good	Medium change yellow
Enterococcus faecalis ATCC 29212	100-1000	Inhibition	Inhibition
Escherichia coli ATCC 8739	100-1000	Inhibition	Inhibition
Pseudomonas aeruginosa ATCC 9027	100-1000	Inhibition	Inhibition

STORAGE CONDITIONS AND SHELF LIFE:

Store the prepared medium at 2- 12°C. Use before expiry date on the label.Do not use beyond stated expiry date.

DISPOSAL:

Incubated medium may contain active bacteria and micro-organisms. Do not open infected medium. Infected tube should be autoclaved, incinerated or opened and soaked in a chlorine-based disinfectant (liquid bleach) for 20 minutes prior to disposal.

PACKAGING:

Katalog Number: 01038

Content/Packaging: 50 Tubes/Box

REFERENCES:

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2. Vassiliadis, P., D. Trichopoulos, A. Kalandidi, and E. Xirouchaki. 1978. Isolation of salmonellae from sewage with a new procedure of enrichment. *J. Appl. Bacteriol.* 44:233-239.
3. Peterz, M., C. Wiberg, and P. Norberg. 1989. The effect of incubation temperature and magnesium chloride concentration on growth of salmonella in home-made and commercially available dehydrated Rappaport-Vassiliadis broths. *J. Appl. Bacteriol.* 66:523-528.
4. International Dairy Federation. 1995. Milk and milk products: detection of Salmonella. IDF Standard 93B:1005. Brussels, Belgium.
5. Andrews, W. H., G. A. June, P. S. Sherrod, T. S. Hammack, and R. M. Amaguana. 1995. Salmonella. p. 5.01-5.20. In: FDA bacteriological analytical manual, 8th ed. AOAC International, Gaithersburg, MD.
6. Andrews, W. H. (ed.). 1995. Microbial methods, p.1-119. In Official methods of analysis of AOAC International, 16th ed. AOAC International, Arlington, VA.
7. Kist, M., et al. 2000. Infektionen des Darmes. In: Mauch, H., Lüttiken, R., and S. Gatermann (eds.): MiQ - Qualitätsstandards in der mikrobiologisch-infektiologischen Diagnostik, vol. 9. Urban & Fischer, Munich, Germany.
8. Bockemühl, J. 1992. Enterobacteriaceae. In: Burkhardt, F. (ed.). Mikrobiologische Diagnostik. Thieme Verlag, Stuttgart, New York.



Aseptic Sterile



Batch Code



Catalogue Number



Negative Controls



Positive Controls



Use by



Temperature Limitation



Do not reuse



Contains sufficient for <n> tests



Look at user manual



Manufacturer