

# HYGİSLİDE PDA / SDA

## PRINCIPLE AND INTERPRETATION:

**Side1: PDA:** This medium using for the detection and enumeration of yeasts and moulds in butter and other dairy and food products.

Potato extract serves as a source of carbon, nitrogen, minerals, vitamins and other essential growth nutrients. Dextrose acts as source of carbohydrate. Agar is added as the solidifying agent. The accompanying bacterial flora is suppressed by the pH value of 3.5. The grow of yeasts and moulds are promoted on this medium and the fungus develop typical morphology.

**Side2: SDA:** An acidic pH medium for the isolation of dermatophytes, other fungi and yeasts. 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 the growth of microorganisms.

## COMPOSITION:

### PDA

Ingredients	Gr/Liter
Potato extract	4 gr
Glucose	20 gr
Agar	15 gr

pH: 5,6 ± 0,2

### SDA

Ingredients	Gr/Liter
Mycological peptone	10 gr
Glucose(dextrose)	40 gr
Agar	15 gr

pH: 5,6 ± 0,2

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

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE:

### Testing Fluids:

1. Mix liquid test sample.
2. Remove the paddle from the vial. Do not touch the agar surfaces.
3. Immerse the slide in the fluid to be tested for about 5- 10 seconds. Alternatively expose the slide to a spray or running fluid so that the slide surfaces are covered.
4. Both agar surfaces must be completely contacted.
5. Allow excess fluid to drain off both paddle agar surfaces.
6. Replace the Slide into the tube and twist to tighten the cap. Label the tube with the identification label supplied. Incubate the slide as directed later.

### Testing Surfaces:

1. Remove the paddle from the vial. Do not touch the agar surfaces.
2. To assure an accurate area recovery, contact the paddle to 20<sup>2</sup>cm of the surface by contacting the surface twice in separate 10<sup>2</sup>cm areas.
3. Replace the Slide into the tube and twist to tighten the cap. Label the tube with the identification label supplied. Incubate the slide as directed later.

## QUALITY CONTROL:

### 1.Sterility Control:

Incubation 2 d at 30-35°C and 3 d at 20-25°C: NO GROWTH

### 2.Physical/Chemical Control

	pH	Apperance:
PCA:	5,6 ± 0,2	Light amber
SDA:	5,6 ± 0,2	Amber

RTA.KK.019 Revision Date/Revision No:--/ Issue Date:17.02.2014

**3.Microbiological Control:** Incubation at a temperature of 25±2 °C 48 h-5 days.

### Side1: PDA

Microorganism	Inoculum (CFU)	Results	
		Growth	Reaction
Candida albicans ATCC 10231	10-100	Good	Good
Aspegillus brasiliensis ATCC 16404	10-100	Good	Good

### Side2: SDA

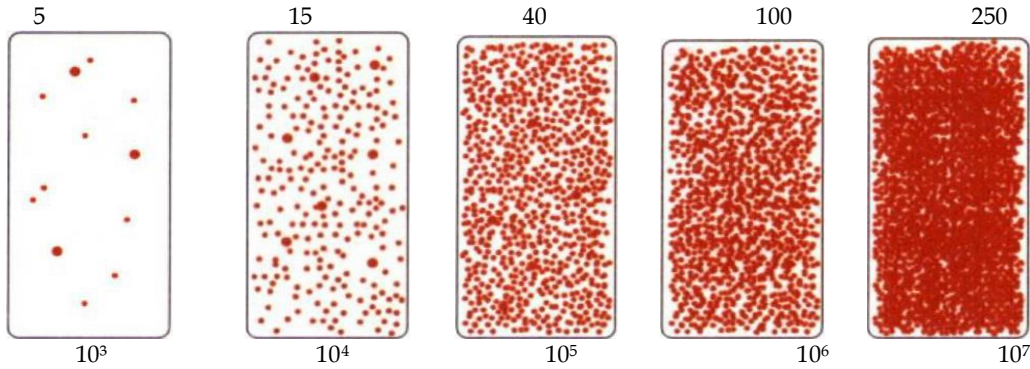
Microorganism	Inoculum (CFU)	Results	
		Growth	Reaction
Candida albicans ATCC 10231	10-100	Good	Good
Aspegillus brasiliensis ATCC 16404	10-100	Good	Good

### INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Compare the slide surfaces against the comparison chart printed below. Read the result corresponding to fluids or surfaces as appropriate. Note that very high levels of organisms could lead to a confluent growth and could be recorded as a nil result. Compare against an unused slide when reading results.

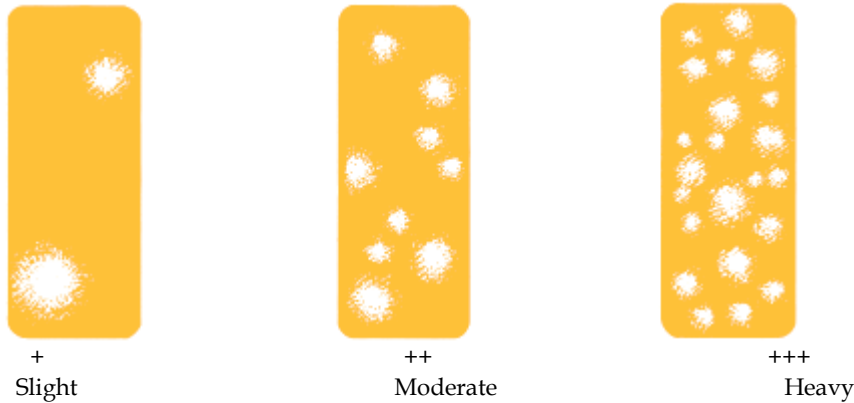
#### Bacteria Comparison Chart

**Surfaces**  
CFU/cm<sup>2</sup>



**Fluids**  
CFU/mL

#### Fungi Comparison Chart



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**DISPOSAL:**

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

**STORAGE CONDITIONS AND SHELF LIFE:**

Slides should be stored in 2-20 °C. Temperature fluctuations may result in condensation settling at the bottom of the vial, although this does not affect culture properties, it could reduce the shelf-life or cause the agar to separate from the plastic paddle support.

Avoid sudden temperature changes. Shield from direct sunlight. Do not allow paddles to freeze. Do not use any slides which have been inadvertently contaminated during storage and which are already showing growth of micro-organisms

Use before expiry date on the label. Do not use beyond stated expiry date.

**PACKAGING:**

**Katalog Number:** 06013

**Content/Packaging:** 20 Slides/Box

**REFERENCES:**

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2. Hodges R. S. (1928) Arch. Derm. Syph., New York, 18. 852.
3. Sabouraud R. (1910) 'Les Teignes', Masson, Paris.
4. Georg Lucille K., Ajello L. and Papageorge Calomira (1954) J. Lab. Clin. Med. 44. 422-428.
5. Ajello Libero (1957) J. Chron. Dis. 5. 545-551.
6. Williams Smith H. and Jones J. E. T. (1963) J. Path. Bact. 86. 387-412.
7. Hantschke D. (1968) Mykosen. 11. 113-115
8. R.E. Beever, E.G. Bollard, The nature of the stimulation of fungal growth by potato extract, J. Gen. Microbiol., 60, 273 (1970)
9. United States Pharmacopeia XXIII, Chapter "Microbial Limit Tests", 1995
10. C. Vanderzant, D. Splittstösser (Eds.), Compendium of Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Foods, 3rd ed., APHA, Washington, D.C. (1992)
11. US. Food and Drug Administration, Bacteriological Analytical Manual, 8th ed., AOAC, Arlington, VA. (1995)
12. R. Marshall, (Ed.), Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products, 16th ed., APHA, Washington, D.C. (1992)
13. J. MacFaddin, Media for the Isolation-Cultivation-Identification-Maintenance of Medical Bacteria, Vol. 1, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore (1985)

**STERILE A**

Aseptic Sterile

**LOT**

Batch Code

**REF**

Catalogue Number

**CONTROL -**

Negative Controls

**CONTROL +**

Positive Controls



Use by

Temperature  
Limitation

Do not reuse

Contains sufficient  
for <n> tests

Look at user manual



Manufacturer