

UPUTSTVO ZA UPOTREBU (SRB)

HiVeg MacConkey Agar Plate

Podloga za izolaciju i oporavak Enterobacteriaceae i odgovarajućih enteričnih Gram-negativnih bacila.

Sadržaj pakovanja:

Šifra artikla (pakovanja) REF	Opis	Šifra primarnog pakovanja:	Broj podloga
PRV081V20	Podloga izlivena u petri posudama od ø90	PRV081	20
PRV081V60			60
PRV081V240			240
PRV081M40	Podloga izlivena u petri posudama od ø50		40

Uputstva

Pod aseptičnim uslovima inokulisati ploču metodom površinskog zasejavanja. Nakon inkubacije posmatrati rast i boju kolonija.

Princip i interpretacija

Ova podloga je pripremljena korišćenjem bilnog umesto životinjskog pepton što je čini podlogom bez rizika od BSE/TSE. HiVeg MacConkey Agar je modifikacija MacConkey Agar-a koji je najranija selektivna i diferencijalna podloga za kultivaciju enteričnih mikroorganizama iz različitih kliničkih uzoraka (7,8). HiVeg MacConkey Agar se kao i konvekionalne podloge preporučuju za upotrebu u mikrobiološkom ispitivanju prehrambenih proizvoda (9) i za direktnu inokulaciju uzoraka vode u cilju određivanja broja koliforma (10,14). Podloga sadrži proteine, sintetičke deterdžente, natrijum hlorid i dve boje. Selektivnost ove podloge se pripisuje kristal ljubičastom i sintetičkom deterdžentu koji su inhibitori za većinu vrsta Gram-pozitivnih bakterija. Gram-negativne bakterije obično rastu dobro na podlozi i razlikuju se po svojoj sposobnosti fermentacije laktoze. Laktoza-fermentativni sojevi rastu kao crvene ili roze kolonije. Crvena boja je posledica proizvodnje kiseline iz laktoze, apsorpcije od strane neutralno crvenog i naknadne promene boje kada vrednost pH podloge padne ispod 6,8. Laktoza-nefermentativni organizmi kao što su Shigella spp. i Salmonella spp. daju bezbojne i transparentne kolonije koje i obično ne menjaju izgled podloge. Yersinia enterocolitica može dati male, laktoza-nefermentirajuće kolonije nakon inkubacije na sobnoj temperaturi. Klebsiella spp. su koliformne bakterije prisutne u distributivnim sistemima za vodosnabdevanje i često predstavljaju glavnu komponentu u otpadu industrije papira, tekstila i dr. Normalna koliformna mikrobiota fecesa ljudi i toplokrvnih životinja može da sadrži 30-40% Klebsiella spp. Iz ove populacije patogeni sojevi Klebsiella se uzročnici oko 4% bakterijskih pneumonija i 18% infekcija urinarnog trakta.

Kontrola kvaliteta

Podaci i rezultati kontrole kvaliteta dati su u sertifikatu analize za svaku seriju.

Skladištenje i rok upotrebe

Čuvati između 15-25°C. Nakon prvog otvaranja čuvati na 2-8°C. Upotrebiti pre isteka datuma označenog na nalepnici.

Mere predostrožnosti

Ovaj proizvod ne sadrži hazardne supstance u koncentracijama koje su iznad propisanih limita određenih važećim zakonskim regulativama i zato nije klasifikovan kao opasan. Ipak, preporučeno je slediti smernice iz bezbednosnog lista za pravilnu upotrebu. Ovaj proizvod je namenjen isključivo za upotrebu u laboratorijskim uslovima, od strane profesionalno obučene osobe.

Proizvod ne upotrebljavati ukoliko je primarno pakovanje oštećeno ili proizvod ne odgovara navedenim karakteristikama.

Odlaganje otpada

Odlaganje otpada mora biti u skladu sa nacionalnim i lokalnim regulativama koje su na snazi. Svaka laboratorija je odgovorna za rukovanje i odlaganje otpada koji nastaje u toku rada.

Upotrebljeni simboli

CE	Evropski znak usaglašenosti	↑↑	Držati uspravno
IVD	In vitro dijagnostičko medicinsko sredstvo	REF	Kataloški broj
☀	Ne izlagati direktno sunčevim zracima	LOT	Lot broj
📖	Konsultovati uputstvo za upotrebu	⌚	Rok upotebe
⊗	Ne koristiti više puta	🌡	Temperatura čuvanja
Σ	Veličina pakovanja	🏭	Proizvođač
EC REP	Ovlašćeni predstavnik u Evropskoj uniji		

EC REP	Salus Cons kft. 6722 Szeged, Bécsi krt 23, HUNGARY e-mail: office@saluscons.com
--------	--

Literatura

- Greenberg A. E., Trussell R. R. and Clesceri L. S. (Eds.), Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 1985, 16th ed., A.P.H.A., Washington, D.C.
- Rappaport F. and Henigh E., 1952, J. Clin. Path., 5:361.
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 1990, Draft ISO/DIS 9308-2.
- Harrigan W.F. and McCance M.E. (Eds.), 1976, Laboratory Methods in Food and Dairy Microbiology, Academic Press, London.
- Holt, Harris and Teague, 1916, J. Infect. Dis., 18:596.
- MacConkey, 1900, The Lancet, ii:20.
- MacConkey, 1905, J. Hyg., 5:333.
- Speck M. (Ed.), 1985, Compendium of Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Foods, 2nd ed., APHA, Washington, D.C.
- Greenberg A. E., Clesceri L. S. and Eaton A. D., (Eds.), 1992, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th ed., APHA, Washington, D.C.
- Marshall R. (Ed.), 1992, Standard Methods For the Examination of Dairy Products, 16th ed., APHA, Washington, D.C.
- Karmali M.A., Petric M., Lim C., et al, 1985, J. Infect. Dis., 151:775.
- Lior H. and Borczyk A., 1987, Lancet, i:333.
- MacFaddin J., 1985, Media for Isolation-Cultivation-Identification-Maintenance of Medical Bacteria, Vol. I, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore.

Broj rešenja o registraciji: 515-02-02534-22-003

INSTRUCTION FOR USE

(EN)

HiVeg MacConkey Agar Plate

Medium is recommended for the isolation and recovery Enterobacteriaceae and related enteric Gram-negative bacilli.

Package contents:

Item code (packaging) REF	Description	Primary packaging code:	Number of products
PRV081V20	Substrate poured into petri dishes of ø90	PRV081	20
PRV081V60			60
PRV081V240			240
PRV081M40	Substrate poured into petri dishes of ø50		40

Directions

Surface spread the test inoculum aseptically on the plate. After incubation, observe growth and color of colonies.

Principle and interpretation

These media is prepared by using vegetable peptone in place of animal based peptones which makes the medium free of BSE/TSE risks. MacConkey HiVeg Agar is the modification of MacConkey Agar which is the earliest selective and differential medium for cultivation of enteric microorganisms from a variety of clinical specimens (7, 8). HiVeg MacConkey Agar like the conventional medium have been recommended for use in microbiological examination of food samples (9) and for direct plating/inoculation of water samples for coliform counts (10, 14). Medium contains protein, synthetic detergents, sodium chloride and two dyes. The selective action of this medium is attributed to crystal violet and synthetic detergents, which are inhibitory to most species of Gram-positive bacteria. Gram-negative bacteria usually grow well on the medium and are differentiated by their ability to ferment lactose. Lactose fermenting strains grow as red or pink coloured colonies. The red colour is due to production of acid from lactose, absorption of neutral red and a subsequent colour change of the dye when the pH of medium falls below 6,8. Lactose non-fermenting strains, such as *Shigella* sp. and *Salmonella* sp. are colourless and transparent and typically do not alter appearance of the medium. *Yersinia enterocolitica* may appear as small, non-lactose fermenting colonies after incubation at room temperature. *Klebsiella* species are associated with coliforms in water supply distribution systems and are often present as a major component in industrial wastes of paper mill, textile and other industries. The normal coliform population in human and other warm blooded animal faeces may contain 30 to 40% *Klebsiella* strains. Out of this population 4% are of bacterial pneumonia cases and 18% of urinary tract.

Quality control

The data and results of quality control are given in the certificate of analysis for each lot.

Storage and shelf life

Storage between 15-25°C. After opening storage between 2-8°C. Use before expiry date on the label.

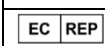
Warning and precautions

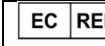
In vitro diagnostic use only. Read the label before opening the container. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/ face protection. Follow good microbiological lab practices while handling specimens and culture. Standard precautions as per established guidelines should be followed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

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.

Symbols used on labels

	European Conformity mark		This side up
	is an in vitro diagnostic medical device (IVD)		Catalogue number
	Do not expose directly to sunlight		Batch code
	Consult instructions for use		Use-by date
	Do not re-use		Temperature limit
	Pack size		Manufacturer
	European Authorized Representative (Authorised Representative)		

	Salus Cons kft. 6722 Szeged, Bécsi krt 23, HUNGARY e-mail: office@saluscons.com
---	--

Reference

- Greenberg A. E., Trussell R. R. and Clesceri L. S. (Eds.), Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 1985, 16th ed., A.P.H.A., Washington, D.C.
- Rappaport F. and Henigh E., 1952, J. Clin. Path., 5:361.
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 1990, Draft ISO/DIS 9308-2.
- Harrigan W.F. and McCance M.E. (Eds.), 1976, Laboratory Methods in Food and Dairy Microbiology, Academic Press, London.
- Holt, Harris and Teague, 1916, J. Infect. Dis., 18:596.
- MacConkey, 1900, The Lancet, ii:20.
- MacConkey, 1905, J. Hyg., 5:333.
- Speck M. (Ed.), 1985, Compendium of Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Foods, 2nd ed., APHA, Washington, D.C.
- Greenberg A. E., Clesceri L. S. and Eaton A. D., (Eds.), 1992, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th ed., APHA, Washington, D.C.
- Marshall R. (Ed.), 1992, Standard Methods For the Examination of Dairy Products, 16th ed., APHA, Washington, D.C.
- Karmali M.A., Petric M., Lim C., et al, 1985, J. Infect. Dis., 151:775.
- Lior H. and Borczyk A., 1987, Lancet, i:333.
- MacFaddin J., 1985, Media for Isolation-Cultivation-Identification-Maintenance of Medical Bacteria, Vol. I, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore.