

Reference: 5120

Technical Data Sheet

Product: SALMONELLA SHIGELLA AGAR (SS AGAR)

Specification

Differential and selective solid medium for the isolation of Salmonella and some Shigella species from clinical specimens, foods, etc.

Presentation

10 Prepared bottle Bottle 125 ml with: 100 ± 3 ml

Packaging Details

recommended.

of syringes needles with a diameter greater than 0.8 mm is not

Shelf Life 1 box with 10 bottles 125 ml. Injectable cap: Plastic screw inner cap. The use

Storage

12 months

8-25 ºC

Co	m	p	0	Si	ti	0	n

Composition (g/l):	
Meat extract	5.00000
Peptone	5.00000
Lactose	10.00000
Bile salts	5.60000
Sodium citrate	10.00000
Sodium thiosulfate	8.50000
Ferric citrate	1.00000
Brilliant green	0.00033
Neutral red	0.02500
Agar	15.00000

Description / Technique

SS Agar is a highly selective agar used for the isolation of Salmonella and Shigella species from very contaminated samples.

Selectivity is obtained by a high concentration of bile salts and brilliant green, which inhibits the growth of Gram positive bacteria. The growth of other Gram negative flora is highly repressed due to the presence of citrate and thiosulfate. Some coliforms may still grow on this medium. Differentiation between pathogenic species and coliforms is achieved by the colour change of the pH indicator (neutral red). Lactose fermenters produce a pink or red coloured medium and colonies, while non-fermenting species form colourless colonies and turn the medium yellow. Should any species produce H,S, it is easily detected by the black precipitate of ferrous sulfide, which turn the colonies black.

The peptone and the meat extract are capable of inducing the growth of most pathogenic species, nevertheless some Shigella are very fastidious and may grow poorly.

Technique:

Melt the medium contained in the bottles in a water bath, avoid overhating, pour into Petri dishes when cooled to room temperature.

Once solidified on a flat surface,

If it is suspected that organisms might have been damaged and the viability of the microorganisms is poor i.e. (processed food, faeces from the patients under antibiotic treatment, etc.) it is advisable to proceed with a prior enrichment in Selenite-Cystine Broth Base or Tetrathionate Broth Base. After enrichment, inoculate SS Agar plates heavily with the specimen and proceed in the same way as with other specimens on a less selective medium, such as Brilliant Green Agar or MacConkey Agar.

Incubate the inoculated plates at 37°C for 18-24 hours. The presumptive colonies should then be sub-cultured on differential media to be identified biochemically or serologically.

Appearance of the colonies after 24 hours on SS Agar:

- Shigella: Colourless, transparent and flat.
- Salmonella (Non H2S producers): Colourless, transparent and flat.
- Salmonella (H₂S producers): Black or black centred, flat, with transparent borders.
- Proteus: Similar appearance as Salmonella colonies, but smaller in size.
- Escherichia coli. If they grow, they are small, convex and pink or red coloured.
- Coliforms (in general): Large, opaque, smooth and white or pink in colour.

Each laboratory must evaluate the results according to their specifications.

Note: The solid mediums can be melted in different ways; autoclave, bath and, if the customer considers appropriate, also the microwave. Whenever the microwave option is chosen, it is necessary to take certain safety measures to avoid breaking of the containers, such as loosening the screw cap and putting the bottle or tube in a water bath in the microwave. The fusion temperature and time will depend on the shape of the container, the volume of medium and the heat source. Avoid overheating as both the heating periods.

Page 1 / 2 Revision date: 15/09/21



Reference: 5120

CE IVD

Technical Data Sheet

Product: SALMONELLA SHIGELLA AGAR (SS AGAR)

Quality control

Physical/Chemical control

Color : Pink pH: 6.9 ± 0.2 at 25°C

Microbiological control

Melt the medium and inoculate 10³10⁴ CFU (Productivity test qualitative)/ 10⁴-10⁶ CFU (Selectivity) Microbiological control according to ISO 11133:2014/A1:2018.

Aerobiosis. Incubation at 37 ± 1 °C, reading after 21 ± 3 h

Microorganism

Salmonella enterica ATCC® 13076, WDCM 00030
Salmonella typhimurium ATCC® 14028, WDCM 00031
Shigella flexneri ATCC® 12022, WDCM 00126
Escherichia coli ATCC® 25922, WDCM 00013
Enterococcus faecalis ATCC® 29212, WDCM 00087

Sterility Control

Incubation 48 hours at 30-35 °C and 48 hours at 20-25 °C: NO GROWTH.
Check at 7 days after incubation in same conditions.

Growth

Good. Colonies SH2 positive Good. Colonies SH2 positive Good. Colourless colonies w/o SH2 Inhibited Partial Inhibition

Bibliography

- · ATLAS, R.M. and L.C. PARKS (1993) Handbook of Microbiological Media. CRC Press. London.
- · DOWNES, F.P. & K. ITO (2001) Compendium of Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Food. 4th ed. APHA. Washington. DC.
- · GRAY, L.D. (1995) Escherichia, Salmonella, Shigella and Yersinia. In Murray, Baron, Pfaller Tenover & Yolken (eds) Manual Clinical Microbiology. 6th ed. ASM Washington DC.
- · HORWITZ, W.(2000) Official Methods of Analysis 17th ed. AOAC International. Gaithersburg. MD.
- . ISO 11133:2014/ Adm 1:2018. Microbiology of food, animal feed and water. Preparation, production, storage and performance testing of culture media.
- · LEIFSON, E. (1935) New culture media based on sodium deoxycholate for the isolation of intestinal pathogens and for the enumeration of colon bacilli in milk and water. J. Pathol. Bacteriol., 40.581.
- · WINN, W., S. ALLEN, W. JANDA, E. KONEMAN, G. PROCOP, P. SCHRECKENBERGER & G. WOODS (2006) Koneman's Color Atlas and Textbook of Diagnostic Microbiology. 6th ed. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. Philadelphia.

Page 2 / 2 Revision date: 15/09/21