

## Specification

Selective solid medium for the enumeration of enterobacteria, according to Pharmacopeial Harmonised Methods.

## Presentation

20 Prepared Plates  
90 mm  
with: 21 ± 2 ml

### Packaging Details

1 box with 2 packs of 10 plates/pack. Single BOPP film. With desiccant.  
LATERAL LABELLING

### Shelf Life

6 months

### Storage

15-25 °C

## Composition

Composition (g/l):

Yeast extract.....	3.00
Peptone from Gelatin.....	7.00
Bile salts mixture .....	1.50
D(+)-Glucose.....	10.0
Sodium chloride.....	5.00
Neutral red.....	0.03
Crystal violet.....	0.002
Agar.....	13.0

## Description /Technique

### Description

This medium is a modification of the Violet Red Bile Agar and the MacConkey Agar as described by Mossel et al. The addition of glucose to the Violet Red Bile Agar enhances both the growth of the most fastidious enterobacteria and the recovery of those having suffered from adverse conditions. Mossel himself realized that by removing the lactose and keeping the glucose, the medium's efficiency remained stable.

### Technique

For plate inoculation follow the laboratories standard methods or the applicable norms (spiral plating method, econometric methods, streak plating, dilution banks, spread plating with drigralsky rod etc ...)

Violet Red Bile Dextrose Agar is widely used in the analysis of food, medicines and cosmetics. It is particularly indicated for the recovery of bacteria which have been damaged during preparation. In such cases, a progressive enrichment is recommended in TSB and subsequently in EE Broth. The enriched culture can be inoculated in tubes or on Violet Red Bile Dextrose Agar plates. For a count of enterobacteria, follow the technique described for Violet Red Bile Agar.

Results can be read after 24 hours of incubation at 37°C(±1). Enterobacterial colonies are an intense purple colour surrounded by a clearer zone. If enterococci colonies eventually develop, they will be small and pink coloured.

Note: Incubation times longer than those mentioned above or different incubation temperatures may be required depending on the sample , on the specifications.

**Quality control****Physical/Chemical control**

Color : Violet-pink pH: 7.4 ± 0.2 at 25°C

**Microbiological control**

Microbiological control according to ISO 11133:2014/A1:2018.

Analytical methodology according to ISO 11133:2014/A1:2018; A2:2020.

Aerobiosis. Incubation: 30-35 °C. Reading at 24h (E.P.) / 37 ± 1 °C. Reading at 24 h (ISO)

Note: results ATCC® 8739/6538/9027 (30-35 °C) &amp; ATCC® 8739/25922/19433/14028 (37 °C).

**Microorganism***Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC® 19433, WDCM 00009*Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC® 6538, WDCM 00032*Salmonella typhimurium* ATCC® 14028, WDCM 00031*Escherichia coli* ATCC® 25922, WDCM 00013*Ps. aeruginosa* ATCC® 9027, WDCM 00026*Escherichia coli* ATCC® 8739, WDCM 00012 (37°C)*Escherichia coli* ATCC® 8739, WDCM 00012 (30-35°C)*Ps. aeruginosa (paraeruginosa)* ATCC® 9027, WDCM 00026**Growth**

Inhibited

Inhibited

Good (50%)- Red purple colonies - Biliar precipitate

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Good (50%) -Colourless colonies

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Good (50%)- Red purple colonies - Biliar precipitate

Good (50%) -Colourless colonies

**Sterility Control**

Incubation 48 h at 30-35 °C and 48 h at 20-25 °C: NO GROWTH.

Check at 7 days after incubation in same conditions.

**Bibliography**

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