

## **CM 22466 – TRANSPORT SWABS W/ AMIES TRANSPORT MEDIUM (B)**

### **INTENDED USE**

With 1.0ml medium and two swabs recommended for collection and transport of aerobic, anaerobic and fastidious organisms from wound, skin and throat and MRSA Screening.

### **PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION**

Transport Medium is generally a non-nutrient, reductive medium which hampers the self-destructive enzymatic reactions within the cells and also inhibits toxic oxidation effects. Transport Medium was primarily developed in a semisolid form by Moffett et al and Stuart et al for carrying gonococcal specimens. However Cary and Blair observed the problem of overgrowth of contaminating organisms while carrying faecal specimens containing Shigellae. It was seen that the contaminants derive their energy from the glycerophosphate and therefore a buffer having inorganic salts was a better replacement for glycerophosphate. Amies modified Stuart's Transport Medium by replacing glycerophosphate with an inorganic phosphate buffer, provides a reduced environment due to the presence of sodium thioglycollate and small amount of agar. Amies Medium is devoid of methylene blue.

### **COMPOSITION**

<b>Ingredients</b>	<b>Gms / Ltr</b>
<b>Sodium chloride</b>	3.000
<b>Disodium phosphate</b>	1.150
<b>Sodium thioglycollate</b>	1.000
<b>Monopotassium phosphate</b>	0.200
<b>Potassium chloride</b>	0.200
<b>Calcium chloride</b>	0.100
<b>Magnesium chloride</b>	0.100
<b>Agar</b>	4:000

### **PRINCIPLE**

This medium contains Sodium chloride, Potassium chloride, Magnesium chloride and Calcium chloride salts are added to control the permeability of the bacterial cell wall and thus prolong their survival. Disodium phosphates and Monopotassium phosphate act as a buffer system. Agar is a solidifying agent. Sodium thioglycollate and small amount of agar suppress oxidative changes and provide a reduced environment. Sterile swab allows the easy absorption of specimen.

**Note:** The specimen should be inoculated in suitable medium as soon as possible and must not be kept at room temperature for more than 24 hours. Some contaminants may also grow, if specimen is kept for longer period in transport medium.

### **INSTRUCTION FOR USE**

1. Use the medium, provided along with the swab to collect and transport the microbiological sample.
2. Collect the sample with the sterile swab and insert the capped swab with the sample till the bottom of the medium. Tighten the cap firmly
3. The sample and viability of organism(s) will be maintained during transportation.
4. After the transportation, the specimen should be inoculated in proper medium as soon as possible.

### **QUALITY CONTROL SPECIFICATIONS**



<b>Appearance</b>	:	Colourless, clear to slightly opalescent gel
<b>pH (at 25°C)</b>	:	7.3 ±0.2
<b>Sterility Check</b>	:	Passes release criteria

**INTERPRETATION**

Culture characteristics observed after incubation.

Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Recovery on SCDA	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>	13090	50-100	Good-Luxuriant	35-37°C	18- 72 Hours
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	19615	50-100	Good-Luxuriant	35-37°C	18- 72 Hours
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> MRSA	43300	50-100	Good-Luxuriant	35-37°C	18- 72 Hours
<i>Staphylococcus epidermis</i>	12228	50-100	Good-Luxuriant	35-37°C	18- 72 Hours
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	25923	50-100	Good-Luxuriant	35-37°C	18- 72 Hours

**PACKAGING:**

In pack size of 50 No.

**STORAGE**

On receipt, store ready-to-use disposable swabs in the dark at 10 to 25° C. Avoid freezing and overheating. The medium may be used up to the expiration date and incubated for the recommended incubation times.

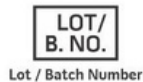
**Product Deterioration:** Do not use product if they show evidence of microbial contamination, discoloration, or any other signs of deterioration.

**DISPOSAL**

After use, prepared media, specimen/sample containers and other contaminated materials must be sterilized before discarding.

**REFERENCES**

- Moffett, Young and Stuart, 1948, Brit. Med. J., 2:241.
- Stuart R. D., Toshach S. R. and Patsula T. M., 1954, Can. J. Pub. Hlth., 45:75.
- Cary and Blair, 1964, J. Bacteriol., 88:96.
- Amies C. R., 1967, Can. J. Public Health, 58:296
- Stuart R. D., 1946, J. Path. Bact., 58:343.
- Stuart R. D., 1959, Pub. Hlth. Rep., 74: 431.
- Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. 2014.



**NOTE:** Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling Practices.



**\*For Lab Use Only**

