CM 22802 – TRANSPORT SWABS W/ CARY - BLAIR MEDIUM BASE (TRANSPORT MEDIUM W/O CHARCOAL)

INTENDED USE

Forholdingclinicalspecimens during collection,like, *Enterobacter aerogenes*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, *Salmonella Typhimurium*, *Vibriocholera* etc.

PRODUCT SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

TRANSPORT MEDIUM CARY-BLAIR W/O CHARCOAL is used for transportation and preservation of bacteriological samples, without significant increase in growth.Cary-Blair Transport Medium is a modification of Stuart's Medium. It is a chemically defined, non-nutritive, low oxidation/reduction potential medium to maintain the viability of organisms during collection and transportation of the specimen(s), without allowing significant multiplication

COMPOSITION

Ingredients	Gms / Ltr
Agar	5.000
Sodium chloride	5.000
Sodium thioglycollate	1.500
Disodium phosphate	1.100

PRINCIPLE

Cary-BlairMedium Base is prepared with minimal nutrients to facilitate survival of organisms without multiplication. Sodium thioglycollate providesa low oxidation-reduction potential. Alkaline pH of the medium minimizes bacterial destruction due to the formation of acid. The sodium chloride and calcium chloride levels help control cell permeability and provide an osmotically balanced environment for the preservation of viable bacterial cells. Disodium hydrogen phosphate helps maintain a stable pH and prevents pH fluxes that may be detrimental to the organisms present in clinical specimens.

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

Appearance : Colourless, clear to slightly opalescent gel
pH (at 25°C) : 8.4± 0.2
Sterility Check : Passes release criteria

INTERPRETATION

Culturecharacteristics observed after incubation.

Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum (CFU/ml)	Recovery on SCDA	Incubation Temperature	Incubation Period
Neisseria meningitidis	13090	50-100	Good-Luxuriant	35-37 °C	18-72 Hours
Escherichia coli	25922	50-100	Good-Luxuriant	35-37 °C	18-72 Hours
Vibrio cholerae	15748	50-100	Good-Luxuriant	35-37 °C	18-72 Hours
Salmonella Typhimurium	14028	50-100	Good-Luxuriant	35-37 °C	18-72 Hours
Enterobacter aerogenes	13048	50-100	Good-Luxuriant	35-37 °C	18-72 Hours
Shigella flexneri	12011	50-100	Good-Luxuriant	35-37 °C	18-72 Hours
Klebsiella pneumoniae	13883	50-100	Good-Luxuriant	35-37 °C	18-72 Hours
Vibrio parahaemolyticus	15748	50-100	Good-Luxuriant	35-37 °C	18-72 Hours

PACKAGING:

Inpacksizeof10 No.

STORAGE

Onreceipt,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.

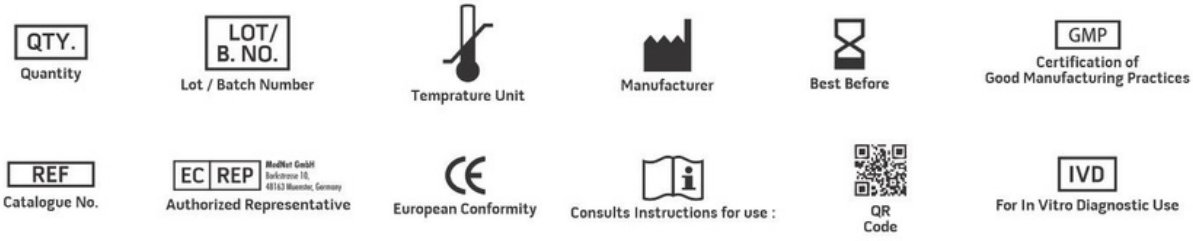
Product Deterioration: Do not use product if they show evidence of microbial contamination, discoloration, or any other signs of deterioration.

DISPOSAL

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

REFERENCES

1. Stuart, R.D., Toshach, S.R., Patsula, T.M. 1954. Acta. Pathol. Microbiol. Scand. 74: 371-374.
2. Stuart, R.D., Toshach, S.R., Pastula, T.M. 1954. Can. J. Public. Health. 45: 73-83.
3. Cary, S.G. and Blair, E.B. 1964. J. Bacteriol. 88: 96-98.
4. Cary, S.G., Matthew, M.S., Fusillo, M.H., Harkins, C. 1965. Am. J. Clin. Pathol. 43: 294-296.



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