

Specification

Selective supplement used for the isolation of *Klebsiella sp.*

Presentation

10 Freeze-dried vials
Vial
with: 6 ± 0.5 ml

Packaging Details

22±0.25 x 55±0.5 mm glass vials, tag labelled, White plastic cap - 10 vials per box.

Shelf Life

36 months

Storage

2-8 °C

Composition

Composition (g/vial):

Carbenicilin.....0,03

Note: Each vial is sufficient to supplement for 500 ml of medium Base Agar Klebsiella

Reconstitute the original freeze-dried vial by adding
Sterile Distilled Water.....5 ml

Description /Technique

Description:

Klebsiella Chromogenic Agar Base (Cat. 2119) is a selective medium for the isolation of *Klebsiella*. These Gram negative bacteria can cause different types of health-associated infections, including pneumonia, bloodstream infections, wounds or surgical infections and meningitis.

Klebsiella is usually found in human intestines (where it does not cause disease) and feces. Healthy people rarely suffer from *Klebsiella* infections, whereas in health centres they often occur in patients who are being treated. Patients requiring ventilation devices or intravenous catheters have a higher risk of contracting this type of infection.

Casein peptone is a source of nitrogen, vitamins and amino acids essential for growth. Sorbitol is the fermentable carbohydrate providing carbon and energy. The buffering capacity is provided by the disodium phosphate and monosodium phosphate. Sodium chloride maintains the osmotic equilibrium of the medium. Chromogenic mixture incorporated in the media is cleaved specifically by *Klebsiella* species to produce pink colonies. Tryptophan promotes the indole reaction when adding Kovac's reagent to detect the capability of the microorganism to cleave tryptophan. Agar is the solidifying agent.

Technique:

Aseptically reconstitute 1 vial with 5 ml of sterile distilled water. Mix gently until complete dissolution and aseptically add to 500 ml of Klebsiella Chromogenic Agar Base (Cat. 2119) previously cooled to 50 °C. Mix well and distribute into sterile plates.

Instructions for use:

For clinical diagnosis, the type of sample is any sample of clinical origin.

The collection, handling and processing of the samples are carried out according to the recommendations and standards in Clinical Microbiology. - Inoculate on surface making parallel striae with the handle or swab.

- Incubate at 35±2 °C for 24-48 hours.

- Reading and interpretation of the results.

Quality control**Physical/Chemical control**

Color: Yellowish

pH: at 25°C

Microbiological control

Reconstitute 1 vial as indicated in COMPOSITION; shake and dissolve completely

Add 1 vial to 500 ml of medium base. DO NOT HEAT once supplemented.

Inoculate: Practical range 100 ± 20 CFU. min. 50 CFU (productivity)/ 10⁴-10⁶ (selectivity).

Aerobiosis. Incubation at 35°C ± 2 °C, reading at 24-48 hours

Microorganism*Stph. aureus* ATCC[®] 25923, WDCM 00034*Escherichia coli* ATCC[®] 25922, WDCM 00013*Klebsiella pneumoniae* ATCC[®] 13883, WDCM 00097*Klebsiella pneumoniae* ATCC[®] 700603*Enterobacter aerogenes* ATCC[®] 13048, WDCM 00175*Salmonella typhimurium* ATCC[®] 14028, WDCM 00031*Enterococcus faecalis* ATCC[®] 29212, WDCM 00087*Proteus mirabilis* ATCC[®] 29906*Citrobacter freundii* ATCC[®] 8090*Ps. aeruginosa* ATCC[®] 9027, WDCM 00026**Sterility Control**

Add 5 ml of the sample to:

100 ml TSB and 100 ml Thioglycollate.

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

Growth

Inhibited

Inhibited

Good - Rose colonies

Good - Rose colonies

Inhibited

Inhibited

Inhibited

Inhibited

Inhibited

Inhibited

Bibliography

Krieg, N.R., and J.G. Holt, (Eds.), 1984, Bergeys Manual of Systematic Bacteriology, Vol. 1, p. 408-516. The Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, MD.