

## Product Insert

### CAMPYLOBACTER SELECTIVE AGAR (CAMPY)

#### Products

AS-211 Campylobacter Selective Agar (CAMPY) 1 plate / pkg

#### Intended Use

Campylobacter Selective Agar (CAMPY) is used for the selective isolation of *Campylobacter jejuni* subsp. *jejuni* from fecal or rectal swabs. The growth of normal fecal flora is inhibited on this media.

#### Summary

CAMPY is an enriched selective blood agar that will support good growth of *Campylobacter jejuni* subsp. *jejuni*. Based off Skirrow's formulation, Brucella Blood Agar (BRU) is used as the nutritive base and is supplemented with trimethoprim, vancomycin, and polymyxin B to inhibit normal enteric bacteria. This media is prepared, dispensed, and packaged under oxygen-free conditions to prevent the formation of oxidized products prior to use.

#### Formulation\*

Pancreatic Digest of Casein	10.00	g
Soy Peptone	3.00	g
Meat Peptone	10.00	g
Yeast Extract	2.00	g
Sodium Chloride	5.00	g
Sodium Bisulfite	0.10	g
Dextrose	1.00	g
Agar	15.00	g
L-Cysteine Hydrochloride (25.0% solution)	2.00	mL
Vancomycin (3.6% solution)	0.50	mL
Polymixin B (0.3% solution)	1.00	mL
Trimethoprim (2.0% solution)	0.50	mL
Laked Horse Blood	70.00	mL
DI Water	1.00	L

Final pH: 7.4 ± 0.2 at 25 °C

Final weight: 16.0 g ± 1.6 g

\*Approximate formula. Adjusted and/or supplemented as required to meet performance criteria.

#### Precautions

For *IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE* only. Utilize approved biohazard precautions and aseptic technique when using this product. This product is for use only by properly-trained and qualified personnel. Sterilize all biohazard waste prior to disposal.

#### Storage and Shelf Life

**Storage:** Upon receipt, store at room temperature in original package until used. Avoid overheating or freezing. Do not use media if there are signs of deterioration (shrinking, cracking, or discoloration due to oxidation of media) or contamination. The expiration date applies to the product in its original packaging and stored as directed. Do not use product past the expiration date shown on the label.

**Shelf Life:** 90 days from date of manufacture.

## Procedure

**Specimen Collection:** Protect specimens for anaerobic culture from oxygen during collection, transportation, and processing. Consult appropriate references for detailed instructions concerning collection and transportation of anaerobes.

**Methods for Use:** Rectal swabs or swabs of feces specimens are used to inoculate an area approximately 1" to 1 ¼" in diameter on the surface of this media. Streak the plate for isolated colonies. Incubate inoculated plates at 42 – 43° C in an anaerobic jar (catalyst removed) with a microaerophilic gas mixture. For strain specific gas mixtures, consult appropriate references.

NOTE: If facilities for gassing out an anaerobic jar are not available, a disposable Hydrogen-Carbon Dioxide generator may be substituted. Not all strains of *Campylobacter jejuni* subsp. *jejuni* grow as well when generators are used, and some may not grow at all. *Campylobacter jejuni* subsp. *jejuni* is a microaerophile, not a strict anaerobe.

Examine plates after 24, 48, and 72 hours of incubation. Colonies of *Campylobacter jejuni* subsp. *jejuni* are usually detected in 24 hours. The colonies vary from pinpoint, glossy-appearing to those which spread over the entire surface of the agar.

Since *Campylobacter jejuni* subsp. *jejuni* is an oxidase positive organism, the oxidase test can be used to screen suspect colonies.

## Materials Required, But Not Provided

Standard microbiological supplies and equipment such as loops, saline blanks, slides, staining supplies, microscope, incinerator / autoclave, incubators, anaerobic chamber / anaerobic jars, other culture media, and serological / biochemical reagents.

## Interpretation of Results

If used properly, this agar supports good growth of *Campylobacter jejuni* subsp. *jejuni* isolated from clinical materials. Normal bowel flora organisms such as *Proteus mirabilis*, *Escherichia coli*, *Enterococci spp.*, and *Clostridium perfringens* should be inhibited.

## Limitations

CAMPY will not provide complete information for identification of bacterial isolates. Additional biochemical test procedures from a pure culture are necessary for complete identification. Consult appropriate reference materials for additional information.

## Quality Control

The following organisms are routinely used for quality assurance performance testing at Anaerobe Systems.

Organism Tested	ATCC #	Results	Time
<i>Campylobacter jejuni</i> subsp. <i>jejuni</i> *	33291	Growth	24 – 48 hrs
<i>Campylobacter fetus</i> subsp. <i>fetus</i>	33246	Growth	24 – 48 hrs
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	25923	No Growth	
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	29212	No Growth	
<i>Escherichia coli</i> *	25922	Inhibited to No Growth	
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	12453	Inhibited to No Growth	

\* Organisms specified by CLSI for quality control testing of CAMPY.

**User Quality Control:** The final determination to the extent and quantity of user laboratory quality control must be determined by the end user.

If sterility testing is to be performed on this product, a representative sample of the lot(s) should be incubated anaerobically and aerobically for 48 – 96 hours.

If the nutritive/inhibitory capacity of this media is to be tested for performance, it is recommended that the following ATCC organisms be evaluated for growth/inhibition.

Organism	ATCC #	Expected Growth
C. jejuni subsp. jejuni	33291	48 hrs
C. fetus subsp. fetus	33246	48 hrs
E. coli	25922	Inhibited to No Growth
S. aureus	25923	No Growth

**Physical Appearance:** CAMPY should appear opaque to translucent bright red in color.

## References

1. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. Waterborne *Campylobacter* Gastroenteritis – Vermont. Vol. 24, No. 25, June 23, 1978, pg. 207.
2. King, E. O. Human infections with *Vibrio fetus* and a closely related *Vibrio*.
3. Butzler, J. P., P. Dekeyser, M. Detrain and F. Dhaen. Related vibrio in stools. *J. Ped* 52:493-495, 1973.
4. Skirrow, M. R. *Campylobacter enteritis*: a “new disease. *Br. Med J* 2: 9-11, 1977.
5. *Campylobacter enteritis*. *The Lancet*, ii: 135-136, 1978.
6. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. *Campylobacter enteritis* – Colorado. Vol. 27, No. 27, July 7, 1978, pg. 226.
7. *Anaerobe Laboratory Manual*. VPI Anaerobe Laboratory 4<sup>th</sup> ed, Southern Printing Co., Blacksburg, VA 1977.
8. Butzler, J. P., et al. Susceptibility of related vibrios and *Vibrio fetus* to twelve antibiotics. *Antimicro Ag and Chemother* 5: 86-89, 1974.
9. Chow, A. W., et al: Susceptibility of *Campylobacter fetus* to twenty-two antimicrobial agents. *Antimicro Ag and Chemoth* 13: 416-418, 1978.
10. Smibert, R. M. The genus *Campylobacter*, *An. Rev. Microbiol.* 32: 673-709, 1978.
11. George, H. A., P. S. Hoffman, R. M. Smibert and N. R. Krieg. Improved media for growth and aerotolerance of *Campylobacter fetus*. *J. of Clin Micro.* 8: 36-41, 1978.
12. Blaser, M. J., P. Roesler, H. L. Hardesty, and W. L. Wang. Carriage of *Campylobacter* by dogs and cats in Denver, Co. CDC Vet. Pub. 11<sup>th</sup>, Notes, Feb 1979.
13. Blaser, M. J., J. Cravens, B. Powers, W. L. Wang. *Campylobacter enteritis* associated with canine infection. *Lancet* 2: 979-981, 1978.
14. CLSI. *Quality Control for Commercially Prepared Microbiological Culture Media; Approved Standard- Third Edition*. (2004). CLSI document M22-A3. CLSI, 940 West Valley Road, Suite 1400, Wayne, PA 19087-1898.

Revision Date: 09/27/17