



Issue date: 02/01/2025 Version: 01.2025

SURFACE SAMPLE COLLECTION MEDIUM

BacterContactTM Pro Sabouraud Dextrose Agar + LTHTh

rContact™ Pro uraud Dextrose Aga

Ready-to-use medium on 60mm plates for the determination of the total count of yeasts and molds

Code: 12021



BacterLab | SO 13485 | ISO 9001 INSTRUCTION FOR USE



1. INTENDED USE

BacterContactTM Pro Sabouraud Dextrose Agar + LTHTh is a fungal culture medium used for surface microbiological sampling, supplemented with neutralizing agents to inactivate surface disinfectant.

The packaging with semi-permeable Cellophane film helps balance the humidity of the environment during storage.

2. PRINCIPLES

BacterContactTM Pro Sabouraud Dextrose Agar + LTHTh with a pH of approximately 5,6 which promotes the growth of fungal species, particularly dermatophytes, while inhibiting the growth and development of other bacteria in the sample. The product contains peptone, which provides nutrients such as amino acids and nitrogen for growth and development. Dextrose serves as a carbon source and is considered an energy source. Lecithin (L), Tween 80 (T), histidine (H), and sodium thiosulfate (Th) act as neutralizers for residual disinfectant chemicals.

3. TYPICAL COMPOSITION

For 1 liter of medium

| Dextrose | 40,0 g |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Pancreatic digest of animal tissues | 5,0 g |
| Pancreatic digest of casein | 5,0 g |
| Polysorbate (Tween) 80 | 5,0 mL |
| Lecithin | 0,7 g |
| Histidine | 0,5 g |
| Natri thiosulfate | 0,05 g |
| Agar | 15,0 g |

pH of the ready-to-use media at 25 °C: 5.6 ± 0.2

4. PREPARATION

The environmental plates are ready-to-use, no preparation required.

5. INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

- Prepare the surface to be tested: Clean the surface to be tested using a 70% alcohol solution or another cleaning solution. Then, wait for the surface to dry completely.
- Open the pre-packaged BacterContact plates: Ensure that the packaging of the plates is not torn or damaged before opening.
- Place the Contact plate on the surface to be tested: Press the Rodac plate onto the surface to be tested. The recommended contact time between the plate and the test surface is 10 seconds with a pressing force of 500g.
- Seal the Rodac plate: Make sure that the lid of the Rodac plate is tightly closed. Wipe the surface again with 70% alcohol.



BacterLab | SO 13485 | ISO 9001 INSTRUCTION FOR USE



For total yeast and mold count (Microbial Limit Test), plates should be incubated for
 5 to 7 days at 20 – 25 °C (EP/USP) prior to colony counting

6. RESULTS

After incubation for the required period, typically 3–5 days, the plates are examined for the presence of fungi. The results are evaluated by counting the number of fungal colonies on the plates.

7. QUALITY CONTROL

BacterLab ensures the quality of each product batch by testing with ATCC reference strains.

| Microorganisms | Incubation conditions | Expected results |
|----------------------------|--|------------------|
| C. albicans ATCC 10231 | 24 – 48 hours of incubation at 30 – 35°C | $P_R \ge 50 \%$ |
| S. cerevisiae ATCC 20827 | 24 – 46 hours of incubation at 30 – 33 C | |
| A. brasiliensis ATCC 16404 | 72 hours of incubation at 20 – 25°C | $P_R \ge 70 \%$ |

8. STORAGE AND TRANSPORT CONDITIONS

- Storage: $2 - 8^{\circ}$ C.

- Transportation: Ambient temperature.

9. PACKAGING

- Packaging: 10 plates/ box or as per customer request.

10. SHELF LIFE

- Expiration Date: 09 months from the manufacturing date.

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Solabia Group. Sabouraud Dextrose Agar. Biokar Diagnostics. Retrieved from: https://www.solabia.com/biokar-diagnostics/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2023/03/TDS_SABOURAUD-DEXTROSE-AGAR_BK025_BM053_173_ENv3-1.pdf
- PDA Journal of Pharmaceutical Science and Technology July 1992. A Comparison of Two Commercially Irradiated Trypticase Soy Agars Containing Lecithin and Polysorbate 80. PDA F. Marsik and j. Fowler. Retrieved from: https://journal.pda.org/content/46/4/130
- PubMed Central. (2019). Cetylpyridinium chloride produces increased zeta-potential on Salmonella Typhimurium cells, a mechanism of the pathogen's inactivation. PMC6795798. Retrieved from: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31633036/
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.). Neutralization of Germicides.
 Infection Control. Retrieved April 14, 2025, Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/infection-control/hcp/disinfection-sterilization/germicide-neutralization.html



BacterLab | SO 13485 | ISO 9001 INSTRUCTION FOR USE



- International Organization for Standardization. ISO 18593:2018 Microbiology of the food chain – Horizontal methods for surface sampling. Geneva: ISO; 2018
- Baker, P., & Smith, J. (2017). Inactivation of microbicidal active halogen compounds by sodium thiosulphate and histidine/methionine for time-kill assays. Journal of Microbiological Methods, 143, 105-111. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28760586/
- Kwon H, Park S. Evaluation of neutralization efficacy of sodium thiosulfate against chlorine and iodine. J Microbiol Methods. 2017; 143:76-80. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11194053/

