

# SCHAEDLER BLOOD AGAR

## Ready-to-use plates



*Clostridium perfringens*  
on Schaedler Blood Agar

### 1 - INTENDED USE

*In vitro* diagnostic device. Non selective medium for the isolation and cultivation of anaerobic bacteria from clinical specimens and other samples.

### 2 - COMPOSITION - TYPICAL FORMULA \*

Pancreatic digest of casein	5.7 g
Enzymatic digest of soya bean	1.0 g
Sodium chloride	1.7 g
Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate	0.8 g
Special peptone	5.0 g
Yeast extract	5.0 g
Glucose	5.8 g
Cysteine HCl	0.4 g
Haemin	0.01 g
Tris Buffer	0.75 g
Agar	13.5 g
Defibrinated sheep blood	50 mL
Vitamin K1	10 mg
Purified water	1000 mL

\*The formula may be adjusted and/or supplemented to meet the required performances criteria.

### 3 - PRINCIPLE OF THE METHOD AND EXPLANATION OF THE PROCEDURE

Schaedler Blood Agar is a modification by Mata, Carillo and Villatoro<sup>1</sup> of the formulation proposed by Schaedler, Dubos and Costello<sup>2</sup>. The modification, evaluated in their studies on anaerobic human faecal microflora, consisted in the substitution of pancreatic digest of casein with 1% Tryptic Soy Broth.

Schaedler Blood Agar has been successfully used for quantitating the faecal human microflora with special attention to criteria for characterizing the culturable aerobic, microaerophilic, and anaerobic bacteria.<sup>2</sup>

Schaedler Blood Agar, used in combination with selective media, is recommended for the detection of Gram-negative anaerobic bacteria, anaerobic cocci and non spore-forming anaerobic Gram-positive rods.<sup>3-5</sup> Schaedler Blood Agar has been shown to be suitable for the enumeration of Clostridia<sup>6</sup> and has been used for the examination of food and water.<sup>7</sup>

Peptones provide carbon, nitrogen and trace elements for bacterial growth, sodium chloride supplies essential electrolytes and maintains the osmotic balance. Yeast extract, haemin, vitamin K1 and sheep blood, enable the growth of the most fastidious obligate and facultative anaerobes. Dextrose provides an energy source and is a reducing agent; cysteine is a reducing agent too and is inhibitory for *E. coli* growth.<sup>8</sup> Dipotassium hydrogen phosphate and tris buffer are used to prevent the pH decreasing, during glucose fermentation.

### 4 - PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Medium appearance	red, opaque
Final pH at 20-25 °C	7.6 ± 0.2

### 5 - MATERIALS PROVIDED - PACKAGING

Product	Type	REF	Pack
Schaedler Blood Agar	Ready-to-use plates	549989	2 x 10 plates ø 90 mm primary packaging: 2 cellophane sachets secondary packaging: cardboard box

### 6 - MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

Sterile loops and swabs, incubator and laboratory equipment as required, anaerobic atmosphere generators and jars, ancillary culture media and reagents for the identification of the colonies.

### 7 - SPECIMENS

Schaedler Blood Agar can be directly inoculated with clinical specimens such as tissues and biopsies from deep-seated sites and organs, pus and exudates, soft tissue associated with osteomyelitis, orthopaedic implants, aspirates, dental root canal exudates and subgingival plaque.<sup>9, 3-5</sup> Collect specimens before antimicrobial therapy where possible. Good laboratory practices for collection, transport and storage of the clinical specimens should be applied. Specimens must be transported to the laboratory under anaerobic conditions and processed within 24 h.<sup>3</sup>

### 8- TEST PROCEDURE

Allow plates to come to room temperature. Inoculate the specimen as soon as possible after collection. Streak the specimen with a loop over the four quadrants of the plate to obtain well isolated colonies, ensuring that sections 1 and 4 do not overlap. Alternatively, if the material is being cultured directly from a swab, roll the swab over a small area of the surface at the edge; then streak from this inoculated area.

Incubate in anaerobic conditions at 35-37°C for at least 40-48 h or longer (up to 10 days) depending on type of culture being studied or suspected microorganism(s).

The user is responsible for choosing the appropriate incubation time, temperature and atmosphere depending on the processed specimen, the requirements of organisms to be recovered and the local applicable protocols.





### 9 - READING AND INTERPRETATION

After incubation, observe the bacterial growth and record the specific morphological, chromatic haemolytic characteristics of the colonies. Different anaerobic bacteria grow with different colonies morphologies. Confirmatory evidence is required.

### 10 - USER QUALITY CONTROL

All manufactured lots of the product are released for sale after the Quality Control has been performed to check the compliance with the specifications. However, the end user can perform its own Quality Control in accordance with the local applicable regulations, in compliance with accreditation requirements and the experience of the Laboratory. Here below are listed some test strains useful for the quality control.<sup>10</sup>

CONTROL STRAINS		INCUBATION T° / T / ATM	EXPECTED RESULTS
<i>B. fragilis</i>	ATCC 25285	35-37 °C / 24-48 H / AN	growth
<i>P. anaerobius</i>	ATCC 27337	35-37 °C / 24-48 H / AN	growth

AN: anaerobic incubation; ATCC is a trademark of American Type Culture Collection

### 11 - PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Prior to release for sale a representative sample of all lots of ready-to use plates of Schaedler Blood Agar is tested for productivity by semi-quantitative ecometric technique, inoculating the plates with the target-strains *C. perfringens* ATCC 13124, *B. fragilis* ATCC 25285, *F. nucleatum* ATCC 25586 and *P. anaerobius* ATCC 27337. After incubation at 35-37°C for 44-48 hours in anaerobic atmosphere, all the target strains show a good growth.

### 12 - LIMITATIONS OF THE METHOD

- A single medium is only rarely useful to recover the target-strains contained in a specimen. It is recommended to inoculate together with Schaedler Blood Agar other non-selective and selective media: Columbia Blood Agar incubated in aerobic atmosphere with 5-10% CO<sub>2</sub>, on which only the facultative anaerobes will grow, Schaedler Selective CNA Blood Agar incubated in anaerobic conditions, on which Gram-positive obligate anaerobic cocci will grow, and Schaedler Selective Blood Agar (with kanamycin and vancomycin), on which will grow Gram-negative obligate anaerobic bacilli. The comparison of the growths on the four media can help to orient the detection of the isolates.
- The growth rates of strict anaerobes vary considerably: while *Bacteroides fragilis* will grow well after 24 h of incubation, other anaerobes require days or weeks of incubation (e.g. *Actinomyces* may require 10 days, *Fusobacterium*, *Peptostreptococcus*, *Propionibacterium*, *Prevotella* may require 5-7 days).
- Growth on the medium depends on the metabolic requirements of each microorganism; some target strains may not be able to grow or may show a delayed growth. A lack of growth or the absence of typical colonies does not preclude the presence of anaerobic bacteria in the sample.
- Appropriate tests are required for complete identification and epidemiological typing of colonies; if necessary, perform antimicrobial susceptibility tests using recommended methods.
- The device is not intended to diagnose infections or to guide the antimicrobial therapy. It is used in a diagnostic set of investigations to provide microbial colonies isolated from clinical samples of patients with suspected bacterial infection.

### 13 - PRECAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

- This product is a qualitative *in vitro* diagnostic device intended for professional use only, is not automated and is not a companion diagnostic tool. It must be used by adequately trained and qualified laboratory personnel, observing biohazard precautions and aseptic techniques.
- This product is not classified as dangerous according to current European legislation.
- This culture medium contains raw materials of animal origin. Therefore, it is recommended that the ready-to use plates be treated as potentially infectious, and handled observing the usual specific precautions: do not ingest, inhale, or allow to come into contact with skin, eyes, mucous membranes. Download the TSE Statement from the website [www.biolifeitaliana.it](http://www.biolifeitaliana.it), describing the measures implemented for the risk reduction linked to infectious animal diseases.
- All laboratory specimens should be considered infectious.
- The laboratory area must be controlled to avoid contaminants such as culture medium or microbial agents.
- Each plate of this culture medium is for single use only.
- Ready-to-use plates are not to be considered a "sterile product" as they are not subject to terminal sterilization, but a product with controlled bio contamination, within the limits of defined specifications reported on the Quality Control Certificate.
- Sterilize all biohazard waste before disposal and dispose of the unused medium and the sterilized plates inoculated with samples or microbial strains, in accordance with current local legislation.
- The Certificates of Analysis and the Safety Data Sheet of the product are available on the website [www.biolifeitaliana.it](http://www.biolifeitaliana.it).
- Notify the Manufacturer ([complaint@biolifeitaliana.it](mailto:complaint@biolifeitaliana.it)) and the relevant Authorities of any serious incident occurring in connection with the use of the *in vitro* diagnostics.
- The Manufacturer may not be held responsible for any loss or damage in any way resulting from or related to use of the product in manners not compliant with the instructions provided.

### 14 - STORAGE CONDITIONS AND SHELF LIFE

Upon receipt, store plates in their original pack at 2-8°C away from direct light. If properly stored, the plates may be used up to the expiration date. Do not use the plates beyond this date. Plates from opened plastic sachet can be used for 7 days when stored in a clean area at 2-8°C. Do not use the plates if the plastic sachet is damaged or if the dish is broken. Do not use the plates with signs of deterioration (e.g. microbial contamination, dehydration, shrinking or cracking of the medium, atypical colour, excess of moisture).

### 15 - REFERENCES















- Mata LJ, Carrillo C, Villatoro EF. Fecal microflora in healthy persons in a preindustrial region. *Appl Microbiol* 1969; 17: 596-599
- Schaedler RW, Dubos R, Castello R. The development of bacterial flora in the gastrointestinal tract of mice. *J Exp Med* 1965; 122: 59-66.
- Conrads G, Nagy E, Kononen E. *Bacteroides*, *Porphyromonas*, *Prevotella*, *Fusobacterium* and other anaerobic Gram negative rods. In Carrol KC, Pfaller MA et al. editors. *Manual of clinical microbiology*, 12th ed. Washington, DC: American Society for Microbiology; 2019.
- Butler-Wu SM, She RC. *Actinomyces*, *Lactobacillus*, *Cutibacterium* and other non-spore-forming Gram-positive rods. In Carrol KC, Pfaller MA et al. editors. *Manual of clinical microbiology*, 12th ed. Washington, DC: American Society for Microbiology; 2019.





5. Veloo ACM, Johnson CN. Peptostreptococcus, Finegoldia, Anaerococcus, Peptoniphilus,, Parvimonas, Murdochiella, Veilonella and other anaerobic cocci. In Carrol KC, Pfaller MA et al. editors. Manual of clinical microbiology, 12th ed. Washington, DC: American Society for Microbiology; 2019.
6. De Waart J, Pouw H. Studies on the suitability of blood-free media for the enumeration of clostridia. Zbl J Abt Orig 1970; 214: 551-552.
7. MacFaddin JF. Media for Isolation-Cultivation-Identification-Maintenance of Medical Bacteria. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins; 1985.
8. Kari C, Nagy Z, Kovacs P and Hernadi F. Mechanism of the growth inhibitory effect of cysteine on Escherichia coli. J Gen Microbiol 1971 68: 349-356.
9. Public Health England- UK Standards for microbiology investigations (UK SMI): searchable index. 9 January 2019
10. Australian Society for Microbiology: Guidelines for assuring quality of medical microbiological culture media. 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed, July 2012.

### TABLE OF APPLICABLE SYMBOLS

 Catalogue number	 Batch code	 <i>In vitro</i> diagnostic medical device	 Manufacturer	 This way up	 For single use only	 European conformity mark
 Temperature limitations	 Contents sufficient for <n> tests	 Consult electronic instructions for use	 Use by	 Keep away from sunlight	 Fragile, handle with care	 Unique device identifier

### REVISION HISTORY

Version	Description of changes	Date
Revision 1	Updated layout and content in compliance with IVDR 2017/746	2020/11
Revision 2	Removal of obsolete classification	2023/03
Revision 3	Specimens, limitations of the method, precautions and warnings, table of applicable symbols	2026/03

Note: minor typographical, grammatical, and formatting changes are not included in the revision history.

