The Rapid HiEnterococci[™] Test Kit is used for rapid and easy identification and differentiation of *Enterococci* from water sample. It contains chromogenic substrate, which aids in the detection of *Enterococci* from water sample.

Composition:

Ingredients	Gms/pack
Peptone, special	1.00
Sodium chloride	0.50
Sodium azide	0.03
Chromogenic substrate	0.004
Polysorbate 80	0.20
Disodium dihydrogen phosphate	0.125

Direction:

Collect 100 ml water to be tested in sterile disposable bottle. Add entire quantity of medium by swirling to dissolve the powder completely. After dissolution, incubate the bottle for 24-48 hours at 35-37°C. Observe the colour change of the medium from light yellow to blue green indicating the presence of *Enterococci*.

Warning: Sodium azide has a tendency to form explosive metal azides with plumbing materials. It is advisable to use enough water to flush off the disposables.

Principle and Interpretation:

The rapid HiEnterococci $^{\text{TM}}$ Test Kit allows for rapid identification and differentiation of *Enterococci* from water samples.

The peptone special supplies nitrogenous compounds and sodium chloride provides the osmotic balance for rapid growth of *Enterococci*. Sodium azide inhibits the accompanying microflora, especially the gram negative organisms.

The enzyme β -D-Glucosidase present in *Enterococci* cleaves the chromogenic substrate, resulting in an intensive colour change in the broth to blue green.

Quality Control:

Appearance:

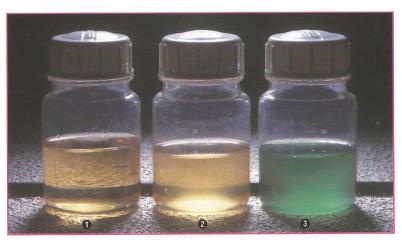
Cream to yellow coloured, homogeneous, free flowing powder.

Colour and Clarity:

Yellow coloured, clear solution.

Cultural Response:

Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation of 24–48 hours at 35-37°C.



1. Control

2. E. coli (Negative reaction)

3. E. faecalis (Positive reaction)



Organism (ATCC) E. coli (25922) Colour change in medium slightly (pale) yellow**

E. faecalis (29212) blue green*
Key:* = Positive – colour change to blue green

** = Negative - no colour change (vellow)

References:

 Althous, H., Dott, W., Havemeister, G, Muller, H.E, and Sacre', C., 1982, Zbl. Bakt. Hyg. I. Abt. Orig. A. 252:154-165.

- 2. Amoras I, 1995, Poster präsentation congress of Spanish Society of Microbiology, Madrid.
- 3. Litsky, W., Mallmann, W.L., and Fifield, C.W. 1953, *Amer. J. Pbl. Hlth*. 43:873-879.
- 4. Manafi M., and Sommer R, 1993, *Wat. Sci. Tech.* 27:271-274.
- 5. Snyder M.L., and Lichstein, H.C. 1940, *J. Infect. Dis.* 67:113-115.

Storage and Shelf-life:

On receipt store between $2-8^{\circ}C$. It has shelf-life of 3 years.