IFU

Instructions for Use

V9 AGAR

Cat. no. G98	V9 Agar, 15x100mm Plate, 22ml	10 plates/bag

INTENDED USE

Hardy Diagnostics V9 Agar is recommended for the isolation, cultivation and rapid sporulation of fungi. The plates are deep-filled to reduce the effects of drying during prolonged incubation.

This product is not intended to be used for the diagnosis of human disease.

SUMMARY

Developed in 1965 as part of a research project, V9 Agar was noted to induce early sporulation in environmentally isolated yeasts and molds when compared with peptone and sugar based formulas. The primary ingredients of the media are V8™ Juice and potatoes, thus the name V9 Agar.[5] The naturally low pH makes the media inhibitory to most bacteria.

FORMULA

Ingredients per 650ml of deionized water:*

Dehydrated Potato Flakes	20.0gm
V8™ Juice	350.0ml
Agar	20.0gm

Final pH 4.5 +/- 0.3 at 25ºC.

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

STORAGE AND SHELF LIFE

Storage: Upon receipt store at 2-8ºC. away from direct light. Media should not be used if there are any signs of deterioration (shrinking, cracking, or discoloration), contamination, or if the expiration date has passed. Product is light and temperature sensitive; protect from light, excessive heat, moisture, and freezing.

The expiration date on the product label applies to the product in its intact packaging when stored as directed. The product may be used and tested up to the expiration date on the product label and incubated for the recommended incubation times as stated below.

Refer to the document "Storage" for more information.

PRECAUTIONS

This product may contain components of animal origin. Certified knowledge of the origin and/or sanitary state of the animals does not guarantee the absence of transmissible pathogenic agents. Therefore, it is recommended that these products be treated as potentially infectious, and handle observing the usual universal blood precautions. Do not ingest, inhale, or allow to come into contact with skin.

This product is for laboratory use only. It is to be used only by adequately trained and qualified laboratory personnel. Observe approved biohazard precautions and aseptic techniques. All laboratory specimens should be considered infectious and handled according to "standard precautions." Refer to the document "Guidelines for Isolation Precautions" from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

For additional information regarding specific precautions for the prevention of the transmission of all infectious agents from laboratory instruments and materials, and for recommendations for the management of exposure to infectious disease, refer to CLSI document M29: *Protection of Laboratory Workers from Occupationally Acquired Infections.*

Sterilize all biohazard waste before disposal.

Refer to the document "Precautions When Using Media" for more information.

PROCEDURE

Specimen Collection: Infectious material should be submitted directly to the laboratory in a sterile container, or other appropriate means of transport. Consult appropriate references for specimen collection and transport.[1-8] Samples should be processed as soon as possible upon arrival in the laboratory. Observe biohazard precautions when handling the specimen.

Method of Use: Prior to inoculation, media should be brought to room temperature. Cutaneous specimens should be lightly imbedded in the agar. Larger specimens should be macerated with sterile normal saline in a tissue grinder, then inoculated onto the medium. Liquid specimens may be streaked directly onto the agar surface using the four quadrant technique to obtain isolated colonies. Incubate 25-30ºC. in an inverted position (agar side up). All cultures should be examined at least weekly for fungal growth and should be incubated 4-6 weeks before being reported out as negative.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

After sufficient incubation, examine fungal cultures microscopically for characteristic mycelia and fruiting structures. Consult appropriate references for fungal identification.[1-8] Biochemical and serological tests should be performed on pure cultures for complete identification.

LIMITATIONS

It is recommended that biochemical, immunological, molecular, or mass spectrometry testing be performed on colonies from pure culture for complete identification of bacteria and/or fungi.

Colony morphology on this media may not be sufficient for the identification of fungi. Further biochemical, physiological, serological tests and microscopic morphology of pure cultures are recommended for complete identification.

Refer to the document "Limitations of Procedures and Warranty" for more information.

MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

Standard microbiological supplies and equipment such as loops, other culture media, swabs, applicator sticks, incinerators, and incubators, etc., as well as serological and biochemical reagents, are not provided.

QUALITY CONTROL

Hardy Diagnostics tests each lot of commercially manufactured media using appropriate quality control microorganisms and quality specifications as outlined on the Certificate of Analysis (CofA) and the CLSI document M22-A3 *Quality Assurance for Commercially Prepared Microbiological Culture Media*. The following microorganisms are routinely used for testing at Hardy Diagnostics:

Test Organisms	Inoculation Method*	Incubation			Results
		Time	Temperature	Atmosphere	
Trichophyton mentagrophytes ATCC® 9533	A	7 days	15-30°C	Aerobic	Growth
Trichophyton rubrum ATCC® 28188	A	7 days	15-30°C	Aerobic	Growth

* Refer to the document "Inoculation Procedures for Media QC" for more information.

USER QUALITY CONTROL

End users of commercially prepared culture media should perform QC testing in accordance with applicable government regulatory agencies, and in compliance with accreditation requirements. Hardy Diagnostics recommends end users check for signs of contamination and deterioration and, if dictated by laboratory quality control procedures or regulation, perform quality control testing to demonstrate growth or a positive reaction and to demonstrate inhibition or a negative reaction, if applicable. Hardy Diagnostics quality control testing is documented on the certificate of analysis (CofA) available from Hardy Diagnostics Certificate of Analysis website. Also refer to the document "Finished Product Quality Control Procedures," and the CLSI document M22-A3 *Quality Assurance for Commercially Prepared Microbiological Culture Media* for more information on the appropriate QC procedures. See the references below.

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

V9 Agar should appear opaque, granular, and orange in color.

Trichophyton mentagrophytes (ATCC® 9533) growing on V9 Agar (Cat. no. G98). Incubated aerobically for 7 days at 30ºC.

Uninoculated plate of V9 Agar (Cat. no. G98).

REFERENCES

1. Jorgensen., et al. *Manual of Clinical Microbiology* , American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.

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3. Koneman, E.W., et al. 1997. *Color Atlas and Textbook of Diagnostic Microbiology* , 5th ed. J.B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, PA.

4. Kwon-Chung, K.J. and J.E. Bennett. 1992. *Medical Mycology* . Lea and Febiger, Malvern, PA.

5. Dillavou, C.L. 1978. V9 Agar: A new medium for medical mycology. Letterman Army Medical Center, San Francisco, CA, unpublished paper.

6. Isenberg, H.D. *Clinical Microbiology Procedures Handbook* , Vol. I & II. American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.

7. Larone, D.H. 1993. *Medically Important Fungi: A Guide to Identification* , 2nd ed. American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.

8. St. Germain, Guy, et al. 1996. *Identifying Filamentous Fungi* . Star Publishing Company, Belmont, CA.

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The Hardy Diagnostics manufacturing facility and quality management system is certified to ISO 13485.

HDQA 2207D [D]