

SCHEDULE 3

Sampling and Testing Methods

Part III

Methods for the Isolation of Salmonella

A. Bacteriological Method

1. Tests shall be begun on receipt of the sample or on the first working day which allows this method to be completed. If the test is not begun on the day of receipt the sample shall be stored in a refrigerator until required. If the sample has been refrigerated it shall be removed from the refrigerator and stored at room temperature for at least four hours before the test is started.

Day 1

2. Tests shall be carried out in duplicate using two 25 gramme portions of each sample submitted for testing. Each 25 gramme sample shall be placed aseptically in a jar containing 225 ml Buffered Peptone Water (BPW) and incubated at $37^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 18 hours.

Day 2

3. 0.1 ml from the jar of incubated BPW shall be inoculated into 10 ml Rappaport Vassiliadis (RV) broth(1) and incubated at $41.5^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 24 hours.

Day 3

4. The RV broth shall be plated out onto two 90 mm plates of Brilliant Green Agar(BGA)(2) or onto one 90mm plate of BGA and one 90 mm plate of Xylose Lysine Deoxycholate Agar (XLD)(3) using a 2.5 mm diameter loop. The plates shall be inoculated with a droplet taken from the edge of the surface of the fluid by drawing the loop over the whole of one plate in a zig zag pattern and continuing to the second plate without recharging the loop. The space between the loop streaks shall be 0.5 cm–1.0 cm. The plates shall be incubated at $37^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ overnight.

5. The residual RV broth shall be reincubated at $41.5^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ for a further 24 hours.

Day 4

6. The plates shall be examined and a minimum of 3 colonies from each plate showing suspicion of Salmonella growth shall be subcultured—

- (a) onto a nutrient agar plate;
- (b) onto a MacConkey agar plate(4); and
- (c) into biochemical media suitable for the identification of Salmonella.

These media shall be incubated at $37^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ overnight.

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- (1) Rappaport Vassiliadis Broth. See Vassiliadis, P., Pateraki, E., Papaiconomou, N., Papadakis, J. A., and Trichopoulos, D. (1976) Annales de Microbiologie (Institut Pasteur) 127B; 195–200. Elsevier, 23rue Linois, 75724 Paris, Cedex 15, France
 - (2) Brilliant Green Agar. See Edel, W and Kampelmacher, E.H. (1969) Bulletin of World Health Organisation, 41:297–306, World Health Organisation Distribution and Sales, CH-1211, Geneva 27, Switzerland (ISSN 0042-9686)
 - (3) Xylose Lysine Deoxycholate Agar. See Taylor, W.I. (1965) American Journal of Clinical Pathology, 44:471–475, Lippincott and Raven, 227 E. Washington Street Philadelphia PA19106, USA
 - (4) MacConkey agar. See (1963) International Standards for Drinking Water. World Health Organisation Distribution and Sales, CH-1211, Geneva 27, Switzerland

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7. The reincubated RV broth shall be plated out as described in paragraph 4.

Day 5

8. The incubated composite media or equivalent shall be examined and the findings recorded, discarding cultures which are obviously not Salmonella. Slide serological tests shall be performed using Salmonella polyvalent “O” and polyvalent “H” (phase 1 and 2) agglutinating sera on selected suspect colonies collected from the nutrient agar or MacConkey agar plates. If reactions occur with one or both sera, the colonies shall be typed by slide serology and a subculture sent to one of the Department’s laboratories at either Food Science Division, Newforge Lane, Belfast, BT9 5PX or, Veterinary Science Division, Stoney Road, Belfast, BT4 3SD, for further typing.

9. The plates referred to in paragraph 7 shall be examined and further action taken as in paragraphs 6 and 8.