

Technical Information

L. D. Agar

Product Code: DM 1742

Application: - L. D. Agar is used for cultivation and identification of fastidious anaerobic bacteria.

Composition**

| Ingredients | Gms / Litre |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Casein enzymic hydrolysate | 5.000 |
| Yeast extract | 5.000 |
| Sodium chloride | 2.500 |
| Sodium sulphite | 0.100 |
| L-Cystine | 0.400 |
| L-Tryptophan | 0.200 |
| Vitamin K1 | 0.010 |
| Hemin | 0.010 |
| Agar | 20.000 |
| Final pH (at 25°C) | 7.4±0.2 |

**Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

Principle & Interpretation

Anaerobes are the organisms that grow in the absence of oxygen. Depending upon their ability to tolerate oxygen, they are classified as either facultative or obligate anaerobes. The anaerobic gram-negative bacteria are part of the normal flora of the upper respiratory tract, mouth, intestinal tract and urinogenital tract of human and animals. The bile-resistant *Bacteroides fragilis* more resistant to antimicrobial agents is the most commonly recovered anaerobe than any other anaerobe in clinical specimens. *Fusobacterium necrophorum* is a very virulent anaerobe that may cause severe infections, usually in children or young adults⁽⁵⁾.

L. D. Medium or Lombard-Dowell Medium was developed by Dowell and Lombard⁽¹⁾ for the cultivation and identification of fastidious anaerobic bacteria. L. D. Agar is used to evaluate the degree of growth of anaerobes including indole and catalase production by *Bacteroides* and *Fusobacterium* species isolated from clinical specimens.

L. D. Agar is essentially a casein digest agar enriched with hemin, vitamin K1, L-cystine and yeast extract⁽³⁾. This medium contains various nutritious substances, which can promote the growth of fastidious anaerobic bacteria. Casein enzymic hydrolysate and yeast extract provide the necessary nitrogenous nutrients while hemin and vitamin K1 supply additional growth factors. L-cystine and L-tryptophan serve as the amino acid sources. Sodium sulphite is an antioxidant. Sodium chloride maintains osmotic balance of the medium. Catalase-positive reaction may not be evident uptill 30 seconds to 1 minute after application of 3% hydrogen peroxide^(2, 4).

Methodology

Suspend 33.22 grams of powder media in 1000 ml distilled water. Shake well and heat to dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (12 1°C) for 15 minutes. Mix well and pour into sterile Petri plates.

Quality Control

Physical Appearance

Cream to yellow homogeneous free flowing powder

Gelling

Firm, comparable with 2.0% agar gel.



Dehydrated Culture Media
Bases / Media Supplements

Colour and Clarity of prepared medium

Medium amber coloured clear to slightly opalescent gel forms in Petri plates

Reaction

Reaction of 3.32% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH : 7.4±0.2

pH Range 7.20-7.60

Cultural Response/Characteristics

DM 1742: Cultural characteristics observed under anaerobic condition, after an incubation at 35-37°C for 40-48 hours.

| Organism | Growth | Indole production | Catalase |
|---|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Bacteroides fragilis</i> ATCC 25285 | good-luxuriant | negative reaction | positive reaction |
| <i>Bacteroides corrodens</i> | fair-good | negative reaction | negative reaction |
| <i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i> ATCC 25286 | good-luxuriant | positive reaction | negative reaction |
| <i>Fusobacterium nucleatum</i> ATCC 25586 | fair-good | positive reaction | negative reaction |

Storage and Shelf Life

Dried media: Store below 30°C in tightly closed container and use before expiry date as mentioned on the label.

Prepared Media: 2-8⁰ in sealable plastic bags for 2-5 days.

Further Reading

1. Dowell V. and Lombard G., June 1977, U.S., DHEW, Center for Disease Control (CDC), Atlanta. Ga.
2. MacFaddin J. F., 1985, Media for Isolation-Cultivation-Identification-Maintenance of Medical Bacteria, Vol. I, Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore
3. Finegold S. M., Baron E. J., Bailey and Scotts Diagnostic Microbiology, 8th Ed., 1990, The C.V. Mosby Company
4. Koneman E., Allen S., Dowell V. and Sommers H., 1979, Colour Atlas and Textbook of Diagnostic Microbiology, J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.
5. Murray P. R., Baron J. H., Pfaller M. A., Jorgensen J. H. and Tenover F. C., (Ed.), 2003, Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 8th Ed., American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C.

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