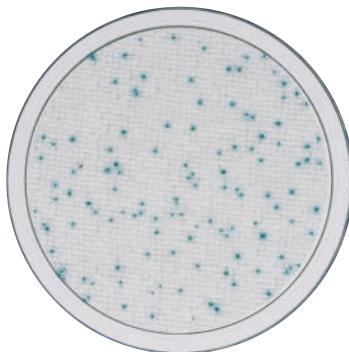




Compact Dry™ XSA

Ready-to-Use Medium for *Staphylococcus aureus*



Compact Dry™ offers a simple and safe procedure to detect and quantify microorganisms in foods, beverages, raw materials, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and environmental samples.

Staphylococcus aureus is a microorganism present in the common human microflora, it can be found naturally on the skin and in the nose. Because of this, it is commonly used as an indicator of personal hygiene for food handlers.

Staphylococcus aureus are normally harmless, at high levels can form endotoxins leading to "staph" food poisoning.



About the Test

Incubation time: 24 ± 2 hours

Incubation temperature: $37 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$

pH Adjustment: The pH of the product or 1:10 dilution of product should be between 6 and 7 for optimal growth of target microorganisms. If the pH is not between 6 and 7, adjust the pH of the product or 1:10 dilution with 1 N or 0.1 N NaOH for acidic products or 1 N or 0.1 N HCl for alkaline products.

Interpretation: *Staphylococcus aureus* forms light blue/blue colonies, 1–2 mm in diameter.

Storage and shelf life: Room temperature, $+1^\circ\text{C}$ to $+30^\circ\text{C}$, 21 months.

Manufactured by

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General Testing Protocol



Remove the lid.



Dispense 1 ml of sample in the middle of the Compact Dry plate.



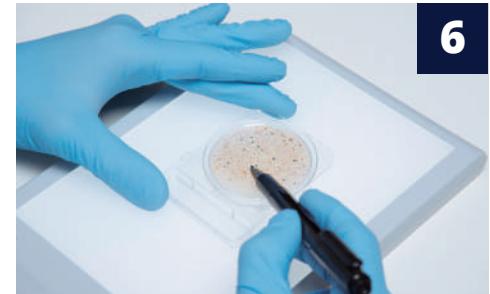
The sample diffuses passively and evenly across the dehydrated media sheet, rehydrating the dry medium into a gel within seconds.



Replace the lid and label the plate.

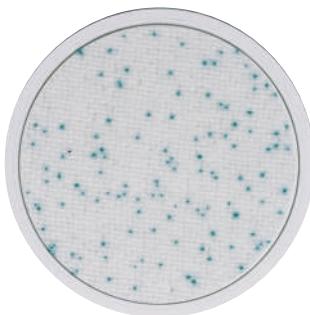


Turn over the plate (lid down) and incubate for the appropriate time and temperature.



Following incubation, count the number of colored microbial colonies.

Interpretation guide on reverse



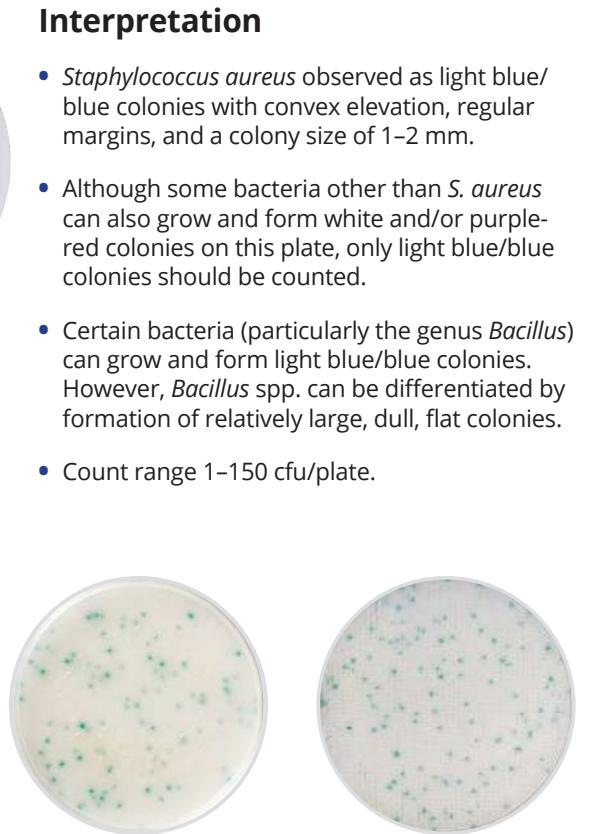
Interpretation

- *Staphylococcus aureus* observed as light blue/blue colonies with convex elevation, regular margins, and a colony size of 1–2 mm.
- Although some bacteria other than *S. aureus* can also grow and form white and/or purple-red colonies on this plate, only light blue/blue colonies should be counted.
- Certain bacteria (particularly the genus *Bacillus*) can grow and form light blue/blue colonies. However, *Bacillus* spp. can be differentiated by formation of relatively large, dull, flat colonies.
- Count range 1–150 cfu/plate.



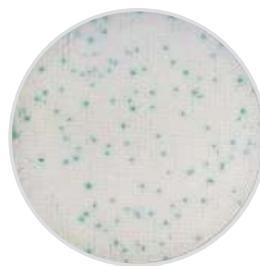
S. aureus count = 100

The colonies may vary in size, but all *S. aureus* colonies must maintain a diameter between 1–2 mm. In the case of presenting colonies with a diameter between 4–8 mm, these colonies refer to genera of *Bacillus* spp.



S. aureus count = 112

Other types of *Staphylococcus* can grow on this plate, which will present growth of colorless colonies, these should not be taken into account.



S. aureus count = 25

The colonies have a small morphology, with a diameter of 1–2 mm and the colonies have a light blue color.

Enumeration

Enumeration of colonies can be performed from the front or the back of the Compact Dry plate. Read against a white background with an adequate light source. The grid lines on the back of the plate are useful when high plate counts are present. Colony morphology is best observed on the front of the plate. Colonies can be sampled for further identification by removing the lid and selecting an isolated colony. Use an inoculating loop to transfer to an agar plate or a pipette tip to place into a growth medium. Gently remove a colony taking care not to disturb the surrounding growth medium.



S. aureus count = 31

Growth of *S. aureus* observed. No further steps are required for confirmation.



S. aureus count = TNTC

When the sample is highly concentrated, the plate turns completely blue, for which it is recommended to carry out dilutions according to the concentration of the matrices.