

Bacteria, Hydrogen Sulfide Producing

Methods 8506 and 10032

Most Probable Number (MPN) and Presence/ Absence (P/A) Methods

PathoscreenTM Medium

Scope and Application: For the detection of *Salmonella, Citrobacter, Proteus, Edwardsiella*, and *Klebsiella* (some spp.) in drinking water, surface water, and recreational water

PathoScreen Medium

Hach's PathoScreen Medium detects the presence of hydrogen sulfideproducing bacteria including *Salmonella*, *Citrobacter*, *Proteus*, *Edwardsiella*, and some species of *Klebsiella*. The sterilized powder medium is easy to use and produces easy-to-interpret results. This reliable, inexpensive medium is well suited for monitoring drinking water systems in developing tropical countries, in remote field locations, and in disaster or emergency situations.

Convenient Packaging

PathoScreen Medium is dehydrated, sterilized, and packaged in powder pillows. Powder pillows are available for both Presence/Absence (P/A) and Most Probable Number (MPN) testing. Each powder pillow contains enough medium for one test. The medium is shipped with a Certificate of Analysis and has an expiration date printed on the label.

For P/A testing, add one P/A powder pillow to a 100-mL sample. For MPN testing, add one MPN Pillow to a 20-mL sample. For MPN testing, you will need to inoculate a set of five tubes.



Tips and Techniques

- Incubate samples 24-48 hours between 25-35 °C, 77-95 °F. (30 °C, 80 °F is considered optimal.)
- PathoScreen Medium has a detection sensitivity of 1 CFU/100 mL.



Jsing PathoScreen Medium P/A Pillows

Method 8506



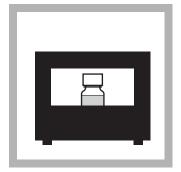
1. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water.



2. Collect 100 mL of sample in a sterile sample PathoScreen Medium container. (See Collecting and Preserving Samples on page 1059 for details.)



3. Swab the end of the P/A Pillow with alcohol and aseptically cut it open with clippers. Add pillow contents to the 100 mL sample.



4. Place the bottle in a location with a constant temperature between 25-35 °C for 24-48 hours.

Note: If an incubator is available, incubate the sample at 30 ±0.5 °C for 24 to 48 hours.



5. Note the reaction after 24 hours of incubation.

Note: If the temperature varies significantly, incubation may be extended an additional day.



6. Record results. (See Table 1.)

Properly dispose of completed tests.

7. Dispose of all completed tests appropriately. (See Disposing of Completed Tests on page 1060.)

Table 1 Interpreting P/A Results

Hydrogen sulfide producing bacteria						
Test Results	Positive	Negative	Follow-up			
Color changes from yellow to black	Х					
Black precipitate forms	Х					
No color change		Х	Incubate additional 12–24 hours and re-evaluate. If there is no color change, record as negative.			

Conducting MPN Tests with PathoScreen Medium

The MPN method can be used for drinking water, as well as marine and fresh recreational waters, swimming pools, lakes, shellfish-growing waters, heavily polluted waters, and wastewater. For water that is heavily contaminated, use the multiple tube decimal dilution procedure.



ng PathoScreen Medium MPN Pillows

Method 10032



1. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and five sterile tubes one at a water.



2. Remove the caps from **3.** Swab the end of a time and pipet 20 mL of sample into each of the tubes with a sterile pipet. Use aseptic technique to avoid contaminating the tubes or the caps.



PathoScreen Medium MPN Pillow with alcohol tubes a few times to and aseptically cut it open thoroughly mix the with clippers. Add pillow sample with the medium. contents to the 20 mL sample.



4. Cap each tube immediately. Invert the



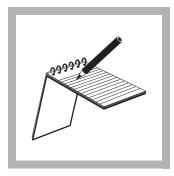
5. Place the tubes in a location with a constant temperature of 25-35 °C for 24-48 hours.

Note: If an incubator is available, incubate the sample at 30 ±0.5 °C for 24-48 hours.



24 hours of incubation. (See Table 2 on page 1106.)

Note: If the temperature varies significantly, continue to incubate negative tubes for an additional day.



6. Note the reaction after **7.** Record results. (See *Table 3* on page 1106.)

Properly dispose of completed tests.

8. Dispose of all completed tests appropriately. (See Disposing of Completed Tests on page 1060.)

Bacteria, Hydrogen Sulfide Producing

Table 2 Interpreting MPN Results

Hydrogen sulfide producing bacteria							
Test Results	Positive	Negative	Follow-up				
Color changes from yellow to black	Х						
Black precipitate forms	Х						
No color change		x	Incubate additional 12–24 hours and re-evaluate. If there is no color change, record as negative.				

Using statistical methods it is possible to estimate the number of organisms from any combination of positive and negative test results. The MPN values in *Table 3* are based on 20 mL of undiluted sample in each of five tubes. If the sample is diluted, multiply the result by the dilution factor.

Example 1: Five tubes of undiluted sample are inoculated. Positive results are obtained from three of the five tubes. The result obtained from *Table 3* is 4.6.

Example 2: A river water sample is collected and diluted. A dilution factor of 10,000 is prepared and five tubes are inoculated. Positive results are obtained from two of the five tubes. The result obtained from two of the five tubes. The result obtained from *Table 3* is 2.6. This result is multiplied by 10,000, and a result of 26,000 is recorded.

Table 3 Five-tube MPN values for undiluted, 20-mL samples (95% confidence limits)

Positive Tubes	MPN/100 mL
0	<1.1
1	1.1
2	2.6
3	4.6
4	8.0
5	>8.0

Bacteria, Hydrogen Sulfide Producing

Media, Reagents and Apparatus

Media, Reagents and Apparatus		
Medium		
Description	Unit	Cat. No.
PathoScreen™ Medium, P/A Pillows, 100-mL sample		
PathoScreen™ Medium, MPN Pillows, 20-mL sample	50/pkg	26107-96
For Dilution Water		
Bottle, polysulfone, autoclavable (for preparing buffered dilution water)	12/pkg	22453-00
Buffered Dilution Water, sterile, 99-mL*	25/pkg	14305-98
Dechlorinating Reagent Powder Pillows		
Magnesium Chloride and Potassium Dihydrogen Phosphate Powder Pillows	25 of each	21431-66
Peptone Powder Pillows, 1-g		
Pipet, sterile, disposable, 11-mL	25/pkg	2097-98
Pipet, sterile, disposable, individually wrapped, 10-mL	50/pkg	20926-28
Pipet, sterile, disposable, 10-mL		
Pipet Filler, portable, with recharger (UL, CSA approved), 110 VAC	each	25517-01
Apparatus		
Alcohol Burner, 100-mL	each	20877-42
Autoclave, Automatic, 120 VAC		
Autoclave, Automatic, 240 VAC		
Clippers, large		
Contaminated Items Bags		
Germicidal Cloth		
Incubator, Culture, 120 VAC		
Incubator, Culture, 220 VAC		
MPN Vials		
Rack for coliform tubes	1 0	
Sampling Containers		
Sampling Bags, Whirl-Pak with dechlorinating agent, 170-mL	100/pkg	20753-33
Sampling Bottles, autoclavable		
Sampling Bottles, autoclavable		
Sampling Bottles, sterilized, 100-mL fill-to line		
Sampling Bottles, sterilized, 100-mL fill-to line		
Sampling Bottles, sterilized, 100-mL fill-to line, with dechlorinating agent		
Sampling Bottles, sterilized, 100-mL fill-to line, with dechlorinating agent		
	• 0	

 $^{^{}st}$ Buffered Dilution Water is prepared with magnesium chloride and potassium dihydrogen phosphate.

