COSMETIKIT EASY-PLUS

Laboratorios MICROKIT ¡Pasión por la creatividad!

A complete kit for microbiological analysis of cosmetics and their raw materials
Without the need to lose 1 hour a day in autoclaving/melting/cooling agars!

Replaces the classical plates, with very higher expiration (1 year), and allows to count 1 ml of sample, multiplying by 10 the limit of detection of the classical ready to use plates.

Validated through the intercomparative services SEILA PARFUM to improve the robustness of the classic ISO / Pharmacopoeia methods.

CONTENTS (box of 60 complete TEST)

- 6 x 10 Bottles LPT 100 Neutralizing Broth 90 ml with pearls for treatment of 10 grams of sample (best results than ISO Eugon LT100 Broth).
- 60 Dry Plates ® TC for total aerobic counts.
- 60 Dry Plates ® YM for total count of fungi (yeasts and molds).
- 60 Dry Plates ® X-SA for detection of *Staphylococcus aureus*.
- 60 Dry Plates ® EC for detection of *E. coli* and rest of coliforms.
- 60 Dry Plates ® CANDI for detection of *Candida albicans*
- 60 Dry Plates ® PS for detection of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- 60 Dry Plates ® BCPT for detection of *Burkholderia cepacia*, the emerging cosmetics pathogen.
- 60 Syringes 20 ml sterile (without needle), 60 Sterile Pasteur pipettes, 60 calibrated handles 10 µl.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE (Follow strictly for correct and valid results)

1. Aseptically add 10 grams (10 ml sample with a sterile syringe) to a 90ml LPT Neutralizing Broth bottle with pearls. Close and mix by shaking and leave 20-30 minutes at room temperature (approx.18-25°C). This gives the stock solution (sample treated 1:10).
2. With the aid of a sterile Pasteur Pipette add 1 ml of the freshly stirred treated sample immediately to the center of the base of a Dry Plates ® TC, for aerobic count, under aseptic conditions. On all Dry Plates ®, add the sample to the plate and then drop the medium disc over; (never sample over medium disc). The sample will self-diffuse immediately without needles or applicators. It is advisable to make duplicates of aerobic counting plates, to be able to incubate one at 35 ° C (pathogenic flora) and another at 25 ° C (alterative flora): request an additional box of the reference DPP001. Repeat the operation on a Dry Plates ® YM, for counting fungi (yeasts and molds) with the same aerobic pipette and for the same sample. Put on the incubator 4 glasses filled with water, one at each corner.
3. Incubate the Dry Plates ® plates in a non-inverted position and in total darkness, 1-3 days at 30-35ºC (one of the TCs) and 2-5 days at 20-25 ºC (the other optional TC and the YM). Often the results will be read in 1-2 days but if there is no growth, then it is prudent in microbiology to re-read every day until the 3-5 days indicated, after which, if there is no growth and the surface of the medium is still wet, discards the presence of these microorganisms. Prevent the plates desiccation from touching the metal of the incubator (base, walls, ceiling), since that would dry them before reading them (put 2-3 empty plates under the towers of plates in use).
4. At the same time as these plates, incubate the remaining sample treated in LPT Broth for 24-48 h (24 h in general cosmetics and 48 h in cosmetics with complex preservative loading and in cosmetics that can fall in immunosuppresed hands people) at 30-35 °C to obtain the treated and enriched sample, always necessary for the research of pathogens.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE (Follow strictly for correct and valid results)

5. After this pathogen enrichment, add 1 ml of sterile water (e.g.ref: KBB002) to the center of the base of each of the 5 plates, with the same sterile pipette (Ref: P1S1G): Dry Plates ® X-SA for detection of *Staphylococcus aureus*; Dry Plates ® EC for the detection of *E. coli* and other Coliforms; Dry Plates® CANDI for detection of *Candida albicans*; Dry Plates ® PS for detection of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; and Dry Plates ® BCPT for detection of *Burkholderia cepacia*. On all Dry Plates ®, add the water to the plate and then drop the medium disc over; (never sample over medium disc). Thus we will rehydrate the 5 plates for pathogens in a few seconds, leaving the others, with their long shelf life, for further analysis. Once the media is hydrated, a small aliquot of the enriched LPT broth should be streaked onto the surface of each 5 plates with a sterile handle included in the kit; the longer we can sweep the streak on the plate, the easier it will be to isolate colonies after incubation. So, the grown stretch will differ very well from the rest of the medium, with its characteristic colors.

6. It is good practice to strike a freshly stirred enrichment aliquot to isolate colonies and identify them (not to count them) on another Dry Plates ® TC plate in order to increase sensitivity for strains that may not grow occasionally in selective media: ask for an additional box of reference DPP001.

7. Incubate the Dry Plates ® in the non-inverted position, separating them from the metal heat of the base (or rack) of the incubator, with 2-3 empty plates under the DryPlates ® in use, for 18-24 hours at 30-35° C. Put 4 cups full of water on the incubator (one at each corner) to avoid drying DryPlates® media. If there is no growth at 18-24h, just in case the flora is present but stressed, it is always prudent in microbiology to prolong the incubation for up to 5 days, reading each day for faster detection of problems.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

The total count (Dry Plates ® TC, red colonies) should not exceed 100 or 1000 cfu / ml or gram of initial sample, according to the requirements (immunosuppresed or general cosmetics). Thus, no more than 10 or 100 colonies per Dry Plates® should be present, given the dilution made in the stock solution. The same for yeast counts (Dry Plates ® YM, non-filamentous colonies) and molds (idem, filamentous colonies). Otherwise, and only if there are no pathogens, the lot can be reprocessed. This precision can not be obtained using classical prepared plates, since they do not absorb 1 ml and at best case (absorbing well 0.3 ml), their lower detection range would be excessive for these needs (3 colonies are very below the minimum required uncertainty in a plate count: 15 colonies).

No characteristic colonies/strikes should appear in the 5 pathogen Dry Plates ®:

Escherichia coli (blue colonies or streaks in Dry Plates ® EC; pink colonies or streaks in this medium are indicative of other coliforms, which without being necessarily pathogenic or exclusive indicators of fecal contamination, but usually cause alterations in the cosmetic samples),

Staphylococcus aureus (blue or violet colonies or streaks in Dry Plates ® X-STAPH),

Pseudomonas aeruginosa (red colonies or streaks, with fluorescence in Dry Plates ®-PS),

Burkholderia cepacia (red colonies or streaks, with medium turned to fuchsia in Dry Plates ® BCPT),

Candida albicans (brown colonies or streaks that do not induce a color change from medium to brown-black in Dry Plates ®CANDI,

Pathogens are also indicators: fecal contamination (coliforms and *E. coli*), water (Pseudomonas), water biofilm (Burkholderia), carrier workers or air-surfaces (Staphylococcus, Candida, molds).

Other colors of colonies or strikes are common and do not indicate the presence of the requested pathogens

If any of the 5 pathogens appear, the lot must be destroyed. Only plates that are read while still wet, provide reliable results: keep the incubator very well moisturized at all times. To confirm definitely, consult us about our suspicious colony identification kits while keeping the batch in quarantine.


DryPlates® TC


DryPlates® YM


DryPlates® EC


DryPlates® X-STAPH


DryPlates® CANDI


DryPlates® PS


DryPlates® BCPT

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