Revised: September 1999

BIO-BAG™ Type Cfj

Environmental Chamber

DESCRIPTION

BIO-BAG Type Cfj is a disposable, individual environmental chamber and a gas generator, consisting of one tablet of potassium borohydride-sodium bicarbonate and an ampule of hydrochloric acid, which when activated in the sealed **BIO-BAG** chamber provides a microaerophilic atmosphere.

INTENDED USE

BIO-BAG Type Cfj is designed to provide a microaerophilic environment suitable for the isolation of *Campylobacter jejuni*, formerly known as *C. fetus* subsp. *jejuni* (Cfj), from clinical specimens or subcultures from selective media. When used as directed, **BIO-BAG** Type Cfj will provide an atmosphere that has been shown to provide optimum growth of *C. jejuni*. ^{1,2}

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Campylobacter jejuni has been recognized as a common enteric pathogen.^{2,4,7,8} This organism is a true microaerophile and a capnophilic atmosphere has been shown to enhance growth.⁵ Use of a selective medium containing 5% sheep blood and a combination of antimicrobial agents and incubation at 42°C provides conditions favorable for the selective isolation of *C. jejuni* from intestinal flora.^{3,6} Under ideal conditions, characteristic colonies may be observed in 24 to 48 h,1.^{2,5} Each **BIO-BAG** Type Cfj system allows cultures to be set up and observed for growth individually, so that appropriate atmospheric conditions are not interrupted. Exposure to atmospheric oxygen may interfere with the growth of more oxygen-sensitive strains.⁵

PRINCIPLE OF THE PROCEDURE

A microaerophilic-capnophilic atmosphere is provided in each sealed **BIO-BAG** Type Cfj system. A self-contained generator consists of an ampule of a weak hydrochloric acid solution and a gas generator tablet. When the ampule is crushed, the tablet is then activated. A portion of atmospheric oxygen in the chamber is utilized in the reaction. The resulting atmosphere is conducive to the isolation and cultivation of *C. jejuni*. ^{1,2} Each **BIO-BAG** Type Cfj system is disposable and designed to be used only once.

CONTENTS

Each BIO-BAG Type Cfj system consists of:

- 1 Gas Impermeable Environmental Chamber,
- 1 Gas Generator consisting of one tablet of potassium borohydride-sodium bicarbonate and an ampule of hydrochloric acid.

Precautions: in vitro Diagnostic

WARNING: HYDROGEN IS GENERATED, THIS GAS IS FLAMMABLE AND MAY BE EXPLOSIVE. AVOID EXPOSURE TO SPARKS OR FLAME.

Do not use generator if it appears damaged or previously activated.

Do not allow generator to come in contact with water prior to use. Store in tightly closed bag with desiccant to assure integrity of the generator tablet.

Do not activate generator until **BIO-BAG** chamber has been properly sealed.

 $\textbf{Storage:} \ \text{Store at room temperature 15-30°C (59-86°C F)}. \ \text{Store in tightly closed pouch with desiccant.}$

Materials Provided: BIO-BAG Type Cfj, 100 sets per carton or BIO-BAG Type Cfj, 25 sets per carton (See "Availability").

Materials Required But Not Provided: Campy-BAP or other selective medium, heat sealer and 42°C incubator.

PROCEDURE

- 1. Place inoculated plate into BIO-BAG chamber. (Two 100-mm petri dishes may be placed in a single chamber.)
- 2. Place one microaerophilic generator into chamber. (Position perpendicular to the bottom of the chamber with the arrows pointing toward the open end of the chamber.)
- 3. Insert the open end of the $\ensuremath{\text{\textbf{BIO-BAG}}}$ chamber into heat sealer and seal closed.
- Hold sealed BIO-BAG system in upright position (heat-sealed end up). Crush generator ampule at label position (using thumb and forefinger). Tap middle of generator tube with forefinger, allowing tablet to drop into generating solution. Observe for bubbling of gas.
- 5. Hold or stand BIO-BAG system upright until bubbling action has ceased (about 60 sec).
- 6. Place sealed BIO-BAG system in 42°C incubator.

BECTON DICKINSON

> SIZE: 5.5" W x 8.5" L COLOR: Process Blue

7. Observe plates in individual environmental chambers for typical growth at 24 and 48 h. (Longer incubation may be required for certain strains.)

When desired, **BIO-BAG** systems may be opened by tearing or cutting at notches. **BIO-BAG** chamber and components are not reusable. Follow normal biohazard procedures for disposal of potentially contaminated materials.

LIMITATIONS

Although the antimicrobials in the medium and 42°C incubation are inhibitory to normal intestinal flora, growth of these organisms may occur in heavily inoculated areas. Overgrowth of contaminating bacteria may cause oxygen levels to vary to limits below those required for optimum growth of Campylobacter. Light inoculation is, therefore, suggested. (Prereduction of the media is not required.)

Tablets in the generator may deteriorate if exposed to moisture. Care must be taken to store unused generators in closed storage bag with desiccant supplied.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

In vitro and in vivo studies have shown BIO-BAG Type Cfj to provide a suitable atmosphere for the cultivation of Campylobacter jejuni. 1,9

Quality Control:

A stock strain of *C. jejuni* should be tested in the **BIO-BAG** Type Cfj system periodically to assure adequate conditions for recovery and for typical morphology.

AVAILABILITY

Cat. No.	Description
261211	BIO-BAG™ Environmental Chamber Type Cfj, 100 sets per carton.
261212	BIO-BAG™ Environmental Chamber Type Cfi. 25 sets per carton

REFERENCES

- Kaplan, R.L., Kwiatkowski, J.E., Landau, W., 1980, Isolation of Campylobacter fetus sp. jejuni from stool using the "BIO-BAG" environmental chamber. Abs. Ann. Mtg. Am. Soc. Microbiol.
- 2. Kaplan, R.L., Barrett, J., 1981. Monograph; Campylobacter.
- 3. Blaser, M.J. Berkowitz, I.D., LaForce, F.M., Cravens, F.M., Reller, L.B., Wang, W.L., 1979, Campylobacter enteritis: Clinical and epidermiologic features. Ann. Inter. Med. 91:179-185.
- 4. Butzler, J.P., Dekeyser, P., Detrain, M., Dahaen, F., 1973, Related vibrios in stools. J. Pediatr. 82:493-495.
- Kaplan, R.L., 1980, Campylobacter, in E.H. Lennette, A. Ballows, W.J. Hausler, Jr., and J.P. Traunt (eds.), Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 3rd ed. Am. Soc. Microbiol. Washington D.C.
- 6. Skirrow, M.B., 1977. Campylobacter enteritis: A "new" disease. Br. Med. J. 2:9-11.
- Smith, J.P., Durfee, K., Marymount, J.H.. 1980, Incidence of Campylobacter enteritis in the midwestern United States. Am. J. Med. Tech. 2:81-84
- 8. Torphy, D.E., Bond, W.W., 1979, Campylobacter fetus infections in children. Pediatrics 64:898-903.
- 9. Data on file at Becton Dickinson Microbiology Systems, Sparks, MD 21152 USA.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION: In the United States, telephone Technical Services, toll free (800) 638-8663.



© 1999 Becton Dickinson and Company BIO-BAG is a trademark of Becton Dickinson and Company

BECTON DICKINSON

Becton Dickinson Microbiology Systems

Becton Dickinson and Company 7 Loveton Circle Sparks, Maryland 21152 USA



NI A 2 V