

EVA (Ethyl Violet Azide) Broth



Medium used for the identification and determination of Enterococci.

• CONTENTS (Liter)

Tryptose	20.0 g
Glucose	5.0 g
Dipotassium Phosphate	2.7 g
Monopotassium Phosphate	2.7 g
Sodium Chloride	5.0 g
Sodium Azide	0.4 g
Ethyl Violet	0.00083 g
Final pH = 7.0 ± 0.2 at 25°C	

• PROCEDURE

Suspend 35.8 G of powder in 1 L of distilled or deionized water. Heat to boiling until completely dissolved. Sterilize by autoclave at 121°C for 15 minutes. Cool to 45 - 50°C in water bath. Mix well. Pour into tubes.

• INTERPRETATION

EVA (Ethyl Violet Azide) Broth is a medium used for the identification and determination of Enterococci. Tryptose is the nitrogen and vitamin source. Glucose is a fermentable carbohydrate. Dipotassium phosphate and monopotassium phosphate are the buffering agents. Sodium chloride maintains the osmotic balance. Sodium azide and ethyl violet are the selective agents.

• TECHNIC

Inoculate the specimen using a sterile needle to the medium. Incubate at 35 ± 2°C for 18 - 48 hours. Refer appropriate references for recommended test procedure.

• QUALITY CONTROL FOR USE

Dehydrated medium

Appearance: free-flowing, homogeneous

Color: light beige

Prepared medium

Appearance : clear to slightly opalescent

Color: light amber

Incubation conditions: 35 ± 2°C / 18 - 48 hours

Microorganism	ATCC	Inoculum CFU	Growth
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	29212	50-100	good
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	25922	≥10 ³	inhibited
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	19615	≥10 ³	inhibited

• STORE

The powder is very hygroscopic. Store the powder at room temperature, in a dry environment, in its original container tightly closed and use it before the expiry date on the label. Store prepared medium at 2 - 8°C.

• REFERENCES

1. Mallmann, W.L. (1950). Am. J. Pub. Health 40:286.
2. Litsky, W., W.L. Mallmann, and C.V. Fifield. (1953). Am. J. Pub. Health 43:873.

• PACKAGE

Cat. No : MB-E1365 EVA (Ethyl Violet Azide) Broth	500 G
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