Types of Enteric Media

Levines EMB	-Gram negative Bacilli -Ferments lactose -Capable of fermenting glucose -Would not be chosen as a possible enteric pathogen	-Gram negative bacilli -Does not ferment lactose (from this info we can't tell if its capable of fermenting glucose or note -Uses peptones for growth -Chosen as a possible enteric pathogen
MacConkey Agar	-Gram negative Bacilli -Ferments lactose -Capable of fermenting glucose -Would not be chosen as a possible enteric pathogen	-Gram negative bacilli -Does not ferment lactose (from this info we can't tell if its capable of fermenting glucose or note -Uses peptones for growth -Chosen as a possible enteric pathogen
SS Agar	-Gram negative Bacilli -Ferments lactose -Capable of fermenting glucose -Would not be chosen as a possible enteric pathogen	-Gram negative bacilli -Does not ferment lactose (from this info we can't tell if its capable of fermenting glucose or note -Uses peptones for growth -Chosen as a possible enteric pathogen
XLD	-Gram negative bacilli -Ferments lactose and or sucrose and or xylose -Since it ferments at least one of these carbs it is capable of fermenting glucose -Would not be chosen as a possible enteric pathogen -H2S is negative	-Gram negative bacilli -Does not ferment lactose, sucrose or xylose (from this info we can't tell if its capable of fermenting glucose or note -Uses peptones for growth -Chosen as a possible enteric pathogen
HE Agar	-Gram negative bacilli -Ferments lactose and/or sucrose and/or salicin -Since it ferments at least one of these carbs it is capable of fermenting glucose -Would not be chosen as a possible enteric pathogen -H2S is negative	-Gram negative bacilli -Does not ferment lactose, sucrose or salicin(from this info we can't tell if its capable of fermenting glucose or note -Uses peptones for growth -Chosen as a possible enteric pathogen - H2S producing (some colonies are black)

Differential Media

Purpose	allow differentiation of bacteria based upon some characteristic - usually based upon s biochemical reaction
pH indicators	register the difference

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Enriched Media	
Growth factors (micronutrients)	blood, carbohydrates, amino acids, vitamins, NaCl
Fastidious bacteria	Need additional nutrients in media or environment
Auxotroph	Bacterium which has mutatued (from the parent prototroph) and developed a specific growth requirement
Halophile	Bacterium needing NaCl in media
Contrast with Enrichment media	- Suppresses normal flora while enhancing growth of pathogens - Usually for stool specimens

Selective Media		
Purpose	Selects for the growth of some bacteria while inhibiting others	
Enteric Media	- Designed to isolate pathogens from the intestine - All are selective for gram negative bacilli (inhibit gram positives and gram negative cocci) - Different classifications -> Differ in their ability to inhibit intestinal normal flora	
Low Selectivity	*Moderate Selectivity*	*Highly Selective*
Allow ALL gram negative bacilli to grow, whether intestinal pathogen or normal flora	Allow intestinal pathogenic gram negative bacilli to grow while inhibiting some intestinal normal flora gnb	Allow intestinal pathogenic gram negative bacilli to grow while inhibiting virually all intestinal normal flora gnb

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