# Introduction

#### Intended Use

Chocolate Eugon Agar with 10% Horse Blood (CEA-HB) is a non-selective medium to aid in the culture based isolation and identification of a wide variety of fastidious pathogenic bacteria.

## Description and Principle

Our Eugon base is prepared according to the formula described by Pelczar and Vera, which was developed to obtain eugenic (luxuriant) growth of fastidious microorganisms. The CEA-HB medium, enriched with 10% "chocolate" horse blood (heatlysed), supports the growth of pathogenic fungi, fastidious Neisseria, Brucella, Taylorella, Lactobacillus, Streptococcus, Haemophilus and others. CEA-HB is often used as a nonselective isolation medium for Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM) screening. CEM is an inflammation of the endometrium of mares caused by T. equigenitalis, which usually results in temporary infertility. CEA-HB is suitable for the direct plating of fresh swabs of properly controlled samples transported in Amie's or other applicable transport media. For a selective medium for CEM, try our Timoney's CEM Agar (Cat. Nos. 12-144-001).

## Reagents and Appearance

CEA-HB medium appears chocolate brown and contains agar, peptone nutrients, horse blood, dextrose, L-cysteine, sodium sulfite and salt with a final pH of  $7.0 \pm 0.1$  at 25°C.

## Precautions, Safety and Disposal

Read the Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) and follow the handling instructions. Wear appropriate protective eyewear, clothing and gloves.

Once the petri has been inoculated, re-open only in a biological safety cabinet. Because of the potential for containing infectious materials, the petri must be destroyed by autoclaving at 121°C for 20 minutes.

## Storage

Upon receipt, store CEA-HB Agar under refrigeration (2-8°C). Medium can be kept for one day at ambient temperature. Avoid freezing or prolonged storage at temperatures above 40°C. Petri dishes should be received and stored upside down to minimize condensation on the surface of the agar. Do not open until ready to use. Do not use if the medium shows signs of deterioration or contamination.

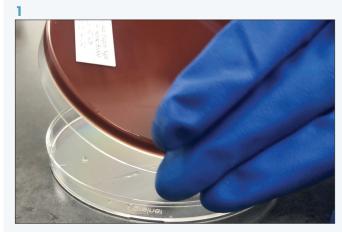
#### Shelf Life

Petri Chocolate Eugon agar expires 6 months from date of manufacture.

# Procedure

#### **Materials Provided**

Petri Chocolate Eugon w/ 10% Horse Blood



Allow the petri to warm to 18-25°C.

Lift the inverted petri base off the lid.

For sealed petri dishes pull off the seal with care while in the inverted position and discard in regular trash.

#### Materials Required but Not Provided

- Sterile inoculating tool (e.g, cotton swab/forceps/scalpel blade)
- Laboratory incubator capable of incubation at 30-37°C in 5% to 7%
   CO<sub>a</sub> environment with a 85% to 98% relative humidity range



Streak the sample onto the agar surface.

Immediately label the petri with subject and sample information and date.

#### Incubation

Incubate **inverted** at 30-37°C for 18-72 hours (up to 14 days) in 5% to 7%  $\rm CO_2$  environment with a 85% to 98% relative humidity range.

## **Quality Control**

This product has been tested and meets the CLSI (formerly NCCLS) Approved Standard for commercially prepared media (M22-A3). At the time of manufacture, quality control testing is performed on each lot of the Petri Chocolate Eugon w/ 10% Horse Blood. The ability of the media to support growth and demonstrate expected biochemical reactions and morphology is verified by lot.

All Biomed product lots are performance verified with ATCC® microbe strains. Product performance is also verified periodically throughout the marked shelf life of each lot.

## Organisms used for quality control testing

Organism	ATCC	Colony Appearance
T. equigenitalis	35865	Small, smooth, yellowish grey, cytochrome-oxidase positive
E. coli	25922	Growth, cytochrome-oxidase negative
S. xylosus	29971	Growth, cytochrome-oxidase negative
C. albicans	90028	Growth cytochromeoxidase negative

(Terrestrial Manual)<sup>2</sup>

# Reading the Results

#### Evaluation

Colonies of *T. equigenitalis* are small (2-3 mm), smooth with complete edges, glossy and yellowish gray.<sup>2</sup>

#### Limitations

#### For Veterinary and Research Use Only

Plates should be examined for contaminants after the first 24 hours of incubation. Laboratories should be aware that certain countries and/or states may require the prolonged incubation periods of specific confirmation techniques as standard procedures and should therefore ascertain the particular local or regional requirements for specific testing and reporting and/or indicate the specific isolation and testing methods used for their cultural findings. Definite confirmation of any species requires a range of staining, biochemical testing, antibody agglutination or immunofluorescent testing.

Symbol glossary: biomeddiagnostics.com/l/symbol-glossary

#### References

- 1. Pelczar and Vera (1949) Milk Plant Monthly 38:30.
- World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) (2019).
   Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals (Terrestrial Manual).
   oie.int/standard-setting/terrestrial-manual/access-online.

# Document Revision History

Rev. D, Jul 2025

Removed QR Code for the certificate and product information, updated manufactured by and company address. Added temperature, ref and quantity symbols. Removed Cat. Nos. 12-144-002 and PN 12-134-002.





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