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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US92/02656</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 7 April 1992 (07.04.92)</p> <p>(30) Priority data: 681,358 8 April 1991 (08.04.91) US</p> <p>(71) Applicant: UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND COLLEGE PARK [US/US]; Office of Technology Liaison, 4312 Knox Road, College Park, MD 20742 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventors: TATE, Christopher, R. ; 507 Smoketree Court, Frederick, MD 21701 (US). MILLER, Russell, G. ; 11309 Daisy Lane, Glen Dale, MD 20769 (US). MAL-LINSON, Edward, T. ; 7261 Dockside Lane, Columbia, MD 21045 (US). JOSEPH, Sammy ; 5914 Granby Road, Derwood, MD 20855 (US).</p>	<p>(74) Agents: KELBER, Steven, B. et al.; Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, Fourth Floor, 1755 South Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202 (US).</p> <p>(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BB, BE (European patent), BF (OAPI patent), BG, BJ (OAPI patent), BR, CA, CF (OAPI patent), CG (OAPI patent), CH (European patent), CI (OAPI patent), CM (OAPI patent), CS, DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FI, FR (European patent), GA (OAPI patent), GB (European patent), GN (OAPI patent), GR (European patent), HU, IT (European patent), JP, KP, KR, LK, LU (European patent), MC (European patent), MG, ML (OAPI patent), MN, MR (OAPI patent), MW, NL (European patent), NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE (European patent), SN (OAPI patent), TD (OAPI patent), TG (OAPI patent).</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report.</i></p>	
(54) Title: SALMONELLA-SELECTIVE PLATING MEDIUM		
(57) Abstract		
<p>An improved plating media incorporates <u>TERGITOL</u>[®]4, an alkyl sodium sulfate biological detergent, in a Xylose-lysine agar base. The plating media may also include peptone and sulfapyridine to further inhibit <i>Citrobacter</i> growth. The media is highly preferential for salmonella, giving a greater number of salmonella positives, and reduced competitive organisms. When incorporated with drag swab methodology employing skim milk or evaporated milk as a holding media, which may advantageously include novobiocin to suppress unwanted bacterial growth, coupled with a tetrathionate-culturing broth or other selective enrichment broth, the plating media completes a highly sensitive assay for the detection of salmonella, particularly keyed for poultry and livestock handling structures, and for veterinary and human clinical laboratory applications.</p>		

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Description

Salmonella-Selective Plating Medium

This is a continuation-in-part application of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/330,479, filed March 30, 1989. The entire disclosure thereof is incorporated herein by reference.

Technical Field

This invention pertains to a salmonella-preferential or selective plating medium, to be used in conjunction with assays conducted to determine the presence of salmonella microorganisms in poultry facilities, other livestock species and man. More specifically, a plating medium derived from a Xylose-lysine agar base incorporates TERGITOL®4 to selectively culture salmonella organisms.

Background of the Parent Application:

U.S. Application Serial No. 330,479 discloses an inventive assay for the detection of salmonella in poultry facilities. The assay is characterized by the use of moistened drag swabs, which can be dragged or rubbed along the bedding, litter, floor or work surfaces of a poultry or livestock house during routine activities, and which are subsequently held in a holding media comprised of double-strength skim milk (2XSM). The holding medium, if maintained at reduced temperature, has demonstrated good maintenance of the bacterial colonies obtained, without loss of salmonella populations, or over-representation. Upon collection of sufficient samples, the stored samples are transferred to a culture

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broth preferential for the growth of salmonella organisms. Culture broths incorporating tetrathionate are preferred, in preferentially promoting the growth of salmonella cultures. A representative culture broth is
5 Hajna TT broth.

The culture broth may be assayed, directly, for the presence of salmonella cultures by, e.g., DNA probes, an ELISA assay, or related immuno assay. In the alternative, and preferentially, a plating medium is used
10 to further grow the cultures, to allow identification of the same by visual inspection.

This method, although slightly longer, taking up to 48 hours, is substantially less expensive, and permits the mass inspection of a large number of samples. The
15 culture broth is plated onto traditional preferential growth media, disclosed in the parent application as including Xylose-lysine-deoxycholate, and in the alternative, plain brilliant green (BG) agar growth media. Both these media, as well as other suitable
20 media, are supplemented with novobiocin, in ranges sufficient to ensure preferential salmonella growth. The novobiocin may also be incorporated in the culture broth, to improve results, in a range of 1-50 micrograms/ml, preferably 15-30 micrograms/ml.

25 While the above test that is the subject of the parent application presents many advantages over conventional tests, the preferred plating assay is sensitive to the use of plating media that are not sufficiently preferential for salmonella to ensure
30 detection of virtually all the salmonella organisms

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present in poultry and livestock production and processing facilities, food processing facilities and human populations.

Background Art

5 There are a wide variety of commercially available plating media on the market, suggested as being preferential for salmonella. Yet, these media are not sufficiently reliable to ensure detection of in excess of 90% of salmonella positive samples. Six samples having
10 been previously determined, by another laboratory as negative for salmonella were in fact positive for a variety of salmonella serotypes using the improved plating medium of the invention described below. The particularly dangerous serotype *Salmonella enteritidis*
15 was isolated from 1 of the 6 samples. This potential for complete misses leaves poultry and livestock manufacturers and veterinary and medical laboratories with a false sense of security, posing potentially disastrous consequences.

20 Accordingly, a need continues to exist for a highly salmonella-preferential plating media that can be used in conjunction with assays of the prior art, and the assay described above, incorporating the holding media 2XSM. Due to the limited availability of double strength skim
25 milk, it would additionally be desirable to find alternative, readily available holding media providing the same advantages.

Disclosure of the Invention

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Applicants have discovered that the addition of TERGITOL®4 (7-ethyl-2-methyl-4-undecanol hydrogen sulfate, or sodium salt thereof) available from Sigma (TERGITOL®4 is a trademark of Union Carbide Corporation) to conventional media such as Xylose-Lysine agar base medium (XL agar, Difco, Detroit, Michigan) with the addition of H₂S indicators eliminates many salmonella competitors, allowing superior detection of salmonella colonies obtained from drag swabs and other environmental samples forming colonies on the plating media. Additionally, repeated tests with other plating media showed an extremely high isolation of salmonella colonies, in excess of 98% of all positive samples. Peptone and sulfapyridine can be added to increase selectivity. Sulfapyridine suppresses the competition *Citrobacter*, while peptone enhances salmonella growth.

The plating media can be readily incorporated with the drag swab sampling assay that is the subject of parent application U.S. Application Serial No. 330,479. The inventors have also discovered that an alternative holding medium to double strength skim milk is commercially available evaporated skim milk. Thus, evaporated milk such as that marketed by Carnation gives results essentially equivalent to that of the double strength skim milk. As the product is substantially less expensive, and readily available, it provides a desirable alternative. A sterile can opener must be used, and the top of the can disinfected, and the evaporated milk must be determined to be free of bactericidal agents.

30 Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

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The addition of TERGITOL®4 (7-ethyl-2-methyl-4-undecanol hydrogen sulfate, or sodium salt) to conventional salmonella-preferential plating media significantly improves the salmonella-selectivity of the plating media. Conventional acceptable media include XL agar, available from Difco, Detroit, Michigan. An ideal medium has a high number of positives detected, and very few competitor colonies plated out. Other media may be used in place of conventional plain XL agar bases.

TERGITOL®4 (T4) concentrations in the agar media may vary, depending on the agar type, and predominant colonies. Concentrations at 2 - 30 ml/liter (1) of agar appear to be appropriate for most conventional salmonella-selective plating media. A preferred range is 3 ml/l - 12 ml/l. T4 is autoclave-stable, and has no special storage requirements. It should be noted, however, that certain concentrations of T4 may be antagonistic to certain elements of available agars, the result of adding certain concentrations of T4 thereto, being an increase in competing organisms.

Although the T4 can be added to existing commercially available salmonella-preferential media, the Xylose-lysine agar base may be prepared directly, with the T4 added thereto. Incompatible bases will be detected by routine plating experiments.

An exemplary preparation of the inventive plating medium is given below. Amounts may be adjusted as required.

TABLE 1

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PREPARATION: XLT4 AGAR

(1) Weight out 47 g of plain xylose-lysine (XL) and (no desoxycholate) agar base (Difco, catalog #0555-01-8).

5 (2) To the 47 g of XL agar add 0.8 g ferric ammonium citrate, 6.8 g sodium thiosulfate and 3.0 g bacto agar (additional).

(3) Add ingredients to 1 L of distilled water in a 2 L or larger Erlenmeyer flask. Mix well using a magnetic stir-bar.

10 (4) Add 4.6 ml of TERGITOL®4 (Sigma #T-8256) and mix again.

(5) Isotherm (flowing steam) for 10 minutes, or heat on a hot plate to near boiling.

(6) Remove and mix again for three minutes.

15 (7) Autoclave for 12 minutes at 118°C, 13 psi pressure. Higher autoclave temperatures may lead to some media precipitates.

(8) Remove and cool in a water bath to 45-50°C.

20 (9) Mix again gently for three minutes (vigorous mixing can cause foaming).

(10) Pour plates (the plates may appear dark at first but should lighten after being refrigerated). The finished medium should be 4-5 mm thick. Use 18-20 ml per

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standard plate. If plates are too thin the H₂S positive (black colony) characteristics of salmonella will be suppressed and/or delayed.

(11) Allow plates to remain at room temperature overnight to allow some drying before refrigeration at 2-5°C.

(12) Remove plates from refrigerator for 24 hours for further drying prior to use.

Poured XLT4 agar plates appear to have a shelf life of at least three months when stored in a refrigerator in closed plastic bags.

As indicated above, the T4-containing plating media are highly preferential for salmonella, suppressing the growth of virtually all other gram-negative competing bacteria,, to the extent that simple inspection can reveal the presence of salmonella, as opposed to other organisms. The growth characteristics of various gram-negative bacteria on XLT4 (Xylose-lysine TERGITOL®4) growth medium are set forth in Table 2.

20

TABLE 2

GROWTH CHARACTERISTICS OF VARIOUS GRAM-NEGATIVE BACTERIA ON XLT4 MEDIUM

Plates Incubated at 35°C for 24 Hours (Results essentially the same in 48 Hours)

<u>ORGANISM</u>	<u>GROWTH</u>
<u>Salmonella</u> spp. (numerous)	Good, black colonies
25 <u>Salmonella enteritidis</u> (H ₂ S-positive strain)	Good, black colonies

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	<u>Salmonella enteritidis</u> (H ₂ S-positive strain)	Good, pinkish-yellow colonies
	<u>Proteus mirabilis</u>	No growth
	<u>Proteus vulgaris</u>	No growth
5	<u>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</u>	Slight (haze of growth at point of inoculation)
	<u>Pseudomonas putrefaciens</u>	No growth
	<u>Providencia stuartii</u>	No growth
10	<u>Providencia rettgeri</u>	Slight (haze of growth at point of inoculation)
	<u>Citrobacter freundii</u> (H ₂ S-positive strain)	Fair, no black production (yellow colonies)
	<u>Hafnia alvei</u> (H ₂ S-positive strain)	Fair, no black production (yellow colonies)
15	<u>Morganella morganii</u>	Poor
	<u>Enterobacter aerogenes</u>	Poor
	<u>Escherichia coli</u>	Slight (haze of growth at point of inoculation)
	<u>Acinetobacter calcoaceticus</u>	No growth

20 The agar plating media that is the subject of this invention is superior in the suppression of non-salmonella organisms that mask the presence of clinically significant numbers of salmonella, and also permits good growth of salmonella colonies, providing for detection of

25 the same, when compared with available agar medium. As reflected in Table 3, the TERGITOL®4-containing media (XLT4) of the invention identified far more salmonella positive samples (98%) when compared to other available

commercial types. Another way of expressing the presence or absence of a competitive colony in a selective media is the purity score for the media, where a score of 1 gives very low plate purity of salmonella species, with a high number of competing colonies, while a score of 4 represents extremely high plate purity. Of course, the higher the plate purity, the fewer the problems encountered in identifying false positives, and recovery of the salmonella. As shown in Table 4, the agar of the invention is dramatically superior in both the detection of salmonella-positive cultures, and the purity score, when compared with other plating media.

TABLE 3

LAYER FLOCKS - ENVIRONMENTAL DRAG SWAB SAMPLES
ADDITIONAL DATA - 1989 - 1990

15

DIAG #	# OF SAMPLES	# OF SALMONELLA POSITIVE SAMPLES	SALMONELLA DETECTED MEDIA TYPE				
			XLT4	XLD	XLDH	BGA	BGAN
798C	6	6	5	0	2	5	6
844C	12	11	11	4	8	10	9
847C	20	20	20	3	14	15	16
848C	13	13	13	2	12	7	11
852C	10	10	10	3	8	4	7
855C	10	8	7	2	7	4	6
856C	20	17	17	8	15	16	17
TOTALS	91	85	83	22	66	61	71

20

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% OF NUMBER OF POSITIVE SAMPLES DETECTED	--	--	<u>98</u>	26	<u>78</u>	72	<u>85</u>
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TABLE 4

PLATING MEDIA EFFICIENCY IN DETECTING 196 TRUE
SALMONELLA-POSITIVE CULTURES OF DRAG SWAB SAMPLES

	<u>AGAR MEDIA</u>	<u>POSITIVES DETECTED</u>	<u>PURITY SCORE^a</u>
5	Xylose-lysine-tergitol-4	98	3.7
	Brilliant Green-novobiocin	91	2.9
	Plain Brilliant Green	82	2.7
	Xylose-lysine-desoxycholate-novobiocin	81	2.3
	Brilliant Green-sulfadiazine**	72	1.5
10	Plain Xylose-lysine-desoxycholate	33	1.2
	Hektoen Enteric**	20	1.0
	MacConkey**	12	1.0

* Average score of 1 represents very low plate purity while 4 represents high plate purity (freedom from competitor problems and ease of recovering salmonella).

15 ** Only 25 positive samples were available for comparisons of Brilliant Green-Sulfadiazine, Hektoen Enteric and MacConkey agars.

20 Competitive colonies of *Citrobacter* can be further inhibited by the addition of peptone and sulfapyridine to the media. Preferred ranges for peptone and sulfapyridine in the media are 110 g/l and 0.2-1 g/l, respectively.

25 As noted, the XLT4 can be used directly particularly in a clinical veterinary and human setting as a conventional plating medium. However, in conjunction with the drag swab assay discussed above, employing a holding medium of double strength skim milk, coupled with a tetrathionate based culture broth, the claimed invention provides superior results. Thus, samples of

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the poultry facility are initially obtained by dragging or rubbing swabs, or similar fabric or absorbent devices, about the surfaces of the poultry or livestock facility. The swabs are advantageously moistened with the holding
5 media which encourage adhesion of small potentially salmonella contaminated particles. Applicants have discovered that in addition to double strength skim milk, evaporated milk provides an excellent holding medium. Provided the evaporated milk is free of bactericidal
10 agents, and opened and poured from the commercial container under sterile conditions, this offers a less expensive, readily available and used holding medium.

In an alternative embodiment, the plating medium may be presented as a freeze-dried or dehydrated powder. The
15 powder is incorporated in a liquid-absorbing matrix, such as a sponge. The loaded matrix can be used as a media base under a filter such as filter paper on which liquid biological sample is placed. The liquid sample is absorbed on the matrix, reconstituting the media.
20 Biological microorganism contaminants are retained on the filter, and derive nutrient from the media through the filter. An apparatus of this type is addressed in U.S. Patent 4,829,005. The media, either in conventional form, or freeze dried and incorporated in a matrix, may
25 be advantageously substituted for the conventional media recited in U.S. Patent 4,829,005. When dehydrated, the media is preferably prepared without agar, which may complicate reconstitution.

The inventors have further discovered that the assay
30 of the parent application, U.S. Application Serial No. 330,479 can be further improved by the addition of

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novobiocin, an antibiotic, to the holding media, be it skim milk or evaporated milk. Concentrations of the antibiotic may range from 5-50 micrograms/ml of holding media and preferably at 15 - 30 micrograms/ml. The
5 antibiotic is particularly effective in reducing *Proteus* and other non-salmonellae contaminants, and thus can be advantageously added to the holding media, which, coupled with the low temperature at which the holding media is maintained, improves the static maintenance of the
10 bacteriological entities of interest in the swab, and holding media.

As noted above, the parent application advantageously discloses the use of a tetrathionate culture broth, which is plated out on the plating medium
15 of the invention.

Thus a superior plating medium for the detection of salmonella from any collection assay includes a Xylose-lysine agar, such as the commercial available XL agar, supplemented with T4 in amounts of 2 - 30 ml/l of agar.
20 The plating media is further improved by the addition of a H₂S indicator.

A superior assay comprises dragging or rubbing swabs moistened with double strength skim milk or evaporated milk over the working surfaces of a poultry or other
25 livestock growing or production facility, and holding the swabs in the double strength skim milk or evaporated milk as a holding medium, at reduced temperature, until sufficient swabs are collected for assay. These swabs are introduced to a culture broth, which is preferential
30 for salmonella, such as tetrathionate-containing Hajna TT

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broth, or other conventional broths, such as Muller-Kauffman tetrathionate broth. To further improve the selectivity of the assay, novobiocin may be added to the holding media, prior to culturing.

5 The cultured broth is plated out on the T4-containing media. Such an assay provides a rapid, automatable assay system for the detection of salmonella, with a high degree of reliability, problems presented by competitive growths being substantially reduced. In
10 practice, false negative results constitute no more than 2% of the samples tested when plated on the medium, using the described assay, and over 90% of salmonella positive samples are detected.

 The plating medium of the invention can
15 advantageously be supported on dipslides comprised of an inert (e.g., plastic) substrate which supports a plurality of different media along one or both major surfaces. These dipslides can advantageously be used to polarize a single liquid sample and a variety of
20 different media simultaneously and under identical conditions, to determine the presence and identity of various microorganisms in the sample.

 The above invention has been described with reference to both generic description and by specific
25 example. Alternatives will occur to those of ordinary skill in the art, particularly in the selection of base agars, holding media, plating media and the like, without the exercise of inventive faculty, and without departing from the scope of the invention, save as limited by the
30 claims set forth below. Additionally, concentrations,

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unless indicated to the contrary are provided for the guidance of the experimenter, and are not absolute. Appropriate concentrations can be routinely determined.

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Claims

1. In a salmonella-selective plating medium, the improvement comprising the addition of 7-ethyl-2-methyl-4-undecanol hydrogen sulfate, or sodium salt (TERGITOL®4) thereof, in concentrations sufficient to suppress salmonella-competing organism growth.
2. The plating media of Claim 1, wherein said plating media is a Xylose-lysine agar.
3. The plating media of Claim 2, wherein said TERGITOL®4 is present in a concentration of 2 - 30 ml/l of media.
4. The plating media of Claim 2, wherein said TERGITOL®4 is present in an amount of 3 - 12 ml/l of media.
5. The plating media of Claim 2, wherein said media further comprises an H₂S indicator.
6. The plating media of Claim 2 wherein said media further comprises peptone and sulfapyridine.
7. The plating media of Claim 6, wherein peptone is added at 1 - 10 g/l and sulfapyridine is added at 0.2 - 1 g/l.
8. The plating media of Claim 1, in dehydrated powder form.
9. The media of Claim 8, said media being free of

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agar.

10. A method for monitoring structures housing poultry and/or livestock for salmonella contamination, comprising:

5 A) periodically collecting drag swab samples dragged or rubbed along the surfaces of said structure,

B) maintaining said drag swabs in a holding medium liquid comprised of a milk product selected from the group consisting of skim milk, double strength skim milk,
10 evaporated milk and mixtures thereof, at a reduced temperature until sufficient swabs are collected for culturing,

C) transferring said swabs to a culture broth which supports maintenance of salmonella cultures, and
15 culturing said swabs for a period of time sufficient to promote the multiplication of any salmonella organisms captured in said drag swabs at a temperature conducive to the growth of said salmonella organisms, and

D) plating said cultured broth onto the plating
20 media of Claim 1, allowing salmonella organisms contained in said broth to grow on said media for a period of at least 20 hours, and identifying the number of salmonella colonies grown thereon.

11. The process of Claim 10, wherein said holding
25 media further comprises novobiocin.

12. The process of Claim 10, wherein said media

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comprises a H₂S indicator.

13. The process of Claim 10 wherein said media comprises peptone and sulfapyridine.

14. A plating media preferential for salmonella organisms wherein said media comprises L-lysine, xylose, agar and TERGITOL®4.

15. A plating media preferential for salmonella organisms wherein said media comprises:

L-lysine,

10 Xylose,

agar,

TERGITOL®4 in an amount of 2 - 30 m/l, and

peptone in an amount of 1 - 10 g/l and sulfapyridine in an amount of 0.2 - 1 g/l.

15 16. A plating media wherein the plating media comprises:

L-lysine,

Xylose,

TERGITOL®4 in an amount of 2 - 30 m/l, and

20 peptone in an amount of 1 - 10 g/l and sulfapyridine

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in an amount of 0.2 - 1 g/l.

17. A plating media of Claim 16 wherein the plating media is in a dehydrated form.

18. A dipslide comprising a biologically inert
5 substrate and a plurality of plating medium at separate locations on said substrate, at least one of said plating media locations bearing the plating media of Claim 1.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US92/02656

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC(5) : C12Q 1/14 US CL : 436/36 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) U.S. : 436/36		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) Biosis, APS, Agriol, CAB		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US, A, 4,308,347 (FORRER ET AL) 29 DECEMBER 1981, See the abstract.	18
Y	AVIAN DISEASES, Volume 25, number 2, issued 1981, D.J. Kingston, "A comparison of culturing drag swabs and litter for identification of infections with Salmonella ssp. in commercial chicken flocks," pages 513-516, see the abstract.	10-13
Y	The Fisher Catalogue, published 1988 by FISHER SCIENTIFIC (Pittsburg, PA), see pages 1521, 1520, and 1458.	10-13
Y	APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY, Volume 17, number 5, issued 1969, R.M. Julseth and R.H. Deibel, "Effect of temperature on growth of Salmonella in rehydrated skim milk from a food-poisoning outbreak," pages 767-768, see page 767, second column to page 768 second column.	10-13
Y	APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY, volume 23, issued 1972, C.A. Dega, et al., "Growth of Salmonella typhimurium in skim milk concentrates," pages 82-87, see the abstract.	10-13
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance</p> <p>*E* earlier document published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p>		
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JOURNAL OF FOOD PROTECTION, volume 47, number 4, issued April 1984, B.J. Juven, et al., "Recovery of Salmonella from artificially contaminated poultry feeds in non-selective and selective broth media," pages 299-302, see the abstract.	1-17
X	FEEDSTUFFS, volume 63, issued 28 January 1991, E.T. Mallison, "Salmonella: novel detection system combines reliability, practicality," pages 40-44, see page 40, far right hand column.	1-9, 14-17
Y	US, A, 4,223,093 (NEWMAN ET AL) 16 SEPTEMBER 1980, see the abstract.	10-13
A,P	THE SIGMA CATALOGUE, published 1992 by Sigma Chemical Company (St. Louis, MO), see pages 939-940 and 160-161, especially page 939.	1-18
A	JOURNAL OF FOOD PROTECTION, volume 45, number 3, issued February 1982, J.-Y. D'Aoust et al., "Surfactants for the effective recovery of Salmonella in fatty foods," pages 249-252, see the abstract.	1-18
A	JAWETZ et al., "REVIEW OF MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY, SEVENTEENTH EDITION" published 1987 by Appleton and Lang (Los Altos, CA), see pages 233-246, especially page 233, Table 18-1.	1-18
Y	DIFCO, "DIFCO MANUAL TENTH EDITION," published 1984 by Difco Laboratories (Detroit MI), see pages 946-949, 275-277, 765-767, and 1128-1131, especially pages 946, 948, 949.	1-9, 14-17