

Hoyle's Medium

LAB 27

Description

A highly selective culture medium for the isolation and differentiation of *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* types gravis, mitis and intermedius. Hoyle's medium gives rapid growth of all types of *C. diphtheriae*, which results in most specimens giving adequate growth with overnight incubation.

Formula	g/litre
Beef Extract	10.0
Peptone	10.0
Sodium chloride	5.0
Agar	12.0

Method of Reconstitution

Weigh 37 grams of powder and disperse in 1 litre of deionised water. Allow to soak for 10 minutes, and sterilise by autoclaving at 121°C for 15 minutes. Cool to 47°C, add 50ml of lysed horse or sheep blood and 10ml of X027 potassium tellurite solution. Mix well before pouring.

Appearance: Dark Red, clear gel.

pH: 7.8 ± 0.2

Inoculation

Spread the entire surface with the swab or sample under investigation. Hoyle's medium is very selective and spreading for single colonies using a wire loop is not necessary. Use of a nonselective blood agar alongside Hoyle's is recommended.

Incubation: 37°C for 18-48 hrs, aerobically

Interpretation				
organism	colony size (mm)	shape & surface	colour	other
C. diphtheriae var gravis	1.5-2.5	CV.CR.D	Grey(daisy head)	Colonies difficult to emulsify
C. diphtheriae var mitis	0.5-2.0	CV.E.G.	Grey (dark centre)	Easily emulsified
C. diphtheriae var intermedius	0.5-1.0	CV.E.G.	Grey (dark centre)	
C. Ulcerans	1.0-1.5	CV.E.G.	Grey (dark centre)	Streptococcal appearance in Gram stain
C. hoffmanii	0.5-1.0	CV.E.G.	Black (confluent growth)	White/grey colonies
C. xerosis	0.5-2.5	CV.E.G.	Black	
Streptococcus spp	pp - 1.5	CV.E.G.	Black	Enterococci may. be larger
H. influenzae	pp – 1.5	CV.E.G.	Grey/black	Some strains no growth

Storage: Plates – up to 7 days at 2-8°C

<u>Minimum Q.C. Organisms</u>: *C. diphtheriae var mitis* (non-toxigenic)

E. coli NCTC 10418 (inhibition)

References

Hoyle L. (1941) A Tellurite Blood Agar Medium for the Rapid Diagnosis of Diphtheria. Lancet 1 175-176

176. Elek S.D. (1948) The Recognition of Toxigenic Bacterial Strains in vitro. Brit. Med. J. 1 493-496.