THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

UGANDA Supranational® Reference Laboratory

Timely Accurate Diagonostics for a TB-Free Africa

MGIT culture

Module 11: Preparation of Formal Milk

Outline

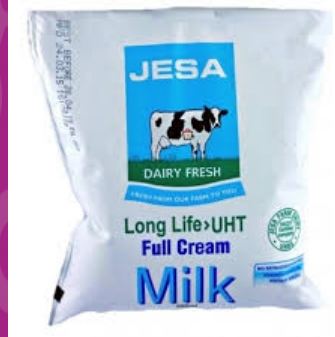
- Materials and Equipment required for preparation
- Procedure
- Quality Control (QC)
- Storage and Labelling

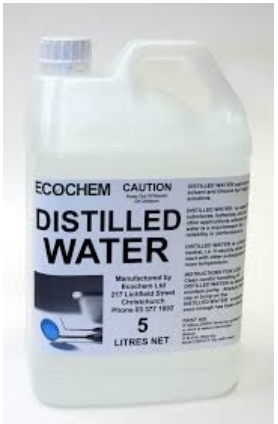
EXERCISE (5MINS)

1. Discuss the importance and use of formal milk in a mycobacterium laboratory.

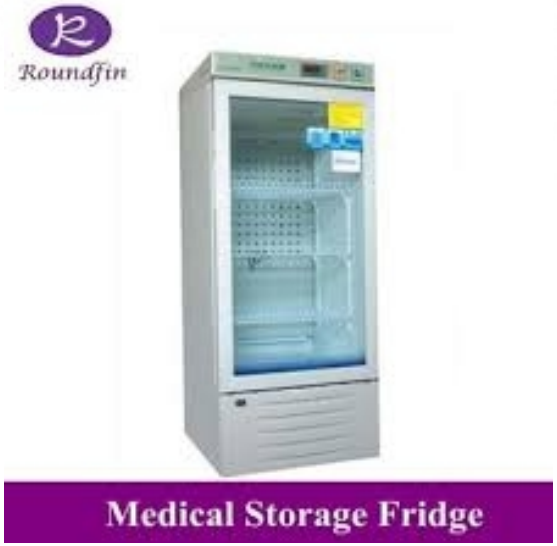
Requirements

- Reagents/Chemicals:
  - Whole (full cream) milk
  - Formalin (formol, formaldehyde 40%)
  - Sterile distilled water





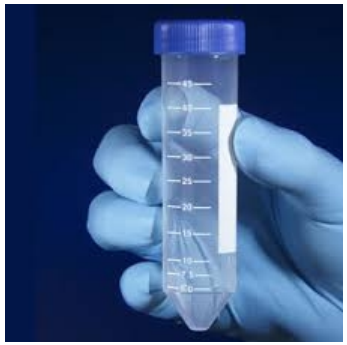
- Equipment:
  - Refrigerator

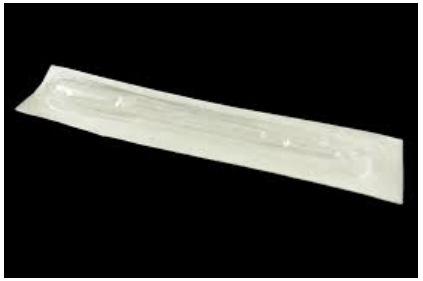


Medical Storage Fridge

Requirements

- Materials:
  - Falcon tubes
  - Glass bottle
  - Graduated measuring cylinder
  - Sterile pipette
- PPE
  - Gloves
  - Laboratory coats





Procedure

- To 10ml of whole milk add 1.5 ml formalin
- Add sterile distilled water up to 100ml
- Mix well
- Aliquot the formal milk into falcon tubes for use and label with date and initials of preparer
- Store properly labeled bottles at 4°C up to 3 months

Quality control

- Check absence of contaminants by making a smear and staining using ZN technique

Assessment

1. What are the major materials needed for the preparation of Blood agar?
2. What is the type of milk recommended?
3. What are storage conditions for Formal milk? And how long?
4. What QC is done on the Formal milk?

Module summary

- Materials and Equipment required for preparation
- Procedure
- Quality Control (QC)
- Storage and Labelling

References

- GLI TB training package http://www.stoptb.org/wg/gli/trainingpackages.asp
- Laboratory Diagnosis of Tuberculosis by Sputum Microscopy | The Handbook | Global Edition
- TB AFB Smear Microscopy Trainer Notes

https://www.aphl.org/programs/infectious_disease/tuberculosis/TBCore/TB_AFB_Smear_Microscopy_TrainerNotes.pdf

Acknowledgments