Detection of Bacteremia with Liquid Media Containing Sodium Polyanetholsulfonate

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Two liquid blood culture media, Tryptic soy broth (TSB) and Thiol broth, containing sodium polyanetholsulfonate were compared in 8,654 cultures. *Pseudomonas* and *Corynebacterium* (including *Propionibacterium*) were isolated significantly more frequently (*P < 0.001*) from TSB than from Thiol. *Escherichia coli*, *Haemophilus*, and Bacteroidaceae were isolated more frequently in TSB; however, the differences were not statistically significant. In no instance was Thiol superior to TSB in detecting bacteremia. In an additional 2,977 cultures, aerobic and anaerobic Vacutainer culture tubes with supplemented peptone broth were inoculated in parallel with TSB and Thiol. Significantly greater rates of detection (*P < 0.01*) in TSB or Thiol were noted with *Pseudomonas*, *E. coli*, *Enterobacter*, viridans, and group A streptococci, *Bacteroidaceae*, and staphylococci.

In a previous publication (5) from this laboratory comparing Tryptic soy broth (TSB) and Thiol broth, neither containing sodium polyanetholsulfonate (SPS), it was found that isolation rates of *Actinobacillus* and *Pseudomonas* were significantly greater in TSB and that isolation rates of *Streptococcus* and *Corynebacterium* (aerobic and anaerobic) were significantly greater in Thiol. The present report compares these same media, but both with SPS, during a 5.5-month period of study. In addition, the present report includes a limited comparison of TSB and Thiol with SPS (Difco Laboratories) and two Vacutainer culture tubes with supplemented peptone broth (Becton-Dickinson).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Blood was collected aseptically with a sterile needle and syringe from patients suspected of having bacteremia and was inoculated (10%, vol/vol) into one bottle each of TSB and Thiol broth, both under vacuum and with CO₂. Each bottle contained 100 ml of medium with 0.05% SPS, and neither bottle was vented during incubation. During the studies of the Vacutainer tubes, an additional 4 ml of blood was obtained and divided equally between the two tubes after disinfection of the stopper with povidone-iodine. Two types of venting units for the tubes were supplied by the manufacturer: one to provide an aerobic environment in the tube and the other to maintain an anaerobic environment in the tube by means of an oxygen-impermeable plug that could be displaced if gas pressure within the tube became excessive. Venting units were applied to the tubes within 30 min after they were inoculated with blood.

All units were incubated at 35 C and were inspected daily for 14 days. To ensure prompt recovery of pseudomonads (3), all units without apparent growth were subcultured routinely within 24 h after collection, by sampling with a sterile syringe and needle through the stopper, inoculating chocolate blood agar plates (BioQuest), and incubating in an atmosphere of 10% CO₂ for 48 h. No further subcultures were carried out unless there was visual evidence, or suspicion thereof, of growth. Visible growth was stained and subcultured appropriately for identification and antimicrobial-susceptibility testing of the isolate.

Methods of statistical analysis of the results have been previously reported (5) and are based on those described by Cochran (1).

RESULTS

During the first comparison of TSB and Thiol, 8,654 sets of blood cultures were performed, and 642 isolates were obtained from 611 positive blood cultures (Table 1). Of these isolates, 166 were presumed contaminants on the basis of previously defined arbitrary criteria (5). *Corynebacterium* (including *Propionibacterium*) and *Pseudomonas* were isolated significantly more frequently (*P < 0.001*) from TSB than from Thiol. *Escherichia*, *Haemophilus*, and Bacteroidaceae were isolated more frequently from TSB than from Thiol; however, the differences were not statistically significant (*P < 0.1*). Otherwise, there were no significant
The differences in detection rates between these two media. Mean times to detection of positivity in each medium generally were similar (Table 2). The cumulative percentages of cultures positive, by days of incubation, for some of the more commonly encountered genera or groups are shown in Table 3. The presumptive contaminants Bacillus and Corynebacterium (including Propionibacterium) had prolonged mean detection times, and fewer than 50% were isolated within the first week of incubation. At least 90% of the isolates listed in Table 3, exclusive of Staphylococcus epidermidis, were detected within the first week of incubation. Of interest was the finding that approximately 75% of Bacteroidaceae were detected within the first 3 days of incubation. The number and distribution of patients positive by organism group are listed in Table 4.

During the second phase of this study there were 2,977 blood culture sets (TSB and Thiol bottles and aerobic and anaerobic Vacutainer tubes), among which there were 362 culture sets in which one or more of the four media were positive. For simplicity of presentation, only results pertinent to those groups of organisms in which differences in rates of detection occurred are presented (Table 5). In no instance was either the aerobic or anaerobic Vacutainer tube significantly better than TSB or Thiol in detecting the presence of bacteria. In the cases of Corynebacterium (including Propionibacterium) and Pseudomonas, the statistically significant differences among the four media were entirely attributable to the higher detection rates of those two groups of bacteria in TSB. Significantly greater rates of detection ($P < 0.01$) in TSB or Thiol were noted, however, with E. coli, Enterobacter, viridans and group A streptococci, Bacteroidaceae, and staphylo-

Table 1. Isolates in positive cultures, by medium

| Organism         | No. positive in |       |       |
|------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|
|                  | TSB and Thiol   | TSB only | Thiol only | Total positive | $P$ | Adjusted percent positive |
| Bacillus         | 0               | 7      | 7      | 14             | NS  | 0.8                        |
| Clostridium      | 2               | 1      | 1      | 4              | NS  | 0.8                        |
| Corynebacterium  | 8               | 70     | 20     | 98             | $<0.001$ | 25.1                       |
| Escherichia      | 87              | 22     | 10     | 119            | $<0.1$ | 0.4                        |
| Salmonella       | 2               | 0      | 0      | 2              | NS  | 0.4                        |
| Citrobacter      | 2               | 2      | 1      | 5              | NS  | 1.1                        |
| Klebsiella       | 35              | 12     | 5      | 52             | NS  | 10.9                       |
| Proteus          | 11              | 3      | 2      | 16             | NS  | 3.4                        |
| Haemophilus      | 5               | 5      | 0      | 10             | $<0.01$ | 2.1                        |
| Streptococci     |                |       |       |                |     |                            |
| S. pneumoniae    | 14              | 3      | 3      | 20             | NS  | 4.2                        |
| Group A          | 6               | 1      | 1      | 8              | NS  | 1.7                        |
| Group D          | 27              | 5      | 4      | 36             | NS  | 7.6                        |
| Other groups     | 0               | 0      | 1      | 1              | NS  | 0.2                        |
| Viridans         | 30              | 4      | 5      | 39             | NS  | 8.2                        |
| Acinetobacter    | 0               | 4      | 1      | 5              | NS  | 1.1                        |
| Alcaligenes      | 0               | 1      | 0      | 2              | NS  | 0.4                        |
| Bacteroidaceae   | 23              | 10     | 3      | 36             | $<0.1$ | 7.6                        |
| Staphylococci    |                |       |       |                |     |                            |
| S. aureus        | 45              | 20     | 11     | 76             | NS  | 16.0                       |
| S. epidermidis   | 7               | 19     | 15     | 41             | NS  |                            |
| Peptostreptococcus| 0              | 1      | 0      | 1              | NS  | 0.2                        |
| Peptococcus      | 0               | 2      | 0      | 2              | NS  | 0.4                        |
| Pseudomonas      | 2               | 25     | 0      | 27             | $<0.001$ | 5.7                       |
| Candida          | 0               | 2      | 0      | 2              | NS  | 0.4                        |
| Torulopsis       | 0               | 2      | 0      | 2              | NS  | 0.4                        |
| CDC group IIIA   | 1               | 8      | 4      | 13             | NS  |                            |

*a Total = 642.
*b By chi square analysis, for difference between media.
*c Based on total positive minus 166 presumed contaminants equals 475.
### Table 2. Mean time interval to detection of positivity

| Organism               | TSB No. | TSB Mean (days) | Thiol No. | Thiol Mean (days) |
|------------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Bacillus               | 7       | 7.0             | 7         | 10.0              |
| Clostridium            | 3       | 1.3             | 3         | 1.3               |
| Corynebacterium        | 78      | 8.6             | 28        | 10.1              |
| Escherichia            | 109     | 1.8             | 97        | 1.7               |
| Salmonella             | 2       | 2.0             | 2         | 2.0               |
| Citrobacter            | 4       | 1.5             | 3         | 3.6               |
| Klebsiella             | 47      | 2.6             | 40        | 2.1               |
| Enterobacter           | 9       | 2.2             | 8         | 1.3               |
| Proteus                | 14      | 1.8             | 13        | 2.0               |
| Haemophilus            | 10      | 2.9             | 5         | 7.2               |
| Streptococci           |         |                 |           |                   |
| S. pneumoniae          | 17      | 1.4             | 17        | 1.8               |
| Viridans               | 34      | 3.0             | 35        | 2.8               |
| Group A                | 7       | 1.0             | 7         | 1.7               |
| Group D                | 32      | 1.5             | 31        | 1.8               |
| Other groups           | 0       | 0               | 1         | 1.0               |
| Acinetobacter          | 4       | 2.0             | 1         | 3.0               |
| Alcaligenes            | 2       | 3.5             | 1         | 5.0               |
| Bacteroidaceae         | 33      | 3.7             | 26        | 3.7               |
| Staphylococci          |         |                 |           |                   |
| S. aureus              | 65      | 3.9             | 56        | 3.5               |
| S. epidermidis         | 26      | 3.8             | 22        | 6.4               |
| Peptostreptococcus     | 1       | 3.0             | 0         | 0                 |
| Peptococcus            | 2       | 5.0             | 0         | 0                 |
| Pseudomonas            | 27      | 3.1             | 2         | 2.5               |
| Candida                | 2       | 4.5             | 0         | 0                 |
| Torulopsis             | 2       | 12.5            | 0         | 0                 |
| CDC group IIIA         | 9       | 4.0             | 5         | 4.8               |

### Table 3. Cumulative percentage positive of some commonly isolated species, by medium

| Organism             | TSB By day (%) | Thiol By day (%) | TSB No. positive | Thiol No. positive |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Bacillus             | 67             | 100              | 14               | 43                |
| Clostridium          | 59             | 100              | 43               | 7                 |
| Corynebacterium      | 70             | 88               | 91               | 92                |
| Escherichia          | 43             | 79               | 81               | 96                |
| Klebsiella           | 67             | 78               | 90               | 100               |
| Enterobacter         | 58             | 86               | 93               | 100               |
| Proteus              | 20             | 90               | 100              | 10                |
| Haemophilus          | 26             | 65               | 71               | 86                |
| Streptococci         | 32             | 59               | 71               | 97                |
| S. pneumoniae        | 29             | 100              | 94               | 96                |
| Viridans             | 72             | 97               | 100              | 100               |
| Group A              | 6             | 39               | 73               | 94                |
| Group D              | 8             | 31               | 62               | 96                |
| Bacteroidaceae       | 4             | 44               | 81               | 96                |
| S. aureus            | 17             | 59               | 71               | 86                |
| S. epidermidis       | 34             | 59               | 71               | 97                |
| Pseudomonas          | 32             | 59               | 71               | 97                |

### Table 4. Number and percentage distribution of patients with positive cultures, by organism

| Organism               | No. | % | % Adjusted* |
|------------------------|-----|---|-------------|
| Bacillus               | 11  | 2.9|             |
| Clostridium            | 3   | 0.8| 1.3         |
| Corynebacterium        | 88  | 26.0|            |
| Escherichia            | 60  | 17.8| 25.9        |
| Salmonella             | 1   | 0.3| 0.4         |
| Citrobacter            | 2   | 0.5| 0.9         |
| Klebsiella             | 21  | 5.5| 9.1         |
| Enterobacter           | 6   | 1.6| 2.6         |
| Proteus                | 8   | 2.1| 3.4         |
| Haemophilus            | 5   | 1.3| 2.2         |
| Streptococci           | S. pneumoniae | 11  | 2.9| 4.7         |
| Viridans               | 17  | 4.5| 7.3         |
| Group A                | 4   | 1.1| 1.7         |
| Group D                | 12  | 3.2| 5.2         |
| Other groups           | 1   | 0.3| 0.4         |
| Acinetobacter          | 2   | 0.5| 0.9         |
| Alcaligenes            | 2   | 0.5| 0.9         |
| Bacteroidaceae         | 17  | 4.5| 7.3         |
| Staphylococci          | S. aureus | 33  | 8.7| 14.2        |
| S. epidermidis         | 38  | 11.2|            |
| Peptostreptococcus     | 1   | 0.3| 0.4         |
| Peptococcus            | 2   | 0.5| 0.9         |
| Pseudomonas            | 18  | 4.7| 7.8         |
| Candida                | 2   | 0.5| 0.9         |
| Torulopsis             | 1   | 0.3| 0.4         |
| CDC group IIIA         | 11  | 3.3|             |

* Excluding 148 presumed contaminants.
coccii. Greater rates of detection in TSB or Thiol were noted with *Haemophilus*, group D streptococci, *Alcaligenes*, and *Candida*; however, in these instances the sample sizes were too small for valid analysis.

**DISCUSSION**

At least in regard to the organisms isolated during this study, TSB appears to be superior to Thiol in detecting bacteremia, and the addition of SPS to these two media has eliminated the advantage that Thiol formerly had over TSB with respect to streptococci (and aerobic and anaerobic *Corynebacterium*, for what this is worth). Furthermore, it should be emphasized that the convenience offered by the aerobic and anaerobic Vacutainer culture tubes with supplemented peptone broth is offset by some statistically significant deficiencies in detection rates of certain groups of bacteria. Although this medium (along with supplemented prerduced brain heart infusion-yeast extract broth) has been recommended for blood cultures for anaerobes (2), our data indicate that it missed a substantial number of Bacteroidaceae that were detected concurrently in TSB and Thiol. Previous data (6) from this laboratory have also shown the equivalence of TSB, Thiol, and supplemented and prerduced brain heart infusion-yeast extract broth in recovery of anaerobic bacteria from blood. It seems reasonable to ascribe much of the discrepancy between recovery rates of bacteria in the supplemented Vacutainer culture tubes and in TSB and Thiol broths to the marked difference between volumes of blood used in these two approaches—only 2 ml into each tube versus 10 ml into each bottle. Quantitative studies by Sullivan et al. (4) have shown most bacteremias to be of a fairly low order of magnitude.

It should be stressed that, in addition to composition of media, the variables in blood cultures include volume of blood sampled, atmosphere and duration of incubation, frequency of examination, frequency and types of routine "blind" subcultures, and manner of processing of recognized positive cultures. There is no standardization of any of these aspects of blood culture. Blood culture data, therefore, must be interpreted cautiously, and comparative data certainly must be interpreted in terms of the media and systems being compared.

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