The methods described in this guidebook are for use by the FSIS laboratories. FSIS does not specifically endorse any of the mentioned test products and acknowledges that equivalent products may be available for laboratory use. Method validation is necessary to demonstrate the equivalence of alternative tests as detailed in the document titled “FSIS Guidance for Evaluating Test Kit Performance” available on the FSIS website.
FSIS Laboratory Flow Chart for MLG 41.03 Isolation and Identification of *Campylobacter jejuni/coli/lari* from Poultry Rinse, Sponge and Raw Product Samples: Direct Plating Analysis

**Day 1**

- Poultry Rinse (from a chicken rinsed in 400 mL BPW1)
- Raw Poultry Product (contains 1625 mL BPW)
- Sponge Sample (contains 25 mL BPW)
  
  (Sample receipt temperature of 0-15°C is required)

- Ensure Campy-Cefex plates are sufficiently dry prior to use.
- Thoroughly mix sample.
- Dispense 1 mL of sample onto 4 Campy-Cefex plates (~ 250 μL per plate).
- Disperse aliquots using spread plate technique.

- Place Petri dishes into a sealed container.
- Apply the desired microaerophilic condition and seal the container.
- Incubate for 48 ± 2hrs @ 42 ± 1°C.

**Day 3**

- Pick up to 3 well isolated colonies typical for *Campylobacter*.

  **No Growth or No Typical Colonies**
  
  Report as NEGATIVE

  **CONFIRMED POSITIVE ISOLATES**
  
  FSIS FSLs prepares isolates and ship to EL-OSEL.

  **CONFIRMED NEGATIVE**
  
  Report as NEGATIVE

  **CONFIRMED POSITIVE**
  
  Report as POSITIVE

---

1 BPW = Buffered Peptone Water
2 SBA = Tryptic soy agar with 5% sheep blood agar (SBA)
3 FSIS FSLs = Food Safety Inspection Service Field Service Laboratories
4 EL-OSEL = FSIS Eastern Laboratory-Outbreaks Section of Eastern Laboratory

This chart represents the best case scenario. Analyses may take longer due to normal analytical circumstances. The *Campylobacter* Direct Plating Analysis provides the FSIS Regulatory Result.