

# PREPARATION OF BACTERIAL VACCINE

- A. Killed bacterial vaccine preparation (Example: Cholera vaccine)
- i. **Selection of an antigen:** Each strain is carefully checked for freedom from variation and absence of contaminating organisms.
  - ii. **Inoculation into media and incubation:**
    - Bacteria grown in media rich in proteins, vitamins and salts
    - Selected strain is inoculated onto a solid or liquid medium
    - Incubated under optimum conditions for 1-3 days
    - At the end, cells are harvested from:
      - ✓ **Solid medium-** by scraping the organism from solid surface with sterile saline centrifuged to remove pieces of agar washing off
      - ✓ **Liquid medium-** by centrifugation washed free from broth constituents

**iii. Inactivation of cell suspension :** Cell suspension can be inactivated by:

- Heat: 56°C for one hour
- Chemicals:
  - ✓ 0.5% formalin for plague and pertussis,
  - ✓ Phenol for cholera,
  - ✓ Thiomersol for pertussis,
  - ✓ 75% alcohol for TAB and TABC

**iv. Standardization:** The total number of organisms per mL is determined by any one of the following methods:

- Direct: Helber cell or hemocytometer method
- Indirect: Opacity method such as Brown's tube or photoelectric method

**v. Formulation:** By incorporating some other substances including

- Acidity regulators: Sodium or potassium phosphate
- Preservatives: Thiomersol
- Stabilizers: Formaldehyde or phenol

**vi. Storage:**

- Stored in original packing at optimum temp. (mostly 2-8°C) and protected from light
- All vaccines are sensitive to some extent to heat and cold as,
  - ✓ Heat may speed up the decline in potency
  - ✓ Freezing may cause increased reactogenicity, loss of potency and hairline cracks in the container, leading to content contamination,

## B. Attenuated bacterial vaccine preparation

- Steps involved in preparation of attenuated bacterial vaccine are same as for killed bacterial vaccine.
- The only difference is that there is no sterilization or inactivation stage
- Following strict regulations are laid down for the manufacture of attenuated vaccine:
  - ✓ Use of completely self contained laboratory suit in which no living organism except the desired one are allowed
  - ✓ Superlative air conditioning
  - ✓ Regular X-ray examination of staff to prevent contamination from virulent bacilli
- Example: BCG vaccine