

Antibiotic Susceptibility Tests

ANTIBACTERIAL/ANTIFUNGAL DISC AS PER CLSI (FORMERLY NCCLS) STANDARDS

Susceptibility Test Procedure

1. Prepare plates with Mueller Hinton Agar (AM1071/AM5071) for use in the Bauer-Kirby Method for rapidly growing aerobic organisms. For fastidious organisms such as Streptococci, the agar (AM1071/AM5071) is supplemented with 5% sterile, defibrinated blood. For *Haemophilus* spp. Haemophilus Test Medium and for *N. gonorrhoeae*, GC Agar Base (AM1046/AM5046) with 1% defined growth supplement are recommended respectively. The medium in the plates should be sterile and have a depth of about 4 mm.
2. Use pure cultures as inoculum. Select 3-4 similar colonies and transfer them into about 5 ml of suitable broth such as Tryptone Soya Broth (AM1092/AM5092). Incubate at 35-37°C for 2-8 hours till light to moderate turbidity develops. Adjust the turbidity to yield a uniform suspension containing $10^5 - 10^6$ cells/ml [i.e. 0.5 MCFarland standard (Cat. No.: 20701040)]. If the turbidity in the broth is sufficient, further incubation is not necessary.
3. Dip a sterile non-toxic cotton swab on a wooden applicator into the standardized inoculum (turbidity so adjusted, as to obtain confluent growth on the petri plate) and rotate the soaked swab firmly against the upper inside wall of the tube to express excess fluid. Streak the entire agar surface of the plate with the swab three times, turning the plate at 60° angle between each streaking. Allow the inoculum to dry for 5 – 15 minutes with lid in place.
4. Apply the discs using aseptic technique. Deposit the discs with centers at least 24 mm apart. For fastidious organisms and for Penicillins and Cephalosporins, the discs should preferably be deposited with centers 30 mm apart.
5. Incubate immediately at 35-37°C and examine after 16-18 hours or later if necessary. Measure the zones showing complete inhibition and record the diameters of the zones to the nearest millimeter.

Precaution

1. Accuracy of the test depends on the disc potency, proper inoculum, functional pretested medium plates (nature of medium and its depth), inoculation technique, incubation temperature and time etc.
2. To maintain the potency of discs, store the stock containers of discs in the freezer at -20°C. The discs when required for use within a week, may be kept in refrigerator (below 8°C) and the remainder should be kept with desiccant and tightly closed container caps in the freezer.
3. Remove the antimicrobial discs from refrigerator to room temperature 1-2 hours before use to avoid moisture condensation. Return unused discs to refrigerator immediately after applications.
4. Once a cartridge is opened it is recommended that it is stored for no more than one week.
5. While reading results:
 - (a) Ignore swarming of *Proteus* species if zones of inhibition are clearly defined.
 - (b) Measure the sulphonamide zones at the margin of heavy growth since Sulphonamide may not inhibit organisms for several generations and slight growth may appear within zones of inhibition.
 - (c) Subculture, reidentify and retest any large colony growing within a clear zone of inhibition.
6. Control tests using known cultures should be included each time a sensitivity test is performed.
7. Antibacterial agents other than those listed in interpretative chart are in current use. Susceptibility tests employing these agents should be interpreted on the basis of presence or absence of a definite zone of inhibition and should be considered as only qualitative until the time interpretative zones have been established.

Note

1. Ampicillin disc is used for testing susceptibility to amoxycillin as well.
2. Cephalothin disc is used for testing susceptibility to Cephapirin, Cephaloridine, Cephalexin, Cefaclor, Cephoxitin, Cefazolin, Cephadrine and Cephadroxil as well.
3. The Sulfisoxazole (Suphafurazole) disc can be used to represent any of the currently available sulfonamide preparations.
4. The category "Intermediate" should be reported. Infections with bacteria of intermediate susceptibility may be considered moderately susceptible and may respond to antimicrobial agents with a wide safe dosage range.
5. Since certain strains of *Providencia* spp. have been reported to give false susceptible results with Cefprozil discs, strains of this genus should not be tested & reported with this disc.
6. All *staphylococcal* isolates with zone diameters of 14 mm or less should be tested by an MIC (Minimal Inhibitory Concentration) method.
7. When testing Vancomycin against *Enterococci*, plates should be held a full 24 hrs & examined using transmitted light; the presence of a haze or any growth within the zone of inhibition indicates resistance.
8. Ofloxacin susceptible *S. pneumoniae* will also be susceptible to Levofloxacin.
9. Susceptibility & resistance to Azithromycin, Clarithromycin & Dirithromycin can be predicted by using Erythromycin for *Streptococci*.
10. The expiry date of the product is mentioned only on SBio carton and pouch.
11. SBio antimicrobial susceptibility test disc dispenser is provided inside the carton.

Zone Size Interpretative Chart

(Based on results obtained using Mueller Hinton Agar)

[illegible]

Zone Size Interpretative Chart

(Based on results obtained using Mueller Hinton Agar)

[illegible]

Zone Size Interpretative Chart

(Based on results obtained using Mueller Hinton Agar)

Product code	Antimicrobial Agent	Symbol	Diameter of zone of inhibition in mm											
			Disc content	Resistant mm or less	Intermediate mm	Sensitive mm or more	Quality Control, Limits							
							<i>E.coli</i>	<i>S.aureus</i>	<i>P.aeruginosa</i>	<i>E.coli</i>	<i>H.influenzae</i>	<i>H.influenzae</i>	<i>S.pneumoniae</i>	<i>N.gonorrhoeae</i>
							ATCC 25922	ATCC 25923	ATCC 27853	ATCC 35218	ATCC 49247	ATCC 49766	ATCC 49619	ATCC 49226
910NS450 950NS450	Nystatin	NS	100 units 50 mcg											
920OF450	Ofloxacin When testing <i>Haemophilus</i> spp. When testing <i>Streptococci</i> . When testing <i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> When testing <i>Staphylococci</i>	OF	2 mcg											
950OX450	Oxacillin When testing <i>Staphylococci</i> When testing coagulase negative <i>Staphylococci</i> When testing <i>S. pneumoniae</i>	OX	5 mcg											
9300O450	Oxytetracycline	O	30 mcg											
950PF450	Pefloxacin	PF	5 mcg											
9200P450	Penicillin When testing <i>Staphylococci</i> When testing <i>S. pneumoniae</i> When testing <i>Streptococcus</i> other than <i>S. pneumoniae</i> When testing <i>N. gonorrhoeae</i> When testing <i>Enterococcus</i>	P	2 units											
910PB450 950PB450	Polymyxin-B	PB	100 units 50 units											
91PRU450	Prulifloxacin (Ulifloxacin)	PRU	10 mcg											
92RIF450 91RIF450 93RIF450	Rifampicin When testing <i>E. coli</i> , When testing <i>Enterococcus</i> spp., <i>Staphylococci</i> & <i>Haemophilus</i> spp. When testing <i>S. pneumoniae</i>	RIF	2 mcg 15 mcg 30 mcg											
930RO450	Roxithromycin	RO	30 mcg											
903SR450 910SR450	Spiramycin	SR	30 mcg 100 mcg											
9250S450	Streptomycin When testing <i>Staphylococci</i>	S	25 mcg											
900SD450	Sterile Discs	SD												
910TE450	Tetracycline When testing <i>Haemophilus</i> spp. When testing <i>Streptococci</i> spp. When testing <i>N. gonorrhoeae</i>	TE	10 mcg											
93TOB450	Tobramycin	TOB	30 mcg											
910TR450 925TR450 930TR450	Trimethoprim	TR	10 mcg 25 mcg 30 mcg											
915TL450	Tylosine	TL												
950VA450 910VA450	Vancomycin When testing <i>Staphylococci</i> spp. When testing <i>Streptococci</i> spp. When testing <i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	VA												

- Note:**
- For control limits of Gentamycin 120 mcg (AHLG00120005/AHLG00120010) use *E. faecalis* ATCC 29212, standard 16-23 mm (HLG).
 - For control limits of streptomycin 300 mcg (AHL500300005/AHL500300010) use *E. faecalis* ATCC 29212, standard 14-20 mm (HLS).

Δ : For *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, *P. aeruginosa* : Muller Hinton Agar. For *Haemophilus* spp: *Haemophilus* Test Medium; For *S. pneumoniae* : Muller Hinton Agar with 5% sheep blood;
For *N. Gonorrhoeae* : GC Agar Base with 1% defined growth supplement.

0 : Deterioration in Oxacillin disc content is best assessed with QC organism *S. aureus* ATCC 25923, with an acceptable zone diameter of 18-24 mm.

Antibiotic Susceptibility Tests

ANTIBACTERIAL/ANTIFUNGAL DISC AS PER NON CLSI (FORMERLY NCCLS) STANDARDS

Preparation of Inoculum

1. Inoculum is prepared by picking five distinct colonies of approximately 1mm from 24 hours old culture grown on Sabouraud Dextrose Agar (AM1087/AM5087) incubated at 35-37°C. Colonies are suspended in 5 ml of sterile 0.85% Saline.
2. Vortex the resulting suspension and adjust the turbidity to yield 1×10^6 - 5×10^6 cells/ml [i.e. 0.5 MCFarland standard (Cat. No.: 20701040)].

Susceptibility Test Procedure

1. Prepare plates with Mueller Hinton Agar (AM1071/AM5071) +2% Glucose and 0.5 µg/ml Methylene Blue Dye (GMB) Medium for carrying out susceptibility of antifungal discs. The medium in the plates should be sterile and have a depth of about 4 mm.
2. Dip a sterile non-toxic cotton swab on a wooden applicator into the standardized inoculum (turbidity so adjusted, as to obtain semi confluent growth on the petri plate) and rotate the soaked swab firmly against the upper inside wall of the tube to express excess fluid, Streak the entire agar surface of the plate with the swab three times, turning the plate at 60° angle between each streaking. Allow the inoculum to dry for 5-15 minutes with lid in place.
3. Apply the discs using aseptic technique. Deposit the discs with centers at least 24 mm apart.
4. Invert the plates and place in an incubator set to 35-37°C within 15 minutes after the discs are applied.
5. Examine each plate after 20-24 hours of incubation. If plate was satisfactorily streaked the resulting zones of inhibition will be uniformly circular and there will be a semi-confluent lawn of growth. Read at 48 hours only when insufficient growth is observed after 24 hours incubation.

Precautions:

1. Accuracy of the test depends on the disc potency, proper inoculum, functional pretested medium plates (nature of medium and its depth), inoculation technique, incubation temperature and time, etc.
2. To maintain the potency of discs, store the stock containers of discs in the freezer at -20°C. The discs when required for use within a week, may be kept in refrigerator (below 8°C) and the remainder should be kept with tightly closed container caps in the freezer.
3. Remove the antimicrobial discs from refrigerator to room temperature 1-2 hours before use to avoid moisture condensation. Return unused discs to refrigerator immediately after applications.
4. Measure the zone diameter to the nearest whole millimeter at the point at which there is prominent reduction in growth. Pinpoint micro colonies at the zone edge or large colonies within a zone are encountered frequently & should be ignored.

Zone Size Interpretative Chart for Antifungal Agent

(Based on results obtained on Mueller Hinton Agar + 2% Glucose + 0.5 mcg/ml Methylene Blue Dye Medium)

Product Code	Antimicrobial agent	Symbol	Zone diameter, Nearest whole (mm)				Quality Control Limits					
			Disc content	Resistant mm or less	S-DD*	Sensitive mm or more	<i>C.albicans</i> ATCC 90028	<i>C.parapsilosis</i> ATCC 22019	<i>C.tropicalis</i> ATCC 750	<i>C.krusei</i> ATCC 6258	<i>C.albicans</i> ATCC 10231	<i>S.cerevisiae</i> ATCC 9763
AFLC00025005 AFLC00025010 AFLV00025005	Fluconazole	FLC	25 mcg	14	15-18	19	28-39	22-33	26-37	-	25-30	-
AVRC00001005 AVRC00001010 AVRV00001005	Voriconazole	VRC	1 mcg	13	14-16	17	31-42	28-37	-	16-25	30-40	29-38

* : S - DD - Susceptible - Dose Dependent

Reference:

1. Bauer, Kirby, Sherris and Turck, 1966, Am. J. Clin. Path., 45:493.
2. Method for Antifungal Disk Diffusion Susceptibility Testing of Yeasts; Approved Guidelines Vol.24 No. 15, May 2004 NCCLS document M44-A. For more details refer to this volume.
3. Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Disk susceptibility Tests, CLSI Vol. 29 No. 3, Jan. 2009. For more details refer to this volume.

Quality Control Limits for Antibiotics not as per CLSI (Based on results obtained using Mueller Hinton Agar)

Antibiotics concentration of these products are as per customer requirements. These codes do not have concentration of antibiotics as per CLSI (Formerly NCCLS) standards.

Product Code	Antimicrobial Agent	Symbol	Disc Content	Diameter of zone of inhibition in mm		
				Quality Control Limits*		
				<i>E.coli</i> ATCC 25922	<i>S.aureus</i> ATCC 25923	<i>Paeruginosa</i> ATCC 27853
930AK450	Amikacin	AK	30 mcg			
92AMC450	Amoxycillin/Clavulanic acid	AMC	20/10 mcg (30 mcg)			
91AMP450	Ampicillin	AMP	10 mcg			
910AS450	Ampicillin/Sulbactam	AS	10/10 mcg			
91AZM450	Azithromycin	AZM	15 mcg			
930AT450	Aztreonam	AT	30 mcg			
910CB450	Carbenicillin	CB	100 mcg			
930CF450	Cefaclor	CF	30 mcg			
930CZ450	Cefazolin	CZ	30 mcg			
95CDR450	Cefdinir	CDR	5 mcg			
93CPM450	Cefepime	CPM	30 mcg			
95CFM450	Cefixime	CFM	5 mcg			
97CPZ450	Cefoperazone	CFS	75 mcg			
93CTX450	Cefotaxime (Cephotaxime)	CTX	30 mcg			
91CPD450	Cefpodoxime	CCL	10 mcg			
93CFR450	Cefprozil	CFR	30 mcg			
93CAZ450	Ceftazidime	CAZ	30 mcg			
93CZX450	Ceftizoxime	CZX	30 mcg			
93CTR450	Ceftriaxone	CTR	30 mcg			
93CXM450	Cefuroxime	CXM	30 mcg			
93CEP450	Cephalothin	CEP	30 mcg			
930C450	Chloramphenicol	C	30 mcg			
95CIP450	Ciprofloxacin	CIP	5 mcg			
91CLR450	Clarithromycin	CLR	15 mcg			
920CD450	Clindamycin	CD	2 mcg			
910CL450	Colistin (Methane Sulphonate)	CL	10 mcg			
91COT450	Co-Trimoxazole (Trimethoprim/ Sulphamethoxazole)	COT	1.25 / 23.75 mcg			
930DO450	Doxycycline Hydrochloride	DO	30 mcg			
91ETP450	Ertapenem	E	10 mcg			
9150E450	Erythromycin	E	15 mcg			
95FAR450	Faropenem	FAR	5 mcg			
92FLC450	Fluconazole	FLC	25 mcg			
95GAT450	Gatifloxacin	GAT	5 mcg			
95GEM450	Gemifloxacin	GEM	5 mcg			

Product Code	Antimicrobial Agent	Symbol	Disc Content	Diameter of zone of inhibition in mm		
				Quality Control Limits*		
				<i>E.coli</i> ATCC 25922	<i>S.aureus</i> ATCC 25923	<i>Paeruginosa</i> ATCC 27853
91GEN450	Gentamicin	GEN	10 mcg			
91HLG450	Gentamicin	HLG	120 mcg			
91IPM450	Imipenam	IPM	10 mcg			
9300K450	Kanamycin	K	30 mcg			
950LE450	Levofloxacin	LE	5 mcg			
930LZ450	Linezolid	LZ	30 mcg			
91LOM450	Lomefloxacin	LOM	10 mcg			
91MRP450	Meropenem	MRP	10 mcg			
930MI450	Minocycline	MI	30 mcg			
950MO450	Moxifloxacin	MO	5 mcg			
930NA450	Nalidixic Acid	NA	30 mcg			
93NET450	Netillin	NET	30 mcg			
93NIT450	Nitrofurantoin	NIT	300 mcg			
910NX450	Norfloxacin	NX	10 mcg			
950OF450	Ofloxacin	OF	5 mcg			
910OX450	Oxacillin	OX	1 mcg			
9100P450	Piperacillin-G	P	10 units			
910PI450	Piperacillin	PI	100 mcg			
91PIT450	Piperacillin/Tazobactam	PIT	100/10 mcg			
930PB450	Polymyxin-B	PB	300 units			
95PRU450	Prulifloxacin (Ulfloxacin)	PRU	5 mcg			
95RIF450	Rifampicin	RIF	5 mcg			
95SPX450	Sparfloxacin	SPX	5 mcg			
91SPT450	Spectinomycin	SPT	100 mcg			
9100S450	Streptomycin	S	10 mcg			
91HLS450	Streptomycin	HLS	300 mcg			
93TEI450	Teicoplanin	TEI	30 mcg			
930TE450	Tetracycline	TE	30 mcg			
975TI450	Ticarcillin	TI	75 mcg			
97TCC450	Ticarcillin/Clavulanic acid	TCC	75/10 mcg			
91TOB450	Tobramycin	TOB	10 mcg			
950TR450	Trimethoprim	TR	5 mcg			
930VA450	Vancomycin	VA	30 mcg			
91VRC450	Voriconazole	VA	1 mcg			

*: Expected diameter of zone of inhibition.

 Store at -20/-8°C	 Manufacturer	 Lot Number	 Hygrosopic keep container tightly closed	 Catalogue Number	 Consult Instructions for use	 Use by	 In vitro Diagnostic Medical Device	 Authorised Representative	 Received on	 Opened on
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