

## MASTRING® MAST® /D ANAEROBE ID RING

### MID8

#### Intended use

For the presumptive identification of Gram negative non-sporing anaerobes.

FOR IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE ONLY

#### Contents

50 MAST® /D ANAEROBE ID RINGS

#### Formulation\*

Code	Antibiotic	Content
E	Erythromycin	60µg
RP	Rifampicin	15µg
CO	Colistin sulphate	10µg
PG	Penicillin G	2 units
K	Kanamycin	1000µg
VA	Vancomycin	5µg

#### Storage and shelf life

Store at 2 to 8°C in the containers provided until the expiry date shown on the pack label. Allow to equilibrate to room temperature before opening.

#### Precautions

For *in vitro* diagnostic use only. Observe approved biohazard precautions and aseptic techniques. To be used only by adequately trained and qualified laboratory personnel. Sterilise all biohazard waste before disposal. Refer to Product Safety Data sheet.

#### Materials required but not provided

Standard microbiological supplies and equipment such as loops, MAST® culture media, swabs, applicator sticks, incinerators and incubators, etc., as well as serological and biochemical reagents and additives such as blood.

#### Procedure

- Using a pure, fresh culture of the test organism, prepare a suspension equivalent in density to a McFarland 2 opacity standard.
- Using a sterile swab spread the suspension uniformly across the surface of an agar plate containing a medium suitable for the culture of anaerobes (e.g. MAST® Columbia Agar DM115D supplemented with 5 to 7% lysed blood). Thick plates e.g. 4mm are recommended so as to prevent the formation of too-large zones of inhibition.
- Using a sterile needle or forceps, place a MAST® /D ANAEROBE ID RING on to the inoculated medium.
- Incubate at 35 to 37°C for up to 3 days in anaerobic conditions.
- Measure and record the diameter of any zones of inhibition that are observed.

#### Interpretation of results

**Sensitive** - A clearly defined zone of inhibition around the disc of 15mm or more.

**Resistant** - A clearly defined zone of inhibition of less than 15mm.

Strains are characterised according to the following table:

Test Organisms	Antimicrobial					
	E	RP	CO	PG	K	VA
<i>Bacteroides fragilis</i> group ATCC® 25285	S	S	R	R	R	R
<i>Prevotella melaninogenica/oralis</i>	S	S	S*	S*	R	R
<i>Porphyromonas</i> spp.	S	S	R	S*	R*	S*
<i>Bacteroides ureolyticus</i> ATCC® 33387	S	V	S	S	S	R
<i>Fusobacterium mortiferum/varium</i> <i>F. varium</i> ATCC® 27725	R	R	S	S	S	R
Other Fusobacteria	R*	V	S	S	S	R
Gram Positive cocci	S	S	R	S*	V	S
<i>Clostridium</i> spp. e.g. <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> ATCC® 13124	S	S	R	S*	V	S
Gram Positive bacilli (NSGPG)	S	S*	R	S*	V	S
Gram Negative cocci	S	S	S	S	S	R

S = Sensitive S\* = Majority sensitive

R = Resistant R\* = Majority resistant

V = Variable NSGPG = Non-Sporing Gram Positive Genera

#### Quality control

Check for signs of deterioration. Quality control must be performed with at least one organism to demonstrate a sensitive reaction and at least one organism to demonstrate a resistant reaction for each antibiotic. Do not use the product if the reactions with the control organisms are incorrect.

#### Limitations

It is recommended that biochemical and/or serological tests are performed on colonies from pure culture to confirm identification.

Due to the high concentrations of antimicrobials the MAST® /D ANAEROBE ID RING is not suitable for the reporting of susceptibility patterns for treatment purposes.

#### References

Bibliography available on request.