Product Data Sheet



ROTI[®]Antibiotic Discs Erythromycin (E)

For qualitative antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) of bacterial cultures 1463

Appearance:

STORAGE CONDITIONS

Store at -20 °C under dry conditions and protected from light immediately upon receipt.

APPLICATION

1. Preparation of Inoculum

Prepare plates with Muller Hinton Agar* (Art. No. X926). The medium in the plates should be sterile and have a depth of about 4 mm. Pick 4-5 similar colonies with a wire, needle or loop and incubate in 5 ml of CASO Broth (Art. No. X938) at 35-37 °C for 2-8 h until light to moderate turbidity. Adjust the turbidity to yield 1 x 10⁶ - 5 x 10⁶ cfu/ml (i.acc. with 0,5 McFarland standard (Art. No. 1440 or 1307) or 0,08-0,13 OD at 625 nm) by further incubating or by diluting.

2. Test Procedure (based on Bauer-Kirby method)

Dip a sterile non-toxic cotton swab on a wooden applicator (e.g. ROTILABO[®]-cotton buds Art. No. EH12.1) into the standardised inoculum and rotate the soaked swab firmly against the upper inside wall of the tube to gently remove excessing fluid. Streak the entire agar surface of the plate with the swab three times evenly, e.g. by turning the plate at 60 ° angle between each streaking or using a petri dish revolving table (e.g. Art. No. N962.1) for guiding the plate evenly. Allow the inoculum to dry for 5 - 15 minutes with closed lid. The later growth on the plate should be semi-confluent.

Apply the discs using aseptic technique with sterile tweezers or the Antibiotic Disc Dispenser (Art. No. 1505.1). The centers of the discs should be at least 24 - 30 mm apart. Invert the plates and place in an incubator set to 35 ± 2 °C within 15 minutes after the discs are applied.

It is recommended to prepare and incubate a plate with a known reference strain with known zone size for this antibiotic in parallel as a control.

Examine each plate after 16 - 18 hours of incubation or longer, if necessary. For fastidious organisms incubate at appropriate temperature and time. The diameter of each zone with complete inhibition is measured e.g. using a calibrated pocket slide rule (Art. No. HCN3.1) and assessed according to valid databases.

MICROBIOLOGICAL TEST

Average diameter of zone of inhibition observed on Muller Hinton Agar after 18 hours incubation at 35-37 °C for standard cultures (strains recommended by CLSI (Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute)).

Microorganisms	zone of diameter [mm]
Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 25923	22 - 30
Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 29213	23 - 29

*MHA is recommended to carry out susceptibility tests of rapidly growing MOs. Other MOs may require different media, e.g. MHA with Ca⁺⁺/Mg⁺⁺, Haemophilus Test Agar, MHA with blood, GC Agar. Choose carefully acc. to standard regulations.

References:

Bauer *et al* (1966): Antibiotic susceptibility testing by a standardized single disk method. *Am. J. Clin. Path.* 45(4): 493-6. CLSI: Performance standards of Antimicrobial Disc Susceptibility Tests. M02, Vol. 32 No.3, Jan 2012. European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing. EUCAST QC Tables V1.2. 2010.

ROTI®Antibiotic Discs Erythromycin (E)	1 x 50 discs	1463.2
	5 x 50 discs	1463.1

Carl Roth GmbH + Co. KG

Schoemperlenstraße 3-5 • 76185 Karlsruhe • P.O. Box 100121 • 76231 Karlsruhe Phone: +49 (0) 721/ 5606-0 • Fax: +49 (0) 721/ 5606-149 • info@carlroth.com • www.carlroth.com

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