



#### POSSIBLE SOURCES OF ERROR:

- 1.- Culture a suspension that has not been carefully adjusted against 0.5 standard tube. If the test has been carried out on broth with too high bacterial concentration, narrow zones can be obtained.
- 2.- Use of mixed culture. An essential principal of the standardized culture method is the use of pure culture. A mixed culture can cause faulty results.
- 3.- Presence of excess wet on the medium surface can cause excess growth and this can make the inhibition zone smaller. Contrarily, a very dry surface can cause poor growth and a larger inhibition zone.
- 4.- If the discs form incorrect zones with the recommended control organisms, the entire procedure should be checked. A faulty zone size maybe due to the disc, the inoculation, the preparation or depth (about 4 mm) of the medium, or other factors.

#### FURTHER INFORMATION:

The latest CLSI documents should be consulted for current recommendations.

Undertake precautions against microbiological hazards throughout all procedures. Sterilize cultures, containers and other contaminated materials after use.

The classifications of Resistant, Intermediate and Susceptible vary only by one millimeter, which is within normal laboratory error. Some cultures may give a borderline zone that varies from day to day or from laboratory to laboratory; such cultures are relatively uncommon.

## Microbiological test

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The product mentioned above has been approved according to the accepted procedures that are prescribed and validated thoroughly by the main microbiological circles.

The information mentioned above is accurate to the best of our knowledge and belief. However, neither the product nor the information is provided with warranty for any specific use, apart from the CLSI and EUCAST criteria and the condalab prospectus.

## Storage

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Temp. Min.:8 °C

Temp. Max.: -20 °C

## Bibliography

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1. Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Performance standards for antimicrobial susceptibility testing; eighteenth informational supplement. CLSI document M100-S19. Wayne, PA: CLSI; 2009.
2. Courvalin P. Interpretive reading of antimicrobial susceptibility tests. ASM News. 1992;58:368-75.
3. Ericsson, H.M., and J.C. Sherris. 1971. Antibiotic Sensitivity Testing, Report Study, Acta Pathol, Microbiol. Scand., Section B, Suppl. 217, 1-90.
4. European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST): Expert rules in antimicrobial susceptibility testing, 2008. Disponible en: <http://www.srga.org/eucastwt/MICTAB/index.html>
5. Jorgensen JH, Ferraro MJ. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing: general principles and contemporary practices. Clin Infect Dis. 1998;26:973-80.