

ORGANISM IDENTIFICATION AND SUSCEPTIBILITY REQUIREMENTS (WOUNDS and FLUIDS)

PURPOSE

This procedure describes the biochemical testing most frequently used for organism identification along with the antimicrobial susceptibility requirements. A prescribed group of automated and conventional biochemical tests ensures consistency for identification and, along with the susceptibility requirements, assures that results are reported based upon the same data.

SCOPE

This procedure is to be used with the M403 Microbiology Augmentation Set.

PROCEDURE

Most isolates require the identification and antimicrobial susceptibility tests based on Gram reaction and colonial morphology as listed on the following page:

ORGANISM SUSPECTED	IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	SUSCEPTIBILITY TESTING
Oxidase negative Gram Negative Rods	Automated Identification	YES
Oxidase positive Gram Negative Rods	Automated Identification	YES
Beta Hemolytic Streptococcus	Streptex for Lancefield Group typing: --> If “3ORG” rule out Group A only. --> If Group D , perform Automated Identification	BHS Not Group D -----> NO Group D-----> YES (Perform beta lactamase)
Non Hemolytic Streptococcus	Catalase Automated Identification	YES Perform beta lactamase
Alpha Hemolytic Streptococcus	Catalase PYR ---> If PYR +, perform automated identification -----> If PYR =, note as AHS not Enterococcus Perform S. pneumoniae latex:	Enterococcus -----> YES Microscan Gram Positive BP Panels are not to be used to determine susceptibilities of S. pneumoniae or viridans streptococci. These isolates can be tested on the MicroSTREP panel if available.
Staphylococcus species	Catalase Staphaurex Automated Identification	S. aureus -----> YES Coag. Negative Staph: Sterile site -----> YES Non-sterile site: 1 to 2+ -----> NO 3 to 4+ -----> YES
Haemophilus species	API Neisseria/Haemophilus Kit	NO
Gram Positive Rods	Consult with OIC/NCOIC. The kit does not contain reagents required to fully identify GPRs, however, the kit contains reagents (such as catalase) that can aid in characterizing what the GPR may be, and the Microscan Gram Positive Panel can be used to ID Listeria.	NO

REFERENCES

Murray P. Ed. Manual of Clinical microbiology, 6th ed. Washington, D.C. American Society for Microbiology, 1995. Pp. 5-18, 249-264.

NCCLS. Performance standards for antimicrobbial susceptibility testing. Ninth Informational Supplement. NCCLS Document M100-S9. NCCLS, Villanova, PA. January 1999.
