



ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY
SYSTEMS

Technical Information

Itraconazole IT 10 mcg

Product Code: SD1221

Application: Itraconazole IT 10 mcg discs are used for antimicrobial susceptibility testing of fungal cultures.

Composition**

*Ingredients	Concentration
Itraconazole	10 mcg/disc

Susceptibility Test Procedure:

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 (DM0163) and incubated at $35 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. Colonies are suspended in 5ml of sterile 0.85% Saline.
2. Vortex the resulting suspension and adjust the turbidity to yield $1 \times 10^6 - 5 \times 10^6$ cells /ml (i.e. 0.5 McFarland standard).

Test Procedure:

1. Prepare plates with Muller Hinton Agar + 2% Glucose + 0.5 mcg/ml Methylene Blue Dye (DM2825) 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 $35 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ 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.

Principle

Antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) of bacterial and fungal isolates is a common and important technique in most clinical laboratories. The results of these tests are used for selection of the most appropriate antimicrobial agent(s) for treatment against the infectious organisms. Till the 1950s, laboratories were lacking in the methodologies and equipments for the accurate determination of in vitro responses of organisms to antimicrobial agents. Bauer et al (1) began the development of standardized methods for antimicrobial susceptibility testing, using disc diffusion system. However the susceptibility results may not always correlate with the patient's response to therapy. The response of an infected patient to antimicrobial agent(s) is a complex interrelationship of host responses, drug dynamics and microbial activity. Antimicrobial susceptibility tests are either quantitative or qualitative. Disc diffusion test is a qualitative test method. The National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS), now known as Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) has published comprehensive documents regarding the disc diffusion systems. The agar disc diffusion test is the most convenient and widely used method for routine antimicrobial susceptibility testing. In subsequent and current practice, antimicrobial impregnated paper discs are applied onto the agar surface. Based on the Kirby- Bauer Method, standardized reference procedures for the disc systems were published by WHO and FDA and are periodically updated by the CLSI (formerly NCCLS)(2). For any antimicrobial testing, Quality control or clinical testing, the method to be followed is the same as mentioned above.

However few precautions are to be maintained while handling of the Sensitivity discs,

- On receipt the discs are to be immediately stored at the recommended temperature.
- Medium preparation, Inoculum preparation and incubation to be done as specified.



ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY
SYSTEMS

Quality Control

Appearance: Filter paper discs of 6mm diameter with printed "IT 10" on centre of each side of the disc..

Cultural response: Average diameter of zone of inhibition observed on Muller Hinton Agar + 2% Glucose + 0.5 mcg/ml Methylene Blue Dye after 24-48 hours incubation at 35-37°C for standard cultures.

Organisms (ATCC)	Std. zone of diameter (mm)
C.albicans (90028)*	16-20
C.parapsilosis (22019)*	11-18
C.tropicalis (750)*	8-13
C.krusei(6528)*	8-15
C.albicans(10231)	18-22

* = Q.C. Strains recommended by CLSI

Further Reading

1. Bauer, Kirby, Sherris and Turck, 1966, Am. J. Clin. Path., 45: 493
2. Performance standards of Antimicrobial Disc Susceptibility Tests, M100S, 29th Ed., CLSI Vol. 39 No.1, Jan 2019.

Note:

1. Use following media to carry out susceptibility test
2. For rapidly growing aerobic organisms : Mueller Hinton Agar (DM1173/DM2084)
3. For *Haemophilus* spps : Haemophilus Test Agar (DM2259 + MS2117)
4. For *S.pneumoniae* : Muller Hinton Agar supplemented with 5% Sheep Blood
5. For *Neisseria* spps : G.C.Agar +1% defined growth supplement (DM1434 + MS2025)

*** Not for Medicinal Use**

Storage and Shelf Life

Discs should always be stored at -20°C to +8°C under dry conditions, along with the dessicator provided in individual pack.
Use before expiry date on the label.

Disclaimer

- User must ensure suitability of the product(s) in their application prior to use.
- The product conforms solely to the technical information provided in this booklet and to the best of knowledge research and development work carried at **CDH** is true and accurate.
- **Central Drug House Pvt. Ltd.** reserves the right to make changes to specifications and information related to the products at any time.
- Products are not intended for human or animal diagnostic or therapeutic use but for laboratory, research or further manufacturing of diagnostic reagents extra.
- Statements contained herein should not be considered as a warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, and no liability is accepted for infringement of any patents.
- Do not use the products if it fails to meet specifications for identity and performance parameters.