

Helicobacter pylori

Isolation, detection, transportation, susceptibility testing





Isolation, detection, transportation

Description	Packaging	ref.
Helicobacter pylori Agar Selective medium for isolating <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> .	20 petri dishes	10082

20090



Helicobacter pylori TestSelective broth for isolating *Helicobacter pylori* from bioptical and fecal

specimens.



Other:

Other:		
Columbia Agar (Sheep blood 5%)	20 petri dishes	11025
Mueller Hinton Agar II (Sheep blood 5%)	20 petri dishes	10131
Mueller Hinton Fastidious Agar (Horse blood 5% + 20 mg/L β -NAD)	20 petri dishes	10132
Brain Heart Infusion Agar	20 petri dishes	10060
Brain Heart Infusion Broth	20 petri dishes	24104
H.pylori CARD Rapid test for antobodies IgG to <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> determination in human serum.	20 Card	96455
FECAL H.pylori ANTIGEN CARD Rapid test for qualitative detection of <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> antigen in human fecal specimens.	20 Card	97803



Susceptibility testing

MIC Test Strip is a quantitative assay for determining the Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (M.I.C.) of antimicrobial agents against microorganisms and for detecting the resistance mechanisms.

MIC Test Strip are porous strips with special features (Italian Patent no. 1395483 and International Patent pending) that are impregnated with a predefined concentration gradient of antibiotic, across 15 two-fold dilutions of a conventional M.I.C. method.

On one side of the strip is indicated a M.I.C. scale in μ g/mL and a code that identify the antimicrobial agent.

For ESBL, MBL, GRD, AmpC and KPC detection, the double-sided gradient carries the appropriate diagnostic reagents.

MIC Test Strip are available in a large variety of configurations. Each configuration is available in packages of 10, 30 and 100 tests.



Helicobacter pylori MIC Test Strip method

Medium

Mueller Hinton II Agar (Sheep blood 5%) or Mueller Hinton Fastidious Agar (Horse blood 5% + 20 mg/L β-NAD)

noculum

72 h (or older) viable colonies are suspended in broth (Mueller Hinton or other) supplemented with 5% serum; adjust turbidity to 3 McFarland. Use 1 MIC Test Strip per 90 mm plate; position the handle of the strip against the edge of the plate.

Incubation

 35 ± 2 °C/ microaerophilic (atmosphere produced by a gas-generating system suitable for Campylobacter) 72 hours (or longer i.e. until a visible inhibition ellipse is seen).

For metronidazole, a 24 hours anaerobic pre-incubation followed by 48 hours or longer microaerophilic incubation has been recommended by some investigators as a better option.

Reading precautions

H. pylori colonies are pin-point, translucent and difficult to see. Tilt the plate and/or use oblique light or a magnifying glass when reading the M.I.C. endpoint. Bactericidal drugs: interpret the M.I.C. at the point of complete inhibition of all growth, including microcolonies, hazes and isolated colonies. Bacteriostatic drugs: interpret the M.I.C. of hazy zone edges at 80% inhibition.

				EUCAST MIC breakpoint (mg/L)	
	μg/mL	strips per pack	ref.	S ≤	R>
		10	920211		
MIC Test Strip AMOXICILLIN	0.016 - 256	30	92021	0.125	0.125
·		100	920210		
		10	920811		
MIC Test Strip LEVOFLOXACIN	0.002 - 32	30	92081	1	1
·		100	920810		
		10	920481		
MIC Test Strip CLARITHROMYCIN	0.016 - 256	30	92048	0.25	0.5
		100	920480		
		10	921141		
MIC Test Strip TETRACYCLINE	0.016 - 256	30	92114	1	1
		100	921140		
		10	920871		
MIC Test Strip METRONIDAZOLE	0.016 - 256	30	92087	8	8
·		100	920870		
		10	920251		
MIC Test Strip RIFAMPICIN	0.016 - 256	30	92025	1	1
		100	920250		



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