Drug Specific Supplement for MTS™ Clindamycin

Rx only IVD

Indications for Use/Intended Use

The MTS™ (MIC Test Strip) Clindamycin 0.016-256 µg/mL is a quantitative method intended for the *in vitro* determination of antimicrobial susceptibility of bacteria. MTS™ consists of specialized paper impregnated with a pre-defined concentration gradient of an antimicrobial agent, which is used to determine the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) inµg/mL of antimicrobial agents against bacteria as tested on agar media using overnight incubation and manual reading procedures. The MTS™ Clindamycin at concentrations of 0.016 – 256 µg/mL should be interpreted at 16-20 hours of incubation.

The non-fastidious bacteria that have been shown to be active both clinically and *in vitro* against clindamycin according to the FDA label are:

- *Staphylococcus aureus* (methicillin-susceptible strains)

Specifications

Antibiotic code: CD
MIC range: 0.016-256 µg/mL
Antibiotic group: Lincosamides

Directions for Use

Follow the MTS™ package insert instructions.

Procedures specific to MTS™ Clindamycin:

Storage	Temperature between –20°C and +8°C
Organism	*Staphylococcus aureus*
Medium	Mueller Hinton Agar
Inoculum	Suspension in saline (0.85% NaCl) to 0.5 McFarland standard
Incubation	Agar plates in inverted position at 35 ± 2°C for 16-20 hours in ambient atmosphere
Reading	Interpret the MIC as 80% inhibition when trailing is seen

FDA clindamycin interpretive criteria (µg/mL)

Use the following breakpoints to categorize the result according to the interpretive criteria (i.e. susceptible or resistant). An MTS MIC value which falls between standard two-fold dilutions must be rounded up to the next standard upper two fold value before categorization. For example a *S. aureus* clindamycin MIC of 0.19 µg/mL is reported as 0.25 µg/mL (see reading guide for example pictures).

Bacterial Species	Susceptible*	Intermediate*	Resistant
S. aureus	≤0.5	1-2	≥4

US FDA Susceptibility Interpretive Criteria (STIC) Ref: https://www.fda.gov/STIC

* Inducible clindamycin resistance supplemental test required for *Staphylococcus aureus* isolates that test erythromycin resistant and clindamycin susceptible or intermediate before reporting the isolate as clindamycin susceptible (CLSI M100 S30)

Quality Control range (µg/mL) (CLSI M100S Performance Standards for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing, 30th Edition)

To check the performance of the MTS™ Clindamycin, media and procedure, test ***Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 29213** according to the method as outlined in the MTS™ package insert. Results are considered satisfactory if they fall within the following ranges:

Quality Control Strain	Acceptable MIC Range (µg/mL)
Staphylococcus aureus, ATCC® 29213	0.06 – 0.25

Performance Characteristics

Correlation to Reference Method[1,2]

	N	% Essential Agreement	% Category Agreement
S. aureus	425[3]	97.4	99.5

[1] For the plate inoculation procedure, one testing site utilized a plate rotator (Retro C80) to assist even distribution of inoculum. There was no difference in performance for the site using the plate rotator as compared to sites using the manual plate inoculation method.

[2] MTS™ Clindamycin MIC values tended to be in exact agreement or at least one doubling dilution higher when testing *S. aureus* compared to the CLSI reference broth microdilution.

[3] Total of 211 of methicillin susceptible *S. aureus* (MSSA) and 214 methicillin resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) of clinical and challenge isolates.

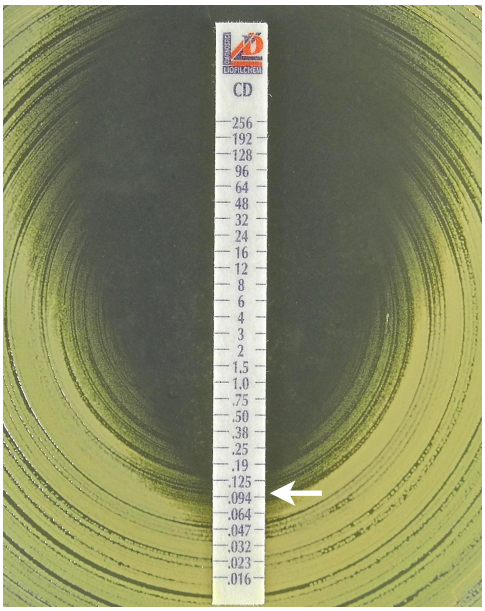
Reproducibility

95.9% of MTS™ clindamycin MIC results (10 *S. aureus* tested in triplicate at 3 sites on 3 days) were within a doubling dilution of reference broth microdilution results.

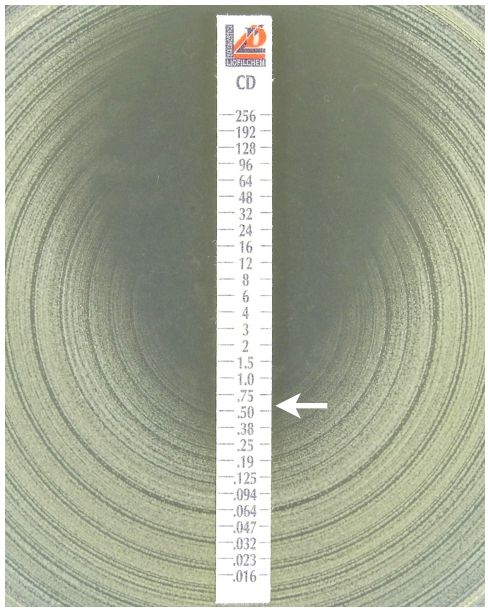
MTS™ Clindamycin Reading Guide

Note: Interpret the MIC as 80% inhibition when trailing is seen

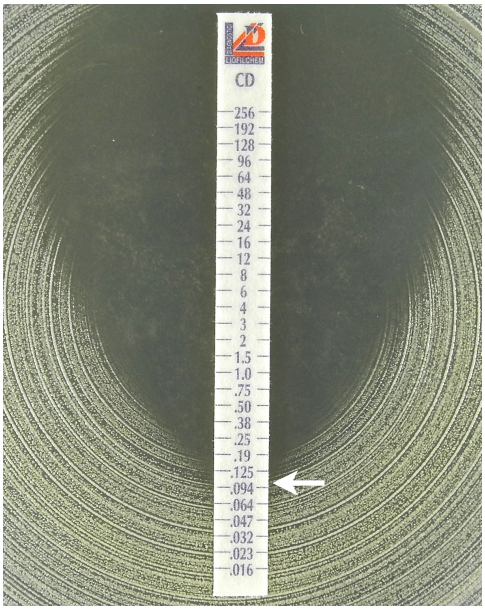
Example 1:
S. aureus, CD MIC = 0.094 µg/mL,
reported as 0.12 µg/mL



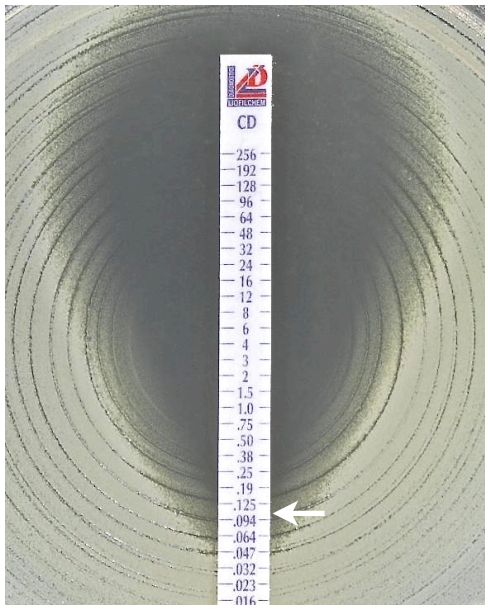
Example 2:
S. aureus, CD MIC = 0.5 µg/mL



Example 3:
S. aureus, CD MIC = 0.094 µg/mL,
reported as 0.12 µg/mL



Example 4:
S. aureus, CD MIC = 0.094 µg/mL,
reported as 0.12 µg/mL



PRESENTATION		µg/mL	Code	Packaging	Ref.
MTS™	Clindamycin	0.016-256	CD	10 30 100	920721 92072 920720

MTS™ (MIC Test Strip)
International Patent

This document is also available from **liofilchem.com/MTS**

For all inquiries please fill out the form at
https://www.liofilchem.com/contact-us.html

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Liofilchem® MTS™

Rx only IVD

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION OF THE TEST

The Liofilchem® MTS™ (MIC Test Strip) are gradient tests used to determine the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of select bacteria to indicate appropriate patient treatment and for identifying resistance patterns. The MIC is the minimum inhibitory concentration of an antibiotic that will inhibit the growth of bacteria under standardized *in vitro* conditions. Broth and agar dilution MIC procedures based on two-fold serial dilutions of antibiotics are the reference methodologies; expected reproducibility of which is within ± 1 two-fold dilution ([1]).

PRINCIPLE OF THE METHOD

MTS™ are made of special high quality paper impregnated with a predefined concentration gradient of antibiotic, across 15 two-fold dilutions like those of a conventional MIC method. When the MTS™ is applied onto an inoculated agar surface, the preformed exponential gradient of antimicrobial agent diffuses into the agar for over an hour. After incubation, a symmetrical inhibition ellipse centered along the strip is formed. The MIC is read directly from the scale in terms of µg/mL at the point where the edge of the inhibition ellipse intersects the strip MTS™.

REAGENTS

MTS™ is supplied in 3 different packaging options (no additional reagents are included):

- The 10-test box contains 10 strips individually packed in desiccant envelops and an instruction sheet.
- The 30-test box contains 30 strips individually packed in desiccant envelops and an instruction sheet.
- The 100-test box contains 10 desiccant envelops, each containing 10 strips, and an instruction sheet. The 100-test pack also contains a storage tube.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Storage

Unopened foil packages: On receipt, store MTS™ at –20°C to +8°C until the given expiry date. Some MTS™ (e.g. carbapenems) should be stored frozen at –20°C. Check the drug-specific MTS™ supplement for the specific storage temperature.

Opened foil packages: Leftover MTS™ from an opened foil package (valid for 100 strip pack only, as the 10 and 30 strip packs contain individually packed strips) must be stored at 2-8°C in the airtight tube, containing desiccant, provided in the pack for no more than 7 days. Do not store near sources of heat and do not expose to excessive temperature variations.

Handling

Before using the MTS™ from an unopened package, visually inspect to ensure the package is intact. Do not use the strips if the package has been damaged. When removed from the refrigerator, allow the package or storage container to reach room temperature for about 30 minutes. Moisture condensing on the outer surface must evaporate completely before opening the package.

Precautions

The MTS™ is not classified as being hazardous according to current regulations. The MTS™ is a disposable product. The MTS™ is only for diagnostic *in vitro* use and is intended for professional use. They must be used in the laboratory by properly trained operators using approved aseptic and safety methods for pathogenic agents.

Per the FDA-Recognized Susceptibility Test Interpretive Criteria website, the safety and efficacy of antimicrobial drugs, for which antimicrobial susceptibility is tested by this AST device, may or may not have been established in adequate and well-controlled clinical trials for treating clinical infections due to microorganisms outside of those found in the indications and usage in the drug label. The clinical significance of susceptibility information in those instances is unknown. The approved labeling for specific antimicrobial drugs provides the uses for which the antimicrobial drug is approved.

Materials Required but Not Provided:

- Agar plate medium (validated by the media manufacturer for use with antimicrobial susceptibility testing, 90 or 150 mm plates)
- Suspension medium
- McFarland turbidity standard

  (The medium to be used as well as the inoculum suspension will depend on the organism under investigation, see the MTS™ Supplement for more information)
- Sterile loops, swabs (not too tightly spun), test tubes, pipettes and scissors
- Forceps
- Incubator (35 ± 2°C)
- Quality control organisms
- Additional technical information from **www.liofilchem.com**

Inoculum Preparation

Suspend well-isolated colonies from an overnight agar plate into the suspension medium to achieve the turbidity of the recommended McFarland standard. If the inoculum concentration is correct, a confluent lawn of growth will be obtained after incubation. If insufficient growth occurs, the testing should be repeated. In order to verify that your procedure gives the correct inoculum density in terms of CFU/mL performing regular colony counts is recommended. An acceptable inoculum should give approximately 1-2 x 10^8 CFU/mL.

Inoculation

Dip a sterile swab in the broth culture or in a diluted form thereof and squeeze it on the wall of the test tube to eliminate excess liquid. Streak the swab over the entire sterile agar surface. Repeat this procedure by streaking 2 more times, rotating the plate approximately 60 degrees each time to ensure an even distribution of inoculum. Allow excess moisture to be absorbed so that the surface is completely dry before applying MTS™.

Application

Apply the strip to the agar surface with the scale facing upwards and code of the strip to the outside of the plate, pressing it with sterile forceps on the surface of the agar and ensure that whole length of the antibiotic gradient is in complete contact with the agar surface. Once applied, do not move the strip.

Incubation

Incubate the agar plates in an inverted position at the appropriate temperature, atmosphere and time. Refer to the drug-specific MTS™ Supplement for specific incubation instructions.

Eliminating Used Material
After use, MTS™ and the material that comes into contact with the sample must be decontaminated and disposed of in accordance with current laboratory techniques for the decontamination and disposal of potentially infected material.

Reading the MIC
Observe where the relevant inhibition ellipse intersects the strip and read the MIC at complete inhibition (unless otherwise instructed in the drug-specific MTS™ Supplement). Growth along the entire gradient i.e. no inhibition ellipse indicates that the value is greater than or equal to (≥) the highest value on the scale. An inhibition ellipse that intersects below the lower end of the scale is read as less than (<) the lowest value. Intersection between two scale segments should be rounded up to the higher value. In the case of uneven MIC intersections, read the higher value. Repeat the test if the discrepancy is >1 dilution. An MIC of 0.125 µg/mL is considered the same as 0.12 µg/mL for reporting purposes. See the appropriate MTS™ product supplements for example specific drug/organism photographs. Also consult the MTS™ Photographic Guide.

Result Interpretation
To categorize the result according to the interpretive criteria, refer to the appropriate MTS™ product supplement for the specific antimicrobial agent interpretive criteria. Since MTS™ generates MIC values which fall between two-fold dilutions for interpretation, an MTS™ MIC value which falls between standard two-fold dilutions must be rounded up to the next standard upper two-fold value before categorization. For example a *S. aureus* vancomycin MIC of 1.5 µg/mL is reported as 2 µg/mL.

QUALITY CONTROL
To check the performance of the MTS™ result, test the quality control strain(s) as shown in the appropriate MTS™ product supplement. Patient isolate results are considered satisfactory if the quality control result(s) fall within the expected range(s). Patient isolate results should not be reported if the quality control results are outside of this stated QC range. MIC results for a QC strain that fall a half dilution below the lower QC limit should be rounded up to the next upper two-fold value which would establish QC compliance. MIC results that are a half dilution above the upper limit would be rounded up to the next upper two-fold value which would result in non-QC compliance.

LIMITATIONS
Refer to the drug-specific MTS™ Supplement.

EXPECTED VALUES
Expected results for susceptibility tests will vary based on location and institution. Organism resistance patterns will be directly related to the population of organisms at each site.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS
Refer to the drug specific MTS™ Supplement.

REFERENCES
1. CLSI. *Methods for Dilution Antimicrobial Susceptibility Tests for Bacteria That Grow Aerobically*. 11th ed. CLSI standard M07. Wayne, PA: Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute; 2018.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

	Do not reuse	LOT	Batch code		Manufacturer	IVD	*In vitro* diagnostic medical device		Upper limit of temperature
	Use by	REF	Catalog number		Contains sufficient for <n> tests		Temperature limitation		Consult instructions for use

MTS™ (MIC Test Strip), International Patent

For all inquiries please fill out the form at https://www.liofilchem.com/contact-us.html

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