

## Mueller Hinton Agar Plate w/ 5% Sheep Blood (150mm plate)

MP1806CL

### Intended Use:

Recommended for determination of susceptibility of *Streptococcus* species to antimicrobial agents.

### Composition\*\*

Ingredients	g / L
HM infusion from 300 g #	2.000
Acicase ##	17.500
Starch	1.500
Agar	17.000
Sheep Blood	50.000 ml

\*\*Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

# Equivalent to Beef, infusion from

## Equivalent to Casein acid hydrolysate

### Directions

Either streak, inoculate or surface spread the test inoculum (50-100 CFU) aseptically on the plate.

### Principle And Interpretation

The Mueller Hinton formulation was originally developed as a simple, transparent agar medium for the cultivation of pathogenic *Neisseria* species (1). Mueller Hinton Agar is now used as a test medium for antimicrobial susceptibility testing (2). Mueller Hinton Agar is recommended for the diffusion of antimicrobial agents impregnated on paper disc through an agar gel as described in CLSI and EUCAST approved Standard (3,4).

Kirby-Bauer et al recommended this medium for performing antibiotic susceptibility tests using a single disc of high concentration (5). WHO Committee on Standardization of Susceptibility Testing has accepted Mueller Hinton Agar for determining the susceptibility of microorganisms because of its reproducibility (6). The medium plates supplemented with 5% Sheep blood is recommended for determination of susceptibility of *Streptococcus* species to antimicrobial agents

HM infusion B from and Acicase provide nitrogenous compounds, carbon, sulphur and other essential nutrients. Starch acts as a protective colloid against toxic substances present in the medium. Starch hydrolysis yields dextrose, which serves as a source of energy. These ingredients are selected for low thymine and thymidine content as determined by MIC values for *Enterococcus faecalis* with sulfamethoxazole trimethoprim (SXT)

The Kirby-Bauer procedure is based on agar diffusion of antimicrobial substances impregnated on paper discs. This method employs disc with a single concentration of antimicrobial agent and the zone diameters observed are correlated with minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) values (7,8,9). A standardized suspension of the organism is swabbed over the entire surface of the medium. Paper discs impregnated with specific amounts of antimicrobial agents are then placed on the surface of the medium, incubated and zones of inhibition around each disc are measured. The susceptibility is determined by comparing with CLSI & EUCAST standards (2,4).

### Type of specimen

Clinical samples - Isolated microorganisms from throat, wound sample, etc. According to CLSI & EUCAST, use only pure cultures. Clinical swab samples may be used directly, but should be confirmed with repeated test with pure cultures.

### Specimen Collection and Handling

A standardized suspension of the organism is swabbed over the entire surface of the medium. Paper discs impregnated with specific amounts of antimicrobial agents are then placed on the surface of the medium, incubated and zones of inhibition around each disc are measured. The susceptibility is determined by comparing with CLSI standards (10). The various factors, which influence disc diffusion susceptibility tests, are agar depth, disc potency, inoculum concentration, pH of the medium and beta-lactamase production by test organisms (3,10). After use, contaminated materials must be sterilized by autoclaving before discarding.



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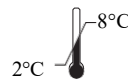
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