ABSTRACT

Background: A multi-site study was performed to evaluate a broth microdilution cefoxitin screen test on the Sensititre 18-24 hour dried susceptibility plate (TREK Diagnostic Systems, Cleveland, OH) for detection of the mecA gene in Staphylococcus aureus. The purpose of this study was to investigate the possibility of using the Sensititre 18-24 hour susceptibility system to determine the presence of the mecA gene in Staphylococcus aureus, giving labs the ability to meet all Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute M2 and M100. The assessment of the broth cefoxitin screen test on the Sensititre dried plates was set up and tested according to the manufacturers’ instructions. This report describes the high level of agreement between the Sensititre 18-24 hour susceptibility systems and manual methods when compared to the CLSI reference method.

RESULTS

The high level of agreement between the Sensititre 18-24 hour susceptibility systems and manual methods when compared to the CLSI reference method demonstrate the potential value of this method for clinical laboratories to eliminate offline testing.

CONCLUSION

The cefoxitin screen test (6 µg/mL) on the Sensititre 18-24 hour susceptibility system when compared to the CLSI reference disk dilution and BMD methods, demonstrated an equivalent level of performance when testing for detection of the mecA gene in Staphylococcus aureus.

REFERENCES
