Broth Microdilution and Disk Diffusion tests of Erythromycin and Clindamycin by Jorgensen et.al. (2011)


Broth microdilution tests: Frozen broth micro dilution panels were prepared according to CLSI guidelines, using three different Mueller-Hinton broth preparations, all supplemented with 3% lysed horse blood (2). The frozen panels were prepared to include erythromycin and clindamycin [Clindamycin Hydrochloride, GoldBio Catalog # C-175, (MW = 479.5 g/mol)] tested separately to define MICs and combinations of erythromycin and clindamycin of 1 µg/ml + 0.25 µg/ml and 1 µg/ml + 0.5 µg/ml in separate wells, based upon the results of a prior study (1). Each panel included a growth control well and a negative (medium only)-control well. Panels were inoculated with the standard density of 5x10^5 CFU/ml and incubated for 20 to 24 hours at 35°C prior to visual determination of MICs.

Disk diffusion D-zone tests: Standard disk diffusion D-zone testing was performed using erythromycin (15 µg) and clindamycin (2 µg) disks placed 12 mm apart on Mueller-Hinton 5% sheep blood agar plates incubated at 35°C in 5% CO₂ for 20 to 24 hours (3). A positive D-zone test was noted by flattening of the clindamycin zone adjacent to the erythromycin disk with erythromycin-resistant isolates.

References:

