Ex. 21: Rapid Identification Methods – Enterotube™ II

SLOs

• Explain what an Enterotube is

• Name advantages of the multitest system vs. conventional tube methods

• Identify an unknown member of the Enterobacteriaceae family from your fecal sample using Enterotube™ II
Procedure

- Do you have isolated colonies and what looks like one type of colonies on your fecal subculture (on TSA or NA)?

- Chose one well isolated colony.

- Do a Gram stain with 1/3 or this colony (?)

- Do an oxidase test (by transferring aseptically, using a loop, 1/3 of the same colony onto a Q-tip (?)

- Use the last 1/3 of the colony to inoculate the Enterotube
Materials needed per table:

- Gram staining reagents
- Oxidase test reagents, including sterile transfer loop and sterile Q-tip
- Paper towels and disinfectants
- One Enterotube™ II rapid identification system
12 individual compartments

Filled with different media
Procedure: 1) Work station set-up
Remove caps

Caps open end down on paper towel

Sterile tip
Pick up a colony
Use the broken off wire to puncture the air inlets for the last 8 compartments.
After 18 to 24 h of incubation:
Day 3

Materials needed per table:
- Inoculating loops
- Kovacs reagent
- Two 1cc syringes and needles
- Maybe VP reagents A ($\alpha$-naphthol) and VP reagent B (40% KOH)
- Enterotube® II Results Sheets and Booklets.
Result Sheet

Read all tests before doing the indole test!

BBL Enterotube II

Patient Jane Doe

Date 3-1-08

Glucose: Gas 2 -
Lysine: + 4
Ornithine: -
H.S.: -
Indole: + 1
Adonitol: + 2
Lactose: + 4
Arabinose: + 2
Sorbitol: + 1
Dulcitol: -
PA: -
Urea: -
Citrate: -

ID (Biocode)
Then perform indole test and calculate numbers

Do VP test only if directed!