

**PENICILLIN-BINDING PROTEIN (PBP2) LATEX AGGLUTINATION TEST**

DR0900

**EN/ES/DE/FR/IT**

CS – Český návod k použití je k dispozici na webových stránkách společnosti Oxoid na adrese www.oxoid.com.

V části „Návody k použití“ zadejte kód „X“ – podrobné údaje naleznete na štítku láhvě. Můžete se též obrátit na místního distributora.

DA – Der fälskbar vergrößerte Oxoids Webseite www.oxoid.com. I afsnit „Instructions For Use“ indtastes X-koden – se flaskens etiket vedvarende dater. Alternativ kontaktes den lokale distributør.

EL – Ο δημόσιος χρήση στην ελληνική γύνασσα διατίθεται στην ιστοσελίδα της Oxoid www.oxoid.com. Στην ενότητα „Instructions For Use“ (Οδηγίες για χρήσης), πληροφορεύεται την κωδικό „X“ – αντέτει στην εξηεργάστη συσκευασία για λεπτομέρειες. Ενδιαφέλεται, επικονινώνεται με τον τοπικό διανομέα.

NO – Norsk brukerveiledning er tilgjengelig på Oxoids nettside www.oxoid.com. Legg inn X-koden under „Instructions For Use“ – se flaskenegetikett for flere opplysninger. Alternativt kan du kontakte din lokale forhandler.

PL – Pliki instrukcji dostępnego jest na stronie internetowej Oxoid www.oxoid.com. W części „Instrukcja użycia“ wprowadź kod „X“ – informacje szczegółowe podano na etykiecie butelek. Alternatywnie należy skontaktować się z lokalnym dystrybutorem.

PT – PT – Instruções de uso disponíveis em Português no website da Oxoid em www.oxoid.com. Na secção „Instruções de uso“ insira o código „X“ – consulte o rótulo do frasco para obter mais informações.

SV – En svenska bruksanvisning är tillgänglig på Oxoids webplats www.oxoid.com. Skriv in „X-koden i fältet „Instruções de uso“ – se flasketiketten för närmare information. Alternativt kan du kontakta din lokala distributör.

BR-PT – As instruções em português estão disponíveis no site da Oxoid www.oxoid.com. Na seção „Instruções de uso“ insira o código „X“ – consulte a embalagem externa para obter mais detalhes. Como alternativa, entre em contato com o seu distribuidor local.

**EN****PENICILLIN-BINDING PROTEIN (PBP2) LATEX AGGLUTINATION TEST**

DR0900

**INTENDED USE**This test is a rapid latex agglutination assay, detecting PBP2 (also called PBP2a), in isolates of *Staphylococcus*, as an aid in identifying methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and methicillin-resistant coagulase-negative *Staphylococci*.**PRINCIPLES OF THE TEST**Staphylococci are a leading cause of nosocomial and community-acquired infections worldwide<sup>1</sup>. In many institutions, approximately 25% to 50% of *S. aureus* strains and 75% of coagulase-negative staphylococci (CoNS) are resistant to methicillin<sup>2</sup>. MRSA are of particular concern because of the ease with which certain epidemic strains spread and colonise debilitated patients. Treatment of sensitive strains with penicillinase-resistant penicillins (PRPs), is preferred as beta-lactam drugs are more easily absorbed into body fluids and tissues, cause fewer complications from treatment, and do not select for vancomycin-resistant organisms. Reliable identification of methicillin-resistance is therefore important.Strains of *S. aureus* with reduced susceptibility to PRPs are categorised as follows:

- (i) methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA), which produce the low-affinity penicillin-binding protein PBP2, encoded by the *mecA* gene<sup>3</sup>
- (ii) borderline methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (BORSA), generally considered to be due to hyperproduction of type A - beta-lactamase<sup>4</sup>

(iii) strains with modified PBPs due to altered penicillin-binding capacity or hyper-production of PBPs (MODSA)<sup>5</sup>. MODSA have only rarely been isolated and their clinical response to beta-lactam therapy has not been well studied. Thus for clinical purposes, with rare exceptions, the presence of PBP2 is responsible for methicillin-resistance in the treatment of infections with *S. aureus* and CoNS<sup>6</sup>.

The methicillin-resistant phenotype can be highly heterogeneous, making it difficult to detect by conventional antimicrobial susceptibility test methods, such as Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC), disc and agar screen. The accuracy of these methods is affected by inoculum size, incubation time and temperature, medium, pH, salt concentration and other factors<sup>7,8</sup>. In addition, these culture methods require 24 hours incubation for accurate results. CoNS often produce lower amounts of PBP2 and require induction by exposure to one of the PRPs to produce sufficient product to be detected<sup>9,10</sup>.

Detection of the *mecA* gene has been considered the gold standard in the determination of methicillin-resistance because of its accuracy, but this method is labour-intensive and expensive to perform<sup>11</sup>. The Oxoid PBP2 Latex Test has the advantage of direct detection of the PBP2 protein performed in a rapid timeframe with minimal labour. It has the potential for being even more accurate than the detection of the *mecA* gene, as false-positive result will not occur with strains that possess *mecA* but are unable to produce the protein product of the gene. In addition, the assay does not detect strains that are hyperproducers of either beta-lactamase or PBPs.

The Oxoid PBP2 test has previously been evaluated worldwide, demonstrating its high sensitivity and specificity<sup>12,13</sup>.

Latex particles sensitised with a monoclonal antibody against PBP2 will specifically react with methicillin-resistant staphylococci to cause agglutination visible to the unaided eye.

**COMPONENTS OF THE KIT**

DR0901 Test Latex sensitized with a monoclonal antibody against PBP2

DR0902 Control Latex sensitized with a monoclonal antibody of the same IgG subclass showing no reactivity with proteins of *S. aureus*

DR0903 Extraction Reagent 1

DR0904 Extraction Reagent 2

Test Cards

Mixing Sticks

Instruction Leaflet

**Materials required but not provided**

- Microscope and tips (50µl)
- Microbiological loops (5µl/µl)
- Boiling water bath or heating block
- Centrifuge (1500 x g)
- Microcentrifuge tubes (safe lock)
- Suitable laboratory disinfectant

**PRECAUTIONS**This product is for *in vitro* diagnostic use only.

The heating time should be three minutes. Heating for more than five minutes may lead to a decrease in sensitivity. Heating for only one minute or less may lead to non-specific agglutination. When removing the supernatant for use in the test following centrifugation, withdraw the pipette carefully to avoid solid material at the bottom of the tube. Carry over of solid material may cause non-specific agglutination. Shake the Latex Reagents well to form a homogeneous suspension before use.

Reagents contain 0.095% sodium azide as a preservative. Sodium azide is toxic and may react with lead or copper plumbing to produce metal azides which are explosive by contact detonation. To prevent azide accumulation in plumbing, flush with copious amounts of water immediately after waste disposal.

As specimen materials may contain pathogenic organisms, handle with appropriate precautions. The extraction procedure may not kill bacteria; therefore the extract must be handled with the same precautions.

Extraction Reagents 1 and 2 contain a mild irritant and a weak acid. Avoid direct contact by wearing suitable protective equipment. If the material comes into contact with the skin, mucous membranes or eyes immediately wash the area by rinsing with plenty of water.

**STORAGE**

Store the kit at 2-8°C. Under these conditions the reagents will retain their reactivity until the expiry date shown on the box.

**CONTROL PROCEDURES**

For each lot of the kit and weekly thereafter, the following control procedures must be performed.

**1. Positive Control**

Use a known MRSA strain such as ATCC® 43300 (Oxoid Culti-Loops® CL9022). Follow the method given in the test procedure. Ensure that agglutination occurs within 3 minutes.

**2. Negative Control**Use a known Methicillin-Sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA) strain such as ATCC® 25923 or ATCC®

29213 (Oxoid Culti-Loops® CL7010 or CL7011). Follow the method given in the test procedure. Ensure that no agglutination occurs within 3 minutes. Do not use the test if reactions with the control organisms are incorrect. Do not use kits beyond their expiry date.

**IMPORTANT PROCEDURE NOTE**

Do not allow the reagents to become contaminated by allowing the dropper tip to touch the specimen on the reaction card. Ensure that the caps are securely fitted after use to prevent contamination and drying out of the reagents. After use return the tip to the refrigerator ensuring that the bottles are stored in an upright position.

**PREPARATION OF CULTURE**

Colonies may be tested from any of the following culture media:

*Tryptone Soy Agar* (*Tryptic Soy Agar*) with 5% sheep blood (TSA blood), *Columbia Agar* with 5% sheep blood, *Mueller-Hinton Agar*. The use of fresh (18-24 hour) cultures is recommended. However, cultures 24-48 hours old may be tested, if necessary to obtain sufficient growth. The performance data quoted in this leaflet were generated using these media as part of the submission to the North American Food and Drugs Administration. Data on file show that the test is also effective with colonies of *S. aureus* from *Tryptone Soy Agar* and *Columbia Agar* with 5% horse blood, *Iso-Sensitest Agar* and *DSTA*. These media are commonly used in Europe but not in North America, and so they were not used in the trials used to generate the data shown in the Performance Characteristics section.**Special requirements:**

The PBP2 test should be performed only on *Staphylococcus* species (Gram-positive cocci). A coagulase or equivalent test must be performed in order to determine if the isolate is *S. aureus* or another species of *Staphylococcus*.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *CoNS* isolates.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *CoNS* isolates.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *CoNS* isolates.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *CoNS* isolates.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *CoNS* isolates.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *CoNS* isolates.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *CoNS* isolates.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *CoNS* isolates.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *CoNS* isolates.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *CoNS* isolates.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *CoNS* isolates.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *CoNS* isolates.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *CoNS* isolates.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *CoNS* isolates.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *CoNS* isolates.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *CoNS* isolates.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *CoNS* isolates.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *CoNS* isolates.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *CoNS* isolates.

**NOTES** *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis* are the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in clinical isolates. *S. aureus* is the most common *Staphylococcus* species found in *MRSA* isolates. *S. aureus</*

