



**PARTICIPANT STATISTICS**

Specimen 1 - Urine, 85 year old Male, flank pain

| Organisms   | Extent | 1 | 2  | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|--------|---|----|---|---|---|
| 811 <i>Klebsiella</i> sp.; NOS                                |        |   |    | 1 |   |   |
| 814 <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>                              |        | 1 | 6  | 1 | 2 |   |
| 874 <i>Staphylococcus</i> sp.; coagulase-negative; NOS        |        | 1 |    |   |   |   |
| 878 <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>                         |        |   |    |   | 1 |   |
| 943 Aerobe found; but referred for ID                         | 10     |   | 1  |   | 2 |   |
| 949 No aerobic growth   |        |   |    |   | 1 |   |
| 987 <i>E.coli</i> , <i>Citrobacter</i> or <i>Enterobacter</i> |        |   |    | 1 |   |   |
| 993 Growth of gram-negative organisms                         | 4      |   | 1  |   |   |   |
| TOTAL PARTICIPANTS  | 14     | 2 | 10 | 1 | 6 |   |

Flagging appears for failure to report 811, 814, 922, 943, 983, 991 or 993.  
 In addition to the required organism, participants in all extents may report 874 and 878.

This urine specimen had *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Staphylococcus epidermidis* sp. The nursing home patient is usually at risk for this type of bacterial infection. It usually occurs when fecal organisms ascend the urethra from the perianal skin and from the ever suspect catheter.

*Klebsiella pneumoniae* is not a vicious primary pathogen but will colonize the bladder readily. Characteristic large mucoid colonies on EMB are an immediate tip to go to MOI medium tubes. It is non-motile, indol and ornithine negative and ONPG positive. Only organisms grown on lactose-containing plates will yield a reliable ONPG test.

The *Staph* is normal skin flora.

Specimen 2 - Urine, 20 year old Male, incontinency

| Organisms   | Extent | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|--------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 777 <i>Corynebacterium</i> sp.; NOS                           |        |   |   |   |   | 1 |
| 798 <i>Escherichia</i> sp.; NOS                               |        |   |   | 1 |   |   |
| 799 <i>Escherichia coli</i>                                   | 1      |   | 5 | 1 | 2 |   |
| 825 <i>Neisseria</i> sp.; NOS                                 |        |   |   |   | 1 |   |
| 943 Aerobe found; but referred for ID                         | 9      |   | 1 |   | 4 |   |
| 985 Organism is gram-positive                                 | 1      |   |   |   |   |   |
| 987 <i>E.coli</i> , <i>Citrobacter</i> or <i>Enterobacter</i> |        | 1 | 1 |   |   |   |
| 993 Growth of gram-negative organisms                         | 4      |   | 1 |   |   |   |
| TOTAL PARTICIPANTS  | 15     | 1 | 9 | 2 |   |   |

Flagging appears for failure to report 798, 799, 922, 943, 987 or 993.  
 In addition to the required organism, participants in all extents may report 777 and 985.

This urine had *Escherichia coli* and *Corynebacterium* sp. Urethritis, pyelonephritis and prostatitis may be caused by *E. coli* in the male and these symptoms speak to urethritis. *E. coli* is a majority organism in all UTIs, but in the male, gonorrhea is also suspected and must be ruled out.

ID of *E. coli* from EMB as flat, green-sheen colonies which are indol spot test positive and oxidase strip negative, to rule out *Aeromonas*, although expensive test kits are accurate. The indol must be done on a broth or slant, trypticase soy, e.g. and ONPG must be on a lactose-containing medium. These three tests, all strips, are fast and accurate.

The corynebacterium, diphtheroid is skin flora.

Specimen 3 - Urine, 15 year old Male, fever, pain

| Organisms                             | Extent | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 720 No organism detected              |        |   |   | 2 |   |   |
| 787 <i>Enterobacter</i> sp.; NOS      |        |   |   | 1 |   |   |
| 838 <i>Pseudomonas</i> sp.; NOS       |        |   | 1 |   |   |   |
| 943 Aerobe found; but referred for ID | 4      |   | 1 |   |   |   |
| 948 No pathogens isolated             | 1      |   | 2 |   | 1 |   |
| 949 No aerobic growth                 | 10     |   | 2 |   | 4 |   |
| 993 Growth of gram-negative organisms |        |   | 1 |   |   |   |
| 994 Growth of gram-positive organisms | 1      | 1 |   |   |   |   |
| TOTAL PARTICIPANTS                    | 16     | 3 | 8 |   | 5 |   |

Flagging appears for failure to report [no codes]  
 In addition to the required organism, participants in all extents may report 720, 943, 948 and 949.

This specimen contained no known pathogens. Not all urinary symptoms necessarily indicate UTI. There are physiological explanations which are revealed only by

**THROAT/URINE CULTURE**

urologic tests and chemical reactions, such as excessive analgesic use. Hematuria suggests different causes. Urines produce a high incidence of lab workload, but bacteriuria is still a minority of specimens examined.

Send a negative report. All of the urine "dipstick tests" have one or more shortcomings, and lack the accuracy of the plating procedures done quantitatively.

Specimen 4 - Throat, 22 year old Female, cough, fever, sore throat

| Organisms                                 | Extent | 1  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|--------|----|---|---|---|---|
| 825 <i>Neisseria</i> sp.; NOS             |        |    |   | 1 |   |   |
| 898 <i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>       |        |    |   | 1 |   |   |
| 919 Neg for beta-hemolytic strep screen   |        | 2  |   |   |   |   |
| 922 Neg for Grp A strep screen by culture | 24     | 19 | 6 |   | 4 |   |
| 923 Pos for Grp A strep screen by culture | 2      |    |   |   |   |   |
| 927 Neg for strep; not screened for GC    |        | 2  |   |   |   |   |
| 949 No aerobic growth                     |        |    |   |   |   | 1 |
| 975 Neg for strep Group A antigen         |        | 4  |   |   |   | 1 |
| TOTAL PARTICIPANTS                        | 28     | 25 | 8 |   |   | 6 |

Flagging appears for failure to report 881, 891, 898, 922, 926 or 975.

In addition to the required organism, participants in all extents may report 825.

Isolated from this throat were Group B, *Streptococcus* sp. and *Neisseria* sp. Early college students have two major ways of contracting Gp. B strep; a younger sibling in grade school and kissing. A blood agar plate (BAP) is the most accurate method to identify Grp B *Strep*. Typing antisera will ID streptococci of any type if the backup plate is positive. Antibiotic susceptibilities are being required on isolates now because some are penicillin-resistant and all beta-strep require it. Report STAT.

The *Neisseria* is a normal naso-pharyngeal resident.

Specimen 5 - Throat, 6 year old Male, mild sore throat

| Organisms                                 | Extent | 1  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|--------|----|---|---|---|---|
| 878 <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>     |        |    |   | 1 |   |   |
| 887 <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>         |        |    |   | 1 |   |   |
| 921 Pos for beta-hemolytic strep screen   | 2      | 1  |   |   |   |   |
| 922 Neg for Grp A strep screen by culture | 2      | 1  |   |   |   |   |
| 923 Pos for Grp A strep screen by culture | 24     | 17 | 6 |   | 3 |   |
| 926 Pos for Grp B strep screen by culture |        |    |   |   |   | 1 |
| 976 Pos for strep Group A antigen         |        | 4  |   |   |   | 1 |
| TOTAL PARTICIPANTS                        | 28     | 23 | 8 |   |   | 5 |

Flagging appears for failure to report 881, 887, 921, 923 or 976.

In addition to the required organism, participants in all extents may report 878.

This throat swab had *Streptococcus pyogenes*, Gp. A and *Staphylococcus epidermidis* sp. The first contacts in this age group is usually on the first day of any school. No-one has immunity to anyone else's germs. Ergo, a rash of sore throats. Schools routinely send sore throats home, where mothers may take them straight to the doctor's office. There they will use the Direct Antigen Swab of the throat, detect Gp. A strep, specifically and swab a BAP for confirmation, or detection of false negatives. Growth on BAP will detect false negative Gp. A, or other agents not Gp. A or not streptococci.

Type isolates from BAP with ABCD strep antisera. If the DA swab was found positive, the doctor treated in the office. If the BAP was positive, report it STAT. Streptococci are very dangerous in this age group.

*Staphylococcus epidermidis* as the name implies is a normal skin contaminant.

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