

Diagnostic discs for microbiology

BAC 0,04 (Ref. 6021)

Diagnostic discs BAC 0,04 are designed for preliminary identification of beta-haemolytic *Streptococcus* of group A on base of sensitivity to low level of bacitracin.

Sensitive beta-haemolytic *Streptococcus* of group A create defined inhibition zone around disc. Other beta-haemolytic streptococci are more resistant to these lower concentrations.

BAC 10 (Ref. 6022)

Diagnostic discs BAC 10 are designed for preliminary identification of *Haemophilus* in primoculture on base of its high resistance to bacitracin with concentration 10 IU, against other microorganisms.

Haemophilus are able to grow in zone with high concentration of bacitracin (10 IU) by attendant diffusion of grow factors, which are produced by necessarily present staphylococcus.

OPT (Ref. 6023)

Diagnostic discs OPT serve for preliminary identification of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* on base of optochin sensitivity.

Streptococcus pneumoniae is sensitive to optochin diffused around disc, where it creates defined inhibition zone against to other α -haemolytic streptococci, which are more resistant.

NOV (Ref. 6024)

Diagnostic discs NOV are designed for basic differentiation of beta-plasmacoagulase negative *Staphylococcus*.

Staphylococci are differentiated according to resistance to disc with content of novobiocin.

X, V, XV - factor (Ref. 6025 - 6027)

Diagnostic discs X-factor, V-factor a XV-factor are designed to species differentiation of *Haemophilus sp.*

Paper discs are impregnated with growth factors in form of hemine (X-factor), nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide - NAD (V-factor), or with both (XV-factor). Growth factors are releasing from disc to agar. Different species of *Haemophilus* create zone around particular disc according to nutrition requirements.

VK (Ref. 6028)

Diagnostic discs VK are intended for selective cultivation of *Neisseria meningitidis* on base of its resistance to antibiotics contained in disc VK. Antibiotics diffuse from disc to agar, what creates partly selective zone inhibiting growth of native microbiome.

ITR (Ref. 6029)

Antifungal discs ITR are intended for determination of microfungi sensitivity to itraconazole.

Antifungals diffuse from disc to agar, what creates partly selective zone inhibiting growth of native microbiome.

Assimilation diagnostic discs (Ref. 6001 - 6020)

Assimilation diagnostic discs are designed for identification of clinically significant species of yeasts.

Principle is based on ability of yeasts to assimilate carbohydrates and other chemicals diffused from disc into agar, what causes that yeast grow is stimulated around assimilation disc.

We offer assimilation diagnostic discs with content of:

Ref.	Name	Description	Ref.	Name	Description
6001	ARA	Utilization of arabinose	6011	RAF	Utilization of raffinose
6002	CEL	Utilization of cellobiose	6012	RHA	Utilization of rhamnose
6003	GAL	Utilization of galactose	6013	RIB	Utilization of ribose
6004	GLU	Utilization of glucose	6014	SOR	Utilization of sorbitol
6005	INO	Utilization of inositol	6015	SUC	Utilization of sucrose
6006	LAC	Utilization of lactose	6016	TRE	Utilization of trehalose
6007	MNS	Utilization of mannose	6017	XYL	Utilization of xylose
6008	MLB	Utilization of melibiose	6018	NIT	Utilization of KNO ₃
6009	MLT	Utilization of maltose	6019	PEP	Utilization of peptone
6010	MLZ	Utilization of melesitose	6020	URE	Utilization of urea