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493 Mic

Urine bench

Samples:

-MSU: mid-stream urine

-catheter

Media

-Cystine Lactose Electrolyte Deficient (CLED) Agar

-Blood Agar

-MacConkey Agar

Sorting the samples

\*UA

-log in , print the barcode

-pour the sample in the tube

-put the tube on the rack

-put in IRIS Machine

\* Urine culture

-log in , print the barcode

-inoculate on CLED agar by using 10 µL loop

\*UA & Urine culture

put in IRIS Machine then culture on CLED agar

Double barcode\*

Print 2 barcode for UA and Urine culture

IRIS Machine

\*chemistry test

Depend on Strip color for PH – blood-nitrate-ketone

\*microscopic

Observe WBC , RBC’s , bacteria , yeast , crystals ( high salts ) , casts ( high protein ) , squamous cells

If there is high WBC >10, or nitrate, or bacteria, or yeast \*

Culture on:

Blood agar – MacConkey agar – CLED agar

And SAB agar for yeast

Reading

Gram –

CLED agar

LF

*Escherichia coli*: Large, elevated, yellow

*Klebsiella*: mucoid colonies, yellow

NLF

*Proteus*: translucent blue colonies

*Pseudomonas*: green colonies with typical matte surface and rough periphery

Gram +

*Staphylococcus aureus*

*Streptococcus agalactiae* Group B

*Enterococcus*

\*we do microscan if we have

1 type ≥ 10 colony

microscan

2 type ≥ 10 colony

3 type ≥ 10 colony

Rejected

Mix skin flora or mix gram negative

Cystine Lactose Electrolyte Deficient (CLED) Agar

CLED Agar is a differential medium used for isolation and enumeration of bacteria from urine. The medium supports the growth of all urinary potential pathogens and provides distinct colony morphology. It supports the growth of urinary pathogens and contaminants and gives good colonial differentiation without the spread of *Proteus* species due to its lack of electrolytes.

Organisms capable of fermenting lactose will lower the pH and change the color of the medium from green to yellow. The color change is indicated by the presence of pH indicator Bromthymol Blue.

