

# Antibiotic sensitivity testing. Report of an international collaborative study.

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## Antibiotic sensitivity testing. Report of an international collaborative study.

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Abstract : A working party of people well known internationally in the field of antibiotic sensitivity testing was set up under World Health Organization sponsorship in 1961 to study the reproducibility of antibiotic sensitivity testing. Their aim was to investigate the value of introducing standard techniques which might become universal reference methods. The work involved 16 laboratories. Each was provided with the same 16 organisms and supplies of standard media and antibiotics and precise instructions for their

laboratories determined the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of each broth and agar dilution methods and the size of inhibition zones produced by diffusion.

The results were examined statistically. Of the two dilution techniques, the one tended to give higher MICs with all antibiotics except tetra-cycline, the difference exceeding 1 doubling dilution step in 9 of 45 sets of results. The agar method produced scattered results, 75 of 675 observations differing by more than one doubling dilution from the median. A mathematical treatment allowed a direct comparison between the dilution and diffusion tests to be made. This showed the diffusion technique to be somewhat more reproducible than either of the dilution tests.

The Report sets out the methods recommended by the working party for the performance of the three types of test and proposes that these be adopted as standard techniques. Much of the detail of these recommendations depends on the investigations done for the purpose by members of the working party and other investigations are reported in extended summary form giving much valuable information on topics including media, inoculum size and antibiotic stability.

Although primarily concerned with reference methods, the working party also makes recommendations relating to routine sensitivity testing in clinical bacteriology and a system of reporting bacterial sensitivity in 4 grades, related to the MICs of concern and the antibiotic levels probably attainable at their point of action. These grades are described in some detail together with proposals for practical methods. This is a very important report. All microbiologists having to do with antibiotics should read it.

*P. D. Meers.*

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