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Section: <b>Technical Manual</b>	Subject Title: <b>Neisseria Identification Sugars</b>	
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## NEISSERIA IDENTIFICATION SUGARS

### Principle

The test determines the ability of bacteria to produce acid products from carbohydrates. Used as a method to identify Neisseria species and other fastidious organisms.

### Materials

Cystine Proteose Peptone Agar (CPPA) media: - glucose, maltose, lactose, sucrose, control (no sugar).  
Inoculating loop.

### Procedure

1. For each tube, scrape a full 3 mm loopful of growth from the surface of a 24 hour chocolate agar subculture plate.
2. Deposit this inoculum a few millimetres below the surface of the medium.
3. Incubate at 35°C.
4. Examine tubes after 1, 4 and 24 hours incubation.

### Interpretation

Positive: Yellow colour at top of tube  
Negative: Red (alkaline) to orange (neutral) colour.

<u>Organism</u>	Glu	Mal	Lac	Suc	Cont
<i>N. gonorrhoeae</i>	+	-	-	-	-
<i>N. meningitides</i>	+	+	-	-	-
<i>M. catarrhalis</i>	-	-	-	-	-

### Precautions

1. Inoculum must be heavy.
2. False positive results may occur if tubes are incubated in CO<sub>2</sub>.
3. Tubes that appear bright yellow should be gram stained to check for contamination.

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### **Quality Control**

The following controls are run each time the test is performed:

- N. gonorrhoeae* (ATCC 43069)
- N. meningitidis* (ATCC 13090)
- M. catarrhalis* (ATCC 8176)

### **Reference**

1. Murray PA, et al. Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 7th ed., 1999; pp. 592-598.