

Contents

1	Principles of health protection and safety rules in the microbiology laboratory	3
1.1	The main principles of safe work in the microbiology laboratory	3
1.2	Safety instructions for work in the microbiology laboratory	3
2	Principal microbiological procedures	5
2.1	The aims of the clinical microbiology laboratory	5
2.2	Collection, handling and transport of clinical specimens	5
3	Microscopy techniques for diagnosis of infection	11
3.1	Native preparation	12
3.1.1	Bright field microscopy	12
3.1.2	Dark field microscopy	12
3.2	Stained preparation	15
3.2.1	Simple (monochromatic) stain	15
3.2.2	Gram stain	15
3.2.3	Staining of acid-fast microbes (Ziehl-Neelsen stain)	19
3.2.4	Staining of metachromatic granules	20
3.2.5	Staining of microbial capsules (Burri stain)	22
3.2.6	Staining of microbial spores (Wirtz-Conklin stain)	22
3.2.7	Giemsa stain; vaginal secretion examination	25
4	Cultivation of bacteria	28
4.1	Cultivation of microorganisms growing under aerobic conditions	28
4.2	Cultivation of microorganisms growing under anaerobic conditions	34
5	Determining bacterial sensitivity to antibiotics	37
5.1	Disc diffusion test	37
5.2	Standard dilution micromethod – MIC method	39
5.3	E-test	39
5.4	Determining activity of combined antibiotics	42
5.5	Detection of bacterial β -lactamases	45
6	Examination methods in serology	48
6.1	Precipitation and its modifications (precipitation in agar, Ascoli thermal precipitation reaction)	49
6.2	Agglutination and its modifications (Widal reaction, latex agglutination, hemagglutination, slide agglutination)	50
6.3	Complement fixation test	53
6.4	Fluorescent antibody technique	54
6.5	Enzyme-labelled antibodies (enzyme immunoassay)	55
6.6	Neutralization test	56
6.7	Laboratory diagnosis of syphilis	56