

*Helicobacter pylori***Evaluation of Frozen Antibiotics for Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing of *Helicobacter Pylori***

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Background : Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of *Helicobacter pylori*(*H. pylori*) is not yet standardized but broth dilution or agar dilution are considered as standard methods. In the broth microdilution method, antibiotic dilutions of different concentrations are made each time, but most of it is discarded because only small volumes of dilutions are used. To improve this tedious procedure and the waste of reagents, antibiotic solutions in 96-well microplates were frozen at -20 to evaluate their useful storage periods.

Methods : Various concentrations of metronidazole(MTZ) and clarithromycin(CLR) solutions were divided into ten plates of 96-well microplates, sealed and stored at -20 . The broth microdilution susceptibility test was done with fresh and preserved antibiotic dilutions each month on 5 occasions for 4 strains(initial minimum inhibitory concentration(MIC) for MTZ 1, 4, 16, 64 ug/mL, initial MIC for CLR <0.125, <0.125, <0.125, 32 ug/mL) of *H. pylori*. The difference of MIC values of more than $\pm 2 \log_2$ dilution was considered significant.

Results : For both MTZ and CLR, the difference of MIC values of fresh and frozen antibiotic solutions was within $\pm 1 \log_2$ dilution and the results of susceptibility test were the same for 7 months.

Conclusions : Various concentrations of frozen MTZ and CLR solutions could be used for at least 7 months for the antimicrobial susceptibility testing of *H. pylori*.

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Key words *H. pylori*, Antimicrobial susceptibility test, Metronidazole, Clarithromycin, Preservation.

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Helicobacter pylori(*H. pylori*)

National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards(NCCLS)

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USA) 가

, E test [1].
가

metronidazole(MTZ)

가 [2,3]

clarithromycin(CLR)

[1]. E test

가 [1,4,5]. 96-well microplate

microplate
가

-20

, -70

[6,7]. 가

가 -15 -20 1
3 , amikacin 36

가 [8].

가 -
(frost-free freezer)

가

tray가

가 [9,10].

Pseudomonas, Acinetobacter,

H. pylori

H. pylori

MTZ CLR 96-well microplate
-20 가

가

1.

H. pylori

MTZ(Flazyl, IV 500mg/100ml,

) CLR(Klaracid, IV 500mg powder, Abbott,

Table 1. MIC(ug/ml) results of cry opreserved(-20) and freshly prepared metronidazole solutions for 4 strains of *H. pylori*

Strains	days	39		68		109		153		215	
	Initial	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F
1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	NG	NG
2	4	4	4	4	4	8	16	4	4	4	4
3	16	16	16	8	16	8	32	16	16	8	16
4	64	64	64	>128	>128	64	128	128	128	64	64

MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration; P, preserved; F, freshly prepared; NG, no growth

2.

-70

4

1. Metronidazole

(minimum inhibitory concentration, MIC) MTZ
1, 4, 16, 64ug/mL , CLR
가 0.125ug/mL 32ug/mL

MTZ MIC 39 , 68 , 109 , 153 ,
215 MIC (1ug/mL, 4ug/mL, 16ug/mL, 64
ug/mL) ± 1 log₂
MIC 가

3.

MTZ MIC가 4ug/mL

MTZ 128, 64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, 0.5, 0.25ug/mL
, CLR 64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, 0.5, 0.25, 0.125 ug/mL
96-well microplate

109 MIC가 16ug/mL
+2 log₂ 가 153 , 215 가 4ug/mL
105
(Table 1).

well 20uL -20

2. Clarithromycin

39 , 68 , 109 , 153 , 215

broth 2
3
H. pylori fetal bovine serum(FBS)(GibcoBRL,
Life Technologies, U.S.A) 5% 2,3,5-triphenyltetrazolium
chloride(Sigma, St. Louis, U.S.A) 40mg/L가 brain heart
infusion(BHI)(BBL, Becton Dikison, Cockeysville, U.S.A)
McFarland No. 2(6 × 10⁸ CFU/mL)
96-well microplate

CLR MIC 39 , 68 , 109 , 153 ,
215 MIC (<0.125ug/mL , 32
ug/mL) ± 1 log₂
MIC 가
MIC가 32
109 153 MIC가 -2
215
(Table 2).

H. pylori 20uL BHI 37 ,
160uL well
3 MIC [1].

4. 가

MIC

. MIC가 ± 2
가

log₂

, MTZ MIC가 8ug/mL [11]

CLR 2ug/mL [12]

H. pylori

H. pylori
 가 [13] 가 bismuth, MTZ, amoxicillin
 (triple therapy) 91% microplate
 [14]. MTZ

Table 2. MIC(ug/ml) results of cryopreserved(-20) and freshly prepared clarithromycin solutions for 4 strains of *H. pylori*

Strains	days	39		68		109		153		215	
	Initial	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F
1	32	16	32	16	16	4	16	4	4	NG	NG
2	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
3	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125
4	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	0.25	0.25	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125	<0.125

MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration; P, preserved; F, freshly prepared; NG, no growth

65% CLR MTZ CLR MIC 가
 [1,15]. 7 5 215
H. pylori MTZ 46.2% MTZ CLR 19
H. pylori MTZ CLR MIC 39 , 68 , 109 ,
 153 , 215 MIC ± 1 log₂ MIC
 [1]. CLR 2.2% 가
 MTZ MIC가 4ug/mL 109
 [1]. *H. pylori* MIC가 16ug/mL +2
 가 log₂ 가 153 , 215 가 4ug/mL
 , , 가 , ,
 105
 [16]. *H. pylori* 가 CLR MIC가 32ug/mL
 , , E test , 16, 16, 4, 4
 NCCLS ug/mL 가
 32, 16, 16, 4ug/mL
 가 [1,14]. 215 가
 가
*H. pylori*가
 가
 MTZ 가 MTZ CLR -20
 . E test 3 7
 가 가 가
 가 [1]. 96-well 가 7
 microplate 가 *H. pylori*

MTZ CLR

가 7

가 6 96-well microplate 가

-20

microplate 가

microplate

pylori MTZ CLR H. pylori

7 MIC

96-well microplate 가

: H. pylori

NCCLS

96-well microplate

(-20)

: Metronidazole(MTZ) clarythromycin(CLR)

10 96-well microplate

(-20) 5

4 (MTZ MIC 1, 4, 16,

64ug/mL, CLR MIC <0.125, <0.125, <0.125,

32ug/mL) , 가

가 ±2 log₂ 가

:39 , 68 , 109 , 153 , 215

MTZ MIC MTZ

MIC ±1 log₂

CLR MIC CLR

MIC ±1 log₂

:

H. pylori

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