

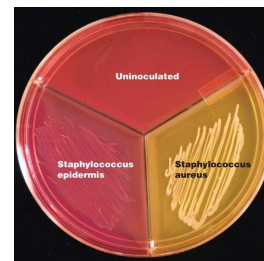
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Version 3

Staphilococcus Aureus Sampling V.3

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Pol Roca Cugat¹

¹Universitat de Girona



Mar Roca Cugat

Maastricht University

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Protocol status: Working

We are planning on using this protocol, it still has not been used.

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Abstract

This protocol is intended to study the affectation of *Staphilococcus Aureus*, including the MRSA variant. It outlines the basic protocol for a multi-subject study.

Guidelines

This protocol is intended to study the affectation of *Staphilococcus Aureus*, which is a Biosecurity Level 2 bacteria. As such, the laboratory should be adequate to those standards, or take measures in order to prevent infection, cross-contamination or leaks.



Materials

PPE

- Face shield or protective goggles
- FFP2/KN95 or higher-rated mask
- Rubber, non-powdered gloves
- Lab coat

Sampling material

- Clean and sterile cotton swabs ($n+n/10$ being n the number of tests required)
- MSA Agar Petri dishes ($n/3$ being n the number of tests required)
- Sterile Ringer solution
- Permanent marker

Support material

- Bunsen burner
- Incubator
- Ethanol: >80%
- Bleach solution at 50%_v in water.

Protocol materials

 DNA/RNA Shield Zymo Research Catalog #R1100-50

Safety warnings

-  This protocol requires the interaction with people, possibly infected with a pathogen (especially in 2022, when this protocol was written and put into practice). As such, there is a risk of infection which can be reduced with proper PPE use.

Proper ventilation is recommended at all times, even when the pandemic situation is over. However, the sterile field must be preserved at all costs, so try to direct the air flow in order for it not to affect the results.



Preparation

1h

- 1 Wash your hands with soap. Put on your lab coat, your mask and your goggles or face shield. Make sure your mask is airtight and air cannot escape through the sides.

10m



- 1.1 Prepare the area where you are going to work. Disinfect the surfaces with bleach solution.
The subjects should not be able to walk behind you, only to the side or to the front. Make sure to leave enough distance between the sampler and the subject, but not enough distance as for the sampling to be uncomfortable.

The environment should be comfortable, within this range of temperatures: 🌡️ 10 °C --

🌡️ 35 °C

You should have a plastic, sealable box to your side or on the table to store the sampled Petri dishes.

The bunsen burner should be to the front of you, within a hand of distance.

The fresh swabs and Petri dishes should never be accessible by the subjects.

- 1.2 Grab a permanent marker and divide each plate in three equal parts. You can help yourself with a guide.

Sampling

1d 6h

- 2 Observe the subject. If their nails are longer than 3-6mm (white part that can be accessed).
Bitten-down nails could lead to invalid results. Too long nails could lead to cross-contamination.
Ask the subject for his identificative information if this has not been done previously.
- 3 Place a Petri dish on the side of the Bunsen burner. Open the swab below the Bunsen burner.

Safety information

Watch out as not to break the sterile field

STEP CASE



Nail sampling 6 steps

For cases where the nails are 3-6mm long

- 4 Ask the subject to wash their hands thoroughly and below the nails with soap and lukewarm water. Note their subject ID on the bottom (non--removable part) of the Petri dish.
- 4.1 Bring the subject's hands below the effect area of the Bunsen burner. Open the Ringer solution and soak the swab. Proceed by swabbing below every nail in both hands. Once done, the subject can be dismissed.
- 4.2 "Paint" one third of the Petri dish with the swab, softly as not to break the agar but firmly as to get the sample to transfer to the plate.
- 5 ➡ go to step #4 Repeat n times
Once the plate has 3 samples, place it in the full plates box.
Once there are 20 plates in the box, group them together with tape, write an identificative group number and place it in the incubator.

The incubator should be set to 🌡️ 37 °C and left to incubate for 🕒 24:00:00.

1d

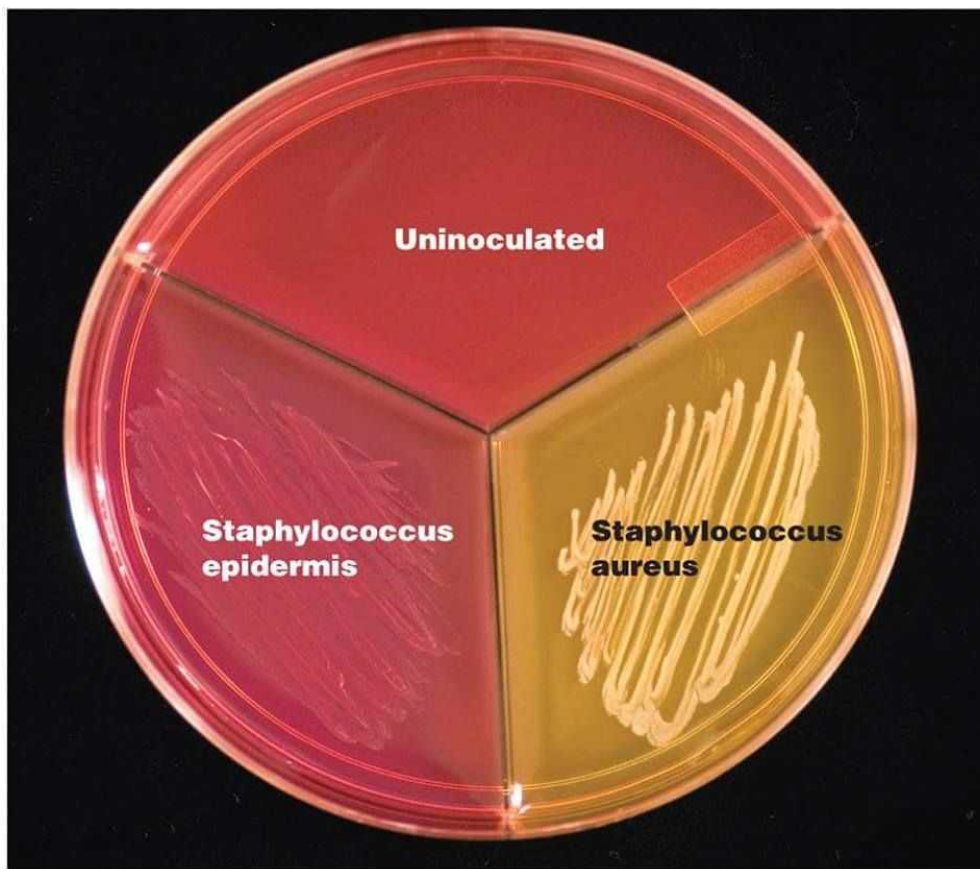
Study

1d 2h

6



Expected result



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It is expected to one of these results. A bright red colour means the sample was uninoculated. A pinkish colour with translucent streaks means there was *Staphylococcus epidermis* present. A faint yellow colour or a bright yellow colour means there was *Staphylococcus aureus* present

The samples should be taken out of the incubator, the results introduced into the database and communicated to the subject.

Using one of the extra MSA Agar plates, culture a sample of *Staphylococcus Aureus* (incubate at 37 °C for 24:00:00). This can then be treated with GRAM tinture in order to observe it under an optical microscope (ideally at x1000-x1200).

- 7 Using one of the extra MSA Agar plates, culture a sample of *Staphylococcus Aureus* (incubate at 37 °C for 24:00:00). This can then be treated with GRAM tinture in order to observe it under an optical microscope (ideally at x1000-x1200). A random positive sample can then have its DNA isolated and loaded onto a DNA/RNA Shield **Zymo Research Catalog #R1100-50** in order for it to be sent to sequence.

1d





Safety information

Watch out for impurities/contaminations