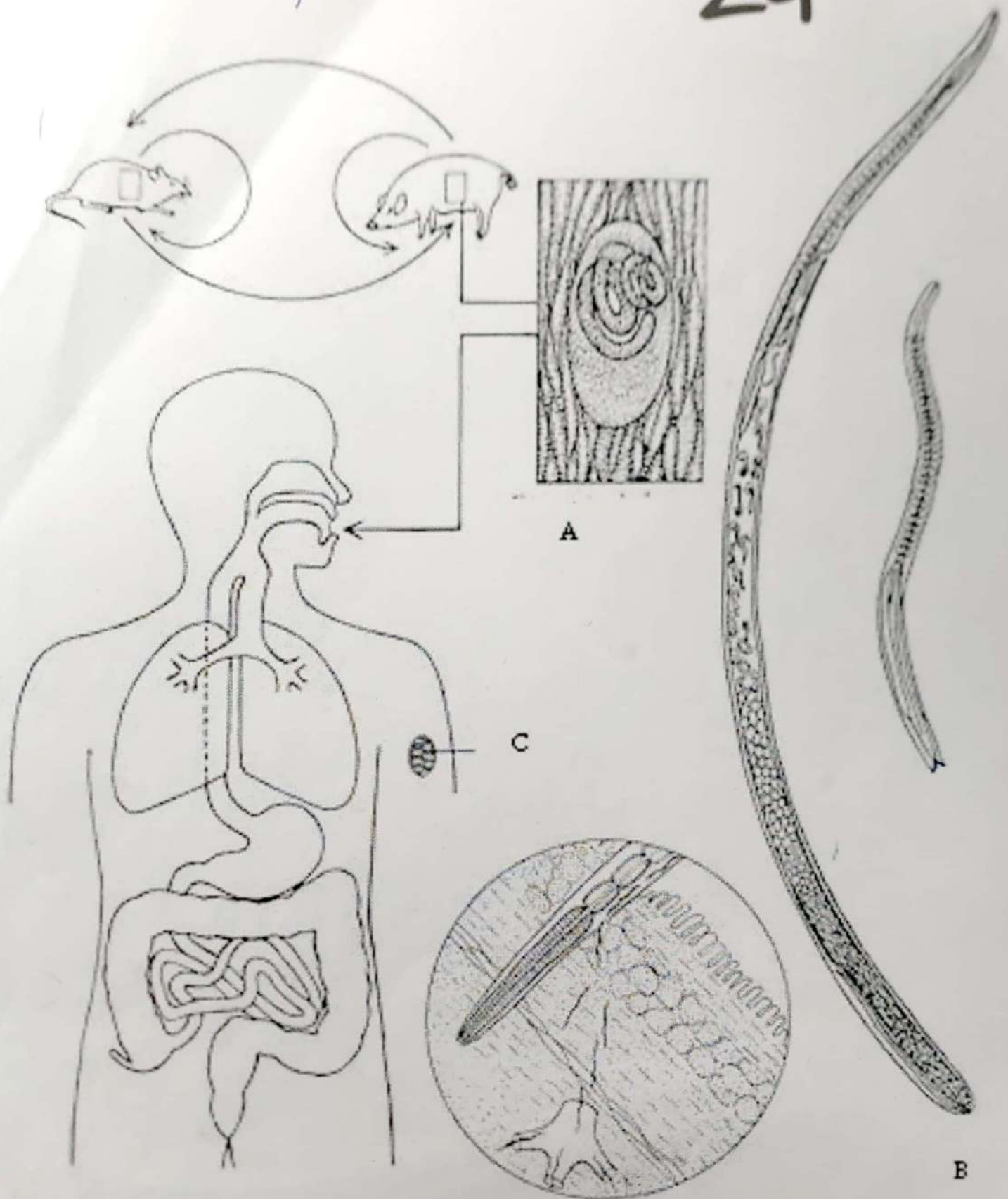


FIGURE 2. Arrow-shaped zone of enhanced hemolysis where enzymes from *S. aureus* (vertically streaked down the center of the sheep blood agar slant) and GBBS (streaked horizontally to direct touch the streptococcal inoculum) synergistically lyse red blood cell membranes.



CAMP -
Test





Coagulase test.

The principle:

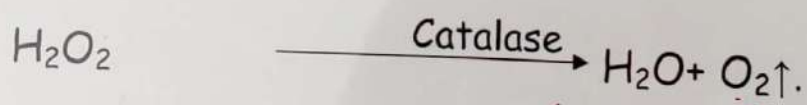
The coagulase test is used to differentiate Staphylococcus aureus from coagulase-negative staphylococci. The test uses rabbit plasma that has been inoculated with a staphylococcal colony. The tube is then incubated at 37 degrees Celsius for 1-1/2 hours.

- If *positive* (i.e., the suspect colony is *S. aureus*), the serum will coagulate, resulting in a clot
- If *negative*, the plasma remains liquid. The negative result may be *S. epidermidis* but only a more detailed identification test can confirm this



Catalase test.

The principle: Some bacteria produce the enzyme catalase which breaks down toxic hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) into water (H_2O) and oxygen (O_2).



PROBIONO Bacterium acne.

Gram +ve COCCO bacilli:



Life cycle of *T. spiralis*

i = Infective Stage
d = Diagnostic Stage



<http://www.dpd.cdc.gov/dpdx>

