FACILITATOR GUIDE

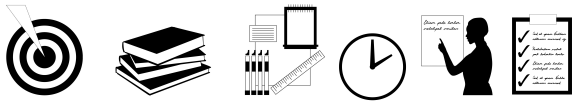
LJ CULTURE TECHNIQUE

IDENTIFICATION METHODS

Module: 10

Acknowledgements
This Module was prepared by Kabugo Joel.

Part 6.0: Identification methods



OBJECTIVE: To understand the different identification methods, their principle and procedure of performing them

MATERIALS:

1. Handouts,
2. Slides
3. Computer
4. Over head projector
5. Flip chart
6. Markers and pens
7. Note books

TIMELINE: 45 Minutes

METHODOLOGY:

1. Lecture
2. Group exercise

ADVANCE PREPARATION:

1. Printing notes,
2. Familiarize oneself with the slides and the WHO guidelines regarding sample processing

FACILITATORS STEP-BY STEP INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Welcome and Introduction
2. Present module outline and the proceeding power points
3. At slide number 17; split the class in at groups (group size ranges from 3-5 participants) for the group exercise for not more than 5 minutes.
4. Continue with the presentation
5. Recap presentation using the assessment questions.
6. Ask if there is any question.

FACILITATORS NOTES

1. Discussion questions; what are the different MTB identification methods.
2. Note the merits and demerits of the different identification
3. Take critical understanding of all the necessary reagents and equipment used

SLIDE OF POWERPOINT PRESENTATION

SITUATION ANALYSIS/ EXERCISES

Break class into groups of 3-5 people

1) M. tuberculosis can be identified only by the morphology of the colonies.
2) Expired reagents affect the results of identification tests.
3) The immunochromatographic test allows fast identification of TB complex from positive cultures.

ASSESSMENT REVIEW

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of phenotypic and genotypic identification?
2. Why should a complete set of standards be used for comparison during each nitrate reduction test?
3. If all mycobacteria have the catalase enzyme, why is this test useful in species identification?
4. List the culture tests for Mycobacteria species identification.
5. What are the main characteristics that allow identification of M. tuberculosis?

REFERENCES

- GLI TB training package (http://www.stoptb.org/wg/gli/trainingpackages.asp)