

0060217 Antimicrobial Susceptibility, AFB/Mycobacteria

MA AFB

Performed: Mon-Sun
 Reported: Varies

Reference Interval:

Available Separately	Test Name	Methodology	Reference Interval/Drugs Tested	CPT Code
0060347	Antimicrobial Susceptibility - AFB/ <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> Primary Panel	MGIT960	<p>The interpretation provided is based on results for the following drugs at the stated concentrations:</p> <p>Drugs tested: Ethambutol: 5.0 µg/mL; Isoniazid: 0.1 µg/mL (0.4 µg/mL if resistant to 0.1 µg/mL); Pyrazinamide: 100 µg/mL; Rifampin: 1.0 µg/mL.</p> <p>This procedure screens isolates of <i>M. tuberculosis</i> complex for drug resistance. The procedure does not use serial dilutions to provide quantitative MIC values. Single critical concentrations for each antimycobacterial agent used have been defined by the United States Public Health Service.</p>	87188 x4
	Antimicrobial Susceptibility - AFB/ <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> Secondary Panel	Agar proportion and Broth dilution	<p>Effective February 21, 2012</p> <p>Note: If <i>M. tuberculosis</i> isolate is resistant to rifampin or any two primary drugs, a secondary panel will be performed as a send-out test. The interpretation provided is based on testing for the following drugs at the stated concentrations:</p> <p>Drugs tested: Amikacin: 6 µg/mL; capreomycin: 10 µg/mL; cycloserine: 60 µg/mL; ethionamide: 10 µg/mL; kanamycin: 6 µg/mL; PAS: 8 µg/mL; streptomycin at a low level (2.0 µg/mL) and a high level (4.0 µg/mL). Levofloxacin and moxifloxacin are tested at 2, 4 and 8 µg/mL</p>	87190 x6, 87188 x3
	Antimicrobial Susceptibility - AFB/ <i>Mycobacteria</i>	Broth Microdilution	See organism-specific panels below.	87186
	<i>Mycobacterium avium-intracellulae</i> Complex	Broth Microdilution	<p>Effective April 1, 2022</p> <p>Drugs tested: Amikacin, clarithromycin, linezolid, moxifloxacin,</p> <p>Clarithromycin results predict azithromycin. Because MIC results do not predict clinical response and may be misleading, rifampin, rifabutin, and ethambutol MICs are not tested.</p>	87186

HOTLINE: Effective August 15, 2022

	Rapid Growing <i>Mycobacteria</i>	Broth Microdilution	<p>Effective April 1, 2022</p> <p>Drugs tested: Amikacin, cefoxitin, ciprofloxacin, clarithromycin, doxycycline, imipenem, linezolid, moxifloxacin, tigecycline, tobramycin (<i>M. chelonae</i> only), and trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (TMP/SXT). Extended 14-day incubation is performed on isolates initially susceptible to clarithromycin to detect Erm(41)-dependent inducible macrolide resistance except <i>Mycobacterium</i> species with a nonfunctional Erm(41) gene</p>	87186
	Other Slowly-Growing Non-tuberculosis <i>Mycobacteria</i> (NTM)	Broth Microdilution	<p>Effective April 1, 2022</p> <p>Drugs tested: Amikacin, ciprofloxacin, clarithromycin, doxycycline, linezolid, moxifloxacin, rifabutin, rifampin, streptomycin and trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (TMP/SXT). Selective reporting by organism.</p> <p>CLSI recommends that isolates of <i>M. kansasii</i> be tested against rifampin and clarithromycin only. Rifampin-susceptible isolates are also susceptible to rifabutin. If the isolate is rifampin-resistant, the following secondary drugs will also be reported: Amikacin, ciprofloxacin, linezolid, moxifloxacin, rifabutin, streptomycin and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.</p> <p><i>M. marinum</i> isolates are tested against amikacin, ciprofloxacin, clarithromycin, doxycycline, moxifloxacin, rifabutin, rifampin, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.</p> <p>Slow-growing NTM other than <i>M. kansasii</i> and <i>M. marinum</i> are tested against amikacin, ciprofloxacin, clarithromycin, linezolid, moxifloxacin, rifabutin, rifampin, streptomycin, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.</p>	87186