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NORTHWEST TERRITORIES		Distribution:	
		Microbiology Test Manual	
Services Autionity	Effective:		
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PURPOSE: The motility test is used to detect the presence of flagella by bacteria

microscopically.

SAMPLE INFORMATION:

Туре	Few, fresh well isolated colonies
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REAGENTS and/or MEDIA:

• Thioglycollate broth (THIO)

SUPPLIES:

- Disposable loops
- Wooden sticks
- Sterile pipettes
- Glass microscope slides
- Cover slips
- Sterile saline

SPECIAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS:

Containment Level 2 facilities, equipment, and operational practices for work involving infectious or potentially infectious materials or cultures.

- Lab gown must be worn when performing activities with potential pathogens.
- Gloves must be worn when direct skin contact with infected materials is unavoidable.
- Eye protection must be used where there is a known or potential risk of exposure to splashes.
- All procedures that may produce aerosols, or involve high concentrations or large volumes should be conducted in a biological safety cabinet (BSC).
- The use of needles, syringes, and other sharp objects should be strictly limited.

All patient specimens are assumed to be potentially infectious. Universal precautions must be followed. Since viable micro-organisms are used, all cultures must be handled with appropriate precautions. All equipment in contact with cultures should be decontaminated by appropriate methods.

QUALITY CONTROL:

- Quality control performed as tested:
 - > Positive: Escherichia coli ATCC 25922
 - > Negative: Klebsiella pneumoniae ATCC 700603
- A TQC order is automatically generated when test is ordered to record the QC results.

PROCEDURE INSTRUCTIONS:

Step	Action					
Performing the motility test						
1	Use fresh growth from an agar plate and suspend isolated colonies into the					
	Thioglycollate broth. Use a light inoculum (not visibly turbid)					
	NOTE: It is acceptable to suspend the organism in a small amount of saline for an					
	initial wet mount, but follow with incubation of Thioglycollate broth if the result is					
	negative.					
2	Incubate the Thioglycollate broth as follows:					
	• Listeria and Enterococcus spp. for 2 to 4 hours at room temperature.					
	Non-fermenting, Gram-negative rods for 24 hours at room temperature.					
	• Other organisms, including <i>Bacillus</i> spp. for 2 to 24 hours at 35°C.					
3	While wearing gloves, place a small drop of the broth on the center of a microscope					
	slide. Add a coverslip and allow the organism to "settle" for a minute.					
4	Move the condenser out of the path of illumination and observe under high power					
	magnification (40X).					

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS:

IF	THEN	
Directional and purposeful motility	Motility Test = Positive	
No directional movement observed	Motility Test = Negative	

PROCEDURE NOTES:

- Bacillus spp. should be motile. Lack of motility could indicate Bacillus anthracis.
- Enterococcus casseliflavus and Enterococcus gallinarum are motile.
- Listeria organisms are motile at room temperature but not at 35°C, with tumbling motility.
- Yersinia enterocolitica is motile at room temperature but not at 35°C.
- Campylobacter spp. will display darting motility.

LIMITATIONS/PRECAUTIONS:

- 1. *Bacillus* spp. is best tested directly from a fresh plate. If a fresh plate is not available, inoculate a plate and incubate for 4 hours and then perform wet mount.
- 2. Excessive heat on microscope can affect the results.

REFERENCES:

• Clinical Microbiology Procedures Handbook, 4th edition, ASM Press, 2016

REVISION HISTORY:

REVISION	DATE	Description of Change	REQUESTED BY
1.0	5 APR 19	Initial Release	L. Steven