PROGRAM Standard Operating Procedure – Laboratory Services			
Title: MIC31800 – Urine Culture	Policy Number:		
Program Name: Laboratory Services			
Applicable Domain: Lab, DI and Pharmacy Services			
Additional Domain(s): NA			
Effective Date: Next Review Date:			
Issuing Authority: Director, Laboratory and Diagnostic Imaging Services	Date Approved:		
Accreditation Canada Applicable Standard: NA			

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GUIDING PRINCIPLE:

Urine is normally a sterile body fluid. A urinary tract infection is defined by the presence of bacteria in the urinary tract. Significance of growth is dependent upon the number of colony forming units (CFU) present per liter of urine. However, urine is easily contaminated with bacteria from the perineum, urethra, or vagina.

PURPOSE/RATIONALE:

This standard operating procedure describes how to determine the significance of growth in urine specimens.

SCOPE/APPLICABILITY:

This standard operating procedure applies to Medical Laboratory Technologists (MLTs) processing specimens for urine culture.

SAMPLE INFORMATION:

	Urine			
Туре	Fresh urine collected in sterile container			
	Fresh urine collected in urine transport tube			
		 Midstream urine (MSU) 		
	Voided urine	 Neonatal bagged urine 		
	(non-sterile)	 Indwelling catheter (Foley) urine 		
	Ileal conduit urine			
Source	e Straight, intermittent or			
	Aseptically	"in and out" catheter		
	collected urine	 Nephrostomy urine 		
	(sterile)	Cystoscopy urine		
		 Suprapubic bladder aspirate 		

Stability	 Fresh urine in sterile container is acceptable for 24 hours and refrigeration is necessary Fresh urine in urine transport container received in the laboratory greater than 72 hours from collection: ▷ Add specimen quality comment: "Delayed transport may adversely affect pathogen recovery"
Storage	 In sterile container-refrigerated
Requirements	In urine transport tube-room temperature or refrigerated
Criteria for rejection	 Urine in sterile container (orange top) >24 hours old Unlabeled/mislabeled specimen Specimen container label does not match patient identification on requisition Duplicate specimens obtained with same collection method within 24 hours Leaking specimens Improperly collected, labeled, transported, or handled aseptically collected specimens should be processed. Waver of responsibility form SCM40110 needs to be filled out by the responsible nurse

REAGENTS and/or MEDIA:

- Uri*Select* 4 agar (URI)
- Identification reagents: catalase, oxidase, spot indole, etc.

SUPPLIES:

- 1 µL loops
- Wooden sticks
- Glass test tubes

- Sterile pipettes
- Filter paper
 - Glass microscope slides

EQUIPMENT:

- Biosafety cabinet
- 35° ambient air incubator
- VITEK 2 and supplies

SPECIAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS:

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

- Ensure that appropriate hand hygiene practices be used
- 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 when there is a known or potential risk of exposure of 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. Routine Practices 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:

- Refer to MIC60040-Culture Media Quality Control procedure
- Refer to Test Manual for reagent quality control procedures

PROCEDURE INSTRUCTIONS:

Step	Action			
Proce	essing specimens for urine culture			
1	Hold a 1 μ L loop vertically and immersmixed urine specimen.	e just below the surface of a well-		
2	Deliver a loopful of urine onto the Uri <i>Select</i> 4 agar and make a straight line down the center.			
3	Streak the urine by making a series of inoculum:	passes at 90° angles through the		
	IF	THEN		
4	 <u>Voided urines (non-sterile):</u> Midstream urine (MSU) Neonatal bagged urine Indwelling catheter (Foley) urine Ileal conduit urine 	• Incubate plate for 18-24 hours at 35° in the O_2 incubator		
	 <u>Aseptically collected urines (sterile):</u> Straight, intermittent or "in and out" catheter Nephrostomy urine Cystoscopy urine Suprapubic bladder aspirate 	 Incubate plate for 48 hours at 35° in the O₂ incubator 		

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS:

- Using a 1 μ L loop, 1 colony equals 1 X 10⁶ CFU/L
- Determine the colony count and extent of the work-up required for each morphotype on the plate
- Record all observations in the LIS

List of Uropathogens and Non-Uropathogens:

	Uropathogens	Potential Uropathogens			
• • •	Enterobacteriaceae <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> Other GNB <i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	• Coagulase negative <i>Staphylococcus</i> (Not <i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</i>)			
• • • •	Streptococcus pyogenes Streptococcus agalactiae Aerococcus urinae* Corynebacterium urealyticum Staphylococcus aureus Staphylococcus saprophyticus: (Females, aged 13-55yrs ONLY) Yeast spp.	 NOTE: Only considered significant if: ✓ The patient is symptomatic (indicated in clinical history) AND ✓ The organism is pure 			
	Non-uropathogens				
• • •	<i>Lactobacillus</i> spp. Diptheroids:(not <i>C. urealyticum</i>) Viridans <i>Streptococci</i>	<i>Bacillus</i> spp.<i>Neisseria</i> spp.			

* Considered a uropathogen only if colony count is 10 times greater than that of all other microbiota

REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS: Non-sterile urine

No. of colonias	1 isolate	2 isolates	3 or more isolates
Colony count	(uropathogen or	(uropathogens or	(uropathogens or
	non-uropathogen)	non-uropathogens)	non-uropathogens)
≤10 colonies	Report:	Report:	Report:
	"No Significant	"No Significant	"No Significant
≤10 X 10 ⁶ CFU/L	Growth"	Growth"	Growth"

No. of colonies Colony count	1 uropathogen	2 uropathogens	3 or more uropathogens
11-99 colonies	ID and susceptibility	ID and susceptibility on both	Report: "}CON1" Mixed
≥100 colonies ≥100 X 10 ⁶ CFU/L	ID and susceptibility	ID and susceptibility on both	Report: "} CON1" Mixed

No. of colonies Colony count	1 uropathogen and ≥1 isolates ≤10 (uropathogen or non-pathogen)	2 uropathogens and ≥1 isolates ≤10 (uropathogen or non-pathogen)	≥3 uropathogens and ≥1 isolates ≤10 (uropathogen or non-pathogen)
Uropathogens: >10	ID and susceptibility on uropathogen	ID and susceptibility on uropathogens	Report: " } CON1" Mixed"
Other isolates ≤ 10	Ignore isolate(s) ≤ 10	Ignore isolate(s) ≤ 10	

NOTE: Perform susceptibility testing as per ASTM

REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS: Sterile urine

Colony Count	Any number of morphotypes
Any growth (regardless of number of colony types or count of colonies)	Perform ID and susceptibility testing
No growth after 48 hours incubation	Report: " }NG2D"

LIMITATIONS:

- 1. A mixed culture in an uncomplicated outpatient population likely indicates contamination.
- 2. For uncomplicated UTI, culture is usually not indicated.
- 3. False-negative results may be due to interfering substances, diluted urine, low urine pH and subjective interpretation of the criteria for further workup of the culture.

CROSS-REFERENCES:

• MIC60040 Culture Media Quality Control

REFERENCES:

- 1. Leber, A. (2016). *Clinical microbiology procedures handbook.* (4thed.) Washington, D.C.: ASM Press
- Jorgensen J.H., Pfaller M.A., Carroll K.C., Funke G., Landry M.L., Richter S.S., Warnock D.W. (2015). *Manual of Clinical Microbiology*, 11th edition. Washington, D.C: ASM Press
- 3. BioRad Laboratories. (November 2013). *UriSelect 4* package insert

APPROVAL:

Date

REVISION HISTORY:

REVISION	DATE	Description of Change	REQUESTED BY
1.0	23 Dec 16	Initial Release	L. Steven
2.0	30 Nov 18	Updated to include new VITEK 2 instrument	L. Steven
3.0	25 Sep 19	Updated to include new UriSelect chromogenic media	L. Steven
4.0	31 Dec 21	Procedure reviewed and added to NTHSSA policy template	L. Steven