

## Vibrio at a glance:

- Comma shaped gram negative rodsHalophilic
- Oxidase positive
- Slightly more fastidious than other gastrointestinal pathogens
- Primary reservoir is marine environments
- Usually Implicated in gastrointestinal disease and soft tissue infections, and rarely causes systemic infection like sepsis or meningitis

**Common species** encountered in the routine Microbiology Lab: • V. cholerae • V. parahaemolyticus • V. vulnificans • V. alginolyticus • V. fluvialis

### TCBS Agar

(Thiosulfate-Citrate-Bile-Sucrose Agar) is a selective differential medium for isolating and cultivating Vibrio cholerae and other Vibrio species from clinical specimens and other materials. Uninoculated it has a bluish-green hue.



## Para-Pak C&S Media

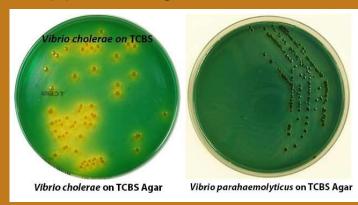
Para-Pak C&S uses a modification of Cary-Blair, which utilizes an isotonic non-nutritive, buffered solution to insure survival of bacterial pathogens and prevent overgrowth by commensal organisms. The medium is formulated to assure optimum recovery of Salmonella, Shigella, Campylobacter, Vibrio, and Yersinia for 96 hours.



# TCBS is both selective and differential

High salt salt content inhibits growth of most gastrointestinal microbiota, and enriches growth of Vibrios.

Sucrose-fermenting vibrios such as V. cholerae, V. alginolyticus, and V. fluvialis appear as medium-sized, smooth, opaque, yellow colonies. Most other clinically important vibrios including V. parahaemolyticus, do not ferment sucrose and appear as green colonies



### Means of identification in our lab

MALDI-TOF V. cholerae V. parahaemolyticus V. vulnificus

V. alginolyticus V. cholerae V. fluvialis V. metschnikovii V. mimicus V. parahaemolyticus V. vulnificus

VITEK

#### THE END

