

Minimum inhibitory concentration

The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) is the smallest concentration of antimicrobial substances, which inhibits visible growth of microorganism. An increase / inhibition readout can only be carried out when it occurs in a control well (hole with inoculated broth without the addition of an antimicrobial substance) to turbidity, ie the observable growth of bacteria. Template:Dobrý příklad

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A		X					X					X
B	X							X			X	
C				X								
D					X	X				X		
E												
F			X									
G												
H												
	PEN	GXA	AMP	AMS	CMP	CCT	ERY	CIN	BOX	GEN	TEL	UN
(mg/l)	8	16	0.2	8	1	1	16	8	-	2	8	16

Method

1. The strain is inoculated into the wells of the microtiter plates with the medium, where the added concentration increases in a row of antibiotic;
2. We incubate until checking (usually overnight) increases
3. We observe turbidity or sediment - from the first hole, where growth is already suppressed and the medium remained clean, reading the MIC.

Links

Related articles

- Antibiotics
- Incubation time
- Minimal bactericidal concentration
- E-test
- Disc diffusion test