Introduction

The aim of this study was to evaluate the performance of the three transport systems listed in Table 1 (BactiSwab®, CultureSwab™ Plus, and CultureSwab Plus Elution Swab (ESwab)) for the viability of 10 clinically relevant fastidious organisms. J. Clin. Microbiol. 39:377-380.

The recovery rate of seeded organisms was better when seeded directly in the BactiSwab®. The ESwab system had the highest recovery rate of 70% compared to the BactiSwab® with a recovery rate of 10% and the CultureSwab™ Plus with a recovery rate of 5%.

The study determined that at least two needles would be acceptable for use in the clinical microbiology laboratory. But, the ability to include multiple needles in a single collection system is desirable because the three systems have not been previously reported.

Results

- The study showed that the three transport systems were comparable in terms of recovery rate and organism viability.
- ESwab had the highest recovery rate compared to the other two systems.
- The study also evaluated the performance of the three transport systems at different temperatures and time points.

Discussion

- The study demonstrated that the three transport systems were comparable in terms of recovery rate and organism viability.
- The ESwab system had the highest recovery rate compared to the other two systems.
- The study concluded that the three transport systems were comparable in terms of recovery rate and organism viability.

References

- Pasteurella multocida was not viable at 24 h or 48 h with either the BactiSwab® or ESwab systems, and the recovery rate was lower for culture swabs. Pasteurella multocida was also not viable at 24 h or 48 h with the CultureSwab™ Plus system. Pasteurella multocida was not viable at 24 h or 48 h with the CultureSwab™ Plus system.

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