A fast, practical and reproducible procedure for the standardization of the cell density of an Aspergillus suspension

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INTRODUCTION

Recent outbreaks of infection caused by Aspergillus, particularly by Aspergillus fumigatus among neutropenic and critical care patients (Fridkin & Jarvis, 1996), led the scientific community to perform comprehensive research on this topic, and particularly on antifungal susceptibility testing (Espinel-Ingroff et al., 1995, 2001; Espinel-Ingroff, 2001a, b). In an attempt to enhance inter- and intra-laboratorial reproducibility, the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards published the Document M38-A (NCCLS, 2002), which standardizes susceptibility testing for several fungal species, including members of the genus Aspergillus.

Inoculum concentration may significantly affect the determination of MIC and minimal fungicidal concentration values for filamentous fungi (Gehrt et al., 1995; Manavathu et al., 1999), as well as germination studies of Aspergillus sp. (Manavathu et al., 1999; Araujo & Rodrigues, 2004). Accordingly, both the NCCLS and the European Committee for Antifungal Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST-AFST) recommend that inoculum standardization should be based on determination of cell density by spectrometry (Espinel-Ingroff & Kerkering, 1991; NCCLS, 2002; Rodriguez-Tudela et al., 2001). Nevertheless, colour, shape and size of spores are morphological characteristics that can affect spectrometric readings of optical density (Petrikkou et al., 2001).

Taking into account the variance of spectrometric readings taken from different species of Aspergillus, Petrikkou et al. (2001) suggested that spectrometry might be used for inoculum standardization, provided that each species was standardized separately, resulting in a time-consuming methodology that makes cell-counting with a haemocytometer a better alternative.

The objective of the present work was to develop and standardize a fast and reliable procedure, based on photometric readings, for the standardization of an Aspergillus inoculum, as an alternative to the classical, haemocytometer-based counting method and devoid of the drawback of observer dependency.

METHODS

Organisms and growth conditions. Clinical isolates of A. fumigatus (39 strains), Aspergillus flavus (20 strains) and Aspergillus niger (15 strains), belonging to the collection of the Department of Microbiology of Porto Faculty of Medicine, were used. Organisms were cultivated in Sabouraud agar slants (Difco) at room temperature (20 °C) for 5 or 11 days. Spores were harvested by flooding the agar surface with PBS (Sigma) and then filtered and suspended in PBS with 0.01 % Tween 80 (Difco), in serial concentrations. Spore suspensions were stored at 4 °C for up to 5 days.

Cell-counting. Spore concentration of different spore suspensions was evaluated by using a Neubauer’s chamber (haemocytometer), according to the classical procedure.

Optical readings. Spore suspensions were submitted to spectrometric readings with a Shimadzu UV-160A spectrometer and to photometric readings with a Densimat photometer (bioMérieux). The suspensions were vortexed before reading. Spectrometric readings were taken at 550 and 620 nm; photometric readings were taken at 550 nm (as established by the manufacturer). All determinations were performed in triplicate and each value was entered individually for data analysis.

Statistical analysis. The program SPSS 11.5 was used for data
elaboration and analysis. The Wilcoxon signed-rank test (Bradford Hill, 1991) and Student’s t-test for paired samples were used for statistical analysis. Data were compared at a significance level of 0.05.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

No significant difference was noted when comparing spectrometric readings at 550 and 620 nm, for all tested strains of *A. fumigatus* (Fig. 1). Similar results were found with the other two *Aspergillus* species (data not shown). A correlation between spectrometric readings and cell-counting with a haemocytometer was established for each of the three tested species of *Aspergillus* (Fig. 2). Within each species, no significant differences were noticed.

A correlation between spectrometric readings (Shimadzu) and the MacFarland density scale, evaluated by the Densimat, is shown in Fig. 3.

A correlation between the MacFarland density scale and cell-counting was established for each of the different species of *Aspergillus* tested (Fig. 4). By using the correlation found with each of the three species tested, it was possible to define the upper and lower limits of evaluation of the concentration of a spore suspension with the Densimat, as shown in Table 1.

No significant difference was found between suspensions of spores that were 5 or 11 days old with either spectrometric or photometric readings (data not shown).

It is a general consensus that antifungal susceptibility testing of moulds represents an area of clinical interest. With resistance demonstrated in *A. fumigatus* (Denning et al., 1997; Mosquera & Denning, 2002), reproducible and standardized susceptibility methods are urgently needed in order to obtain meaningful data, particularly from a clinical perspective. Inoculum standardization represents one of the main pitfalls in antifungal susceptibility testing.

Previous reports emphasized that spectrometry could be used for evaluation of the cell density of an *Aspergillus* suspension in cases where each species had been standardized separately (Petrikkou et al., 2001), a fact that was confirmed by our results. Good correlation coefficients were found between Densimat and spectrometric readings, particularly in the cases of *A. fumigatus* and *A. flavus*.

Furthermore, by defining a correlation between cell-counting and the MacFarland scale by using the Densimat for all tested species of *Aspergillus*, a significant improvement was achieved from a technical perspective. Spectrometry involves the use of a very expensive and sturdy apparatus, which is unavailable in most clinical laboratories. Preparation of a large number of spore suspensions, e.g. for susceptibility testing, as will surely be needed in the near future (according to the most recent epidemiological findings of a steady increase of invasive fungal infections), makes cell-counting — also a much too time-consuming and observer-dependent procedure — an impractical method for clinical laboratories.

Densimat can replace, with considerable advantage, both spectrometric determination and cell-counting in the preparation of a spore suspension with a precise inoculum size,
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Fig. 3. Correspondence between spectrometric readings at 550 nm and Densimat readings: (a) A. fumigatus (39 strains); (b) A. flavus (20 strains); (c) A. niger (15 strains).

Fig. 4. Correspondence between Densimat readings and spore-counting: (a) A. fumigatus (39 strains); (b) A. flavus (20 strains); (c) A. niger (15 strains).

Table 1. Limits of evaluation of the cell concentration (cells ml⁻¹) of an Aspergillus spore suspension, by photometric readings with a Densimat photometer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Lower limit</th>
<th>Upper limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. fumigatus</td>
<td>3 × 10⁶</td>
<td>6 × 10⁷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. flavus</td>
<td>1 × 10⁶</td>
<td>3 × 10⁷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. niger</td>
<td>1 × 10⁶</td>
<td>3 × 10⁷</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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REFERENCES


