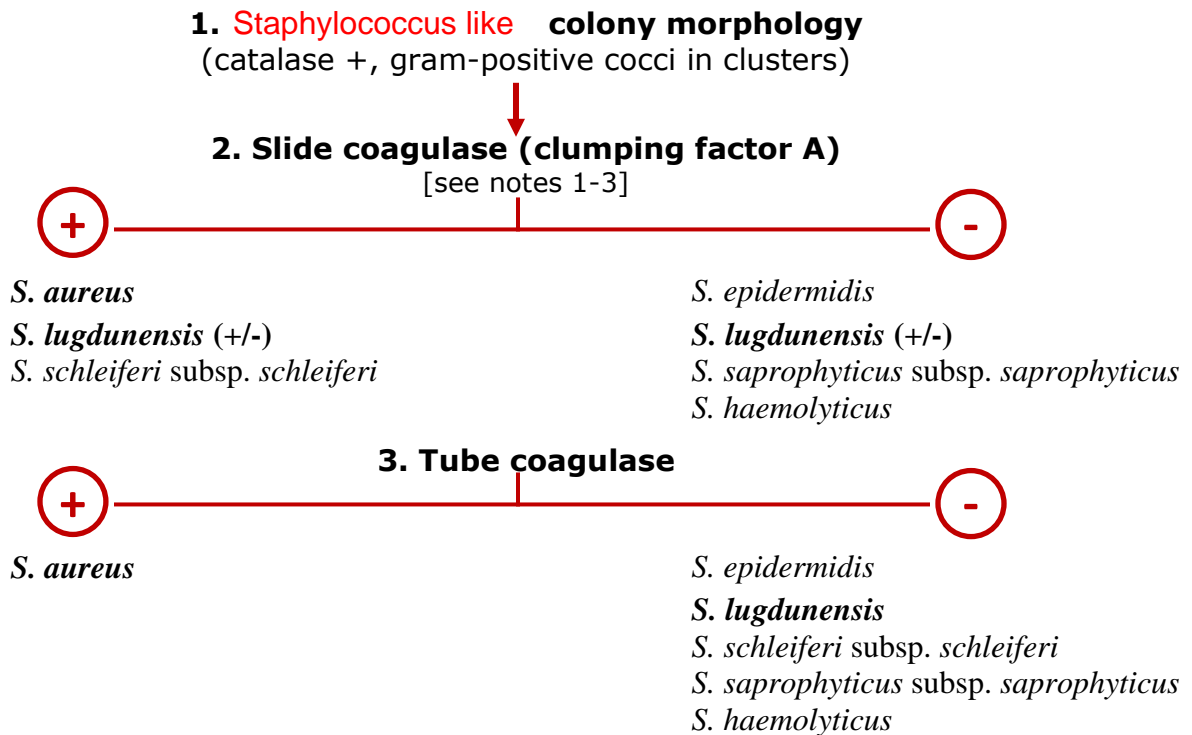


Staphylococcus aureus vs. Staphylococcus lugdunensis

Flow Chart for the differentiation



ADDITIONAL TESTS TO CONFIRM IDENTIFICATION

Test		Species	
DNase	+	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>S. schleiferi</i> subsp. <i>schleiferi</i>
	-	<i>S. lugdunensis</i>	<i>S. haemolyticus</i> <i>S. saprophyticus</i> subsp. <i>saprophyticus</i> <i>S. epidermidis</i>
PYR	-	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>S. epidermidis</i> <i>S. saprophyticus</i> subsp. <i>saprophyticus</i>
	+	<i>S. lugdunensis</i>	<i>S. schleiferi</i> subsp. <i>schleiferi</i> <i>S. haemolyticus</i>

Notes

1. False-positive slide tests may occur if the test is read after 10 seconds.
2. Autoagglutination and false-positive slide tests may occur on colonies picked from media containing high salt concentrations (e.g., mannitol salt agar).
3. Commercial latex agglutination tests are less reliable for the identification of *S. lugdunensis*; some *S. saprophyticus*, *S. sciuri* and *Micrococcus* species may yield positive latex agglutination results.

Reference

Becker K; Skov R; Von Eiff C. *Staphylococcus, Micrococcus, and Other Catalase-Positive Cocci in Clinical Microbiology Manual 2015*, 1, 354, ASM, Washington, DC., 11th ed.

5. Commercial identification kits and automated instruments may not always identify *S. lugdunensis* correctly.