QUANTITATIVE MINTON TEST

0.85% salt solution is used as a diluent.

The dilutions are prepared as follows: In the second row of a rack set up 9 test tubes (100 x 11½ mm. O.D.), leaving the first space of the row empty. Pipette 1.5 ml. of 0.85% salt solution into the first tube, 1 ml. into tubes 2, 3, and 4, 0.5 ml. into tubes 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1 ml. into tube 9. To tube 1 add 1 ml. of the patient's serum. Mix and transfer 1 ml. to tube 2. Continue this procedure through tube 9. This results in the following dilutions: 1:2.5, 1:5, 1:10, 1:20, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50, 1:60, 1:120.

Set up six tubes in the first row of the rack, using spaces 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10. Into the first tube pipette 0.5 ml. of the patient's serum. Then transfer 0.5 ml. of the first four and the last dilution prepared above into the corresponding tubes in the first row. As tubes 5, 6, 7, and 8 contain only 0.5 ml. each, they should be moved forward into the first row. Add 0.5 ml. of Minton indicator to each tube in the front row. Shake for 5 minutes and place in 37°C. water bath for 16 hours. Any degree of positivity is recorded as positive. The results are reported according to dilution. It is very similar to the method of reporting as recommended by Harris.*

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QUANTITATIVE KINTON TEST

Negative serum is used as a diluent. This may be pooled from the previous day's testing. However, if a considerable number of quantitative tests are to be done, it is desirable to use Seitz-filtered negative serum which has been merthiolated with a 1:500 solution of merthiolate at the rate of 5 ml. per 100 ml. of the pooled serum.

The dilutions are prepared as follows: In the second row of a rack set up 9 test tubes (100 x 11½ mm. O.D.), leaving the first space of the row empty. Pipette 1.5 ml. of negative serum into the first tube, 1 ml. into tubes 2, 3, and 4, 0.5 ml. into tubes 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1 ml. into tube 9. To tube 1 add 1 ml. of the patient's serum. Mix and transfer 1 ml. to tube 2. Continue this procedure through tube 9. This results in the following dilutions: 1:2.5, 1:5, 1:10, 1:20, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50, 1:60, 1:120.

Set up six tubes in the first row of the rack, using spaces 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10. Into the first tube pipette 0.5 ml. of the patient's serum. Then transfer 0.5 ml. of the first four and the last dilution prepared above into the corresponding tubes in the first row. As tubes 5, 6, 7, and 8 contain only 0.5 ml. each, they should be moved forward into the first row. Add 0.5 ml. of Kinton indicator to each tube in the front row. Shake for 5 minutes and place in 37°C. water bath for 16 hours. Any degree of positivity is recorded as positive. The results are reported according to dilution. It is very similar to the method of reporting as recommended by Harris.*

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