**Healthcare-associated Infections Lab b-roll Description**

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| :01 | The microbiologist is preparing a plate for a real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test while working under a biosafety hood. |
| 1:30 | The microbiologist uses a micropipette to transfer DNA from a sample to the 96 well plate. |
| 1:50 | The microbiologist changes pipette tips before transferring DNA from another sample into the 96 well plate. |
| 2:30 | The microbiologist seals the 96 well plate and transports the plate away from the biosafety hood. |
| 3:06 | The microbiologist brings the plate to the machine where she will run a test that looks for the presence of antibiotic resistance genes. |
| 3:28 | The microbiologist looks at a graph on a computer screen that shows whether or not resistance genes are present in the sample. |
| 4:13 | Two microbiologists move bacteria from the blood agar plate into a solution which will be used for genetic typing. |
| 5:50 | The microbiologist places gel plugs containing DNA onto a piece of equipment which will be used to perform pulsed field gel electrophoresis (PFGE). |
| 6:02 | Melted gelatin is cooled to a specific temperature. |
| 6:06 | The microbiologist pours the melted gelatin into the equipment which will be used to perform pulsed field gel electrophoresis (PFGE). |
| 6:35 | The microbiologist looks for the presence of multiple resistance genes. |
| 7:12 | The microbiologist uses a magnifier to look for bacteria growth in the presence of different amounts of antibiotics. |
| 7:37 | The microbiologist examines a modified Hodge test to look for the presence of a carbapenemase, which is an enzyme that breaks down carbapenem antibiotics. |
| 8:01 | The microbiologist makes a solution containing the resistant bacteria, which will be used to test which antibiotics may be effective against it. |
| 8:41 | The microbiologist uses a pipette to dilute the solution containing the resistant bacteria. |
| 9:15 | The microbiologist gently mixes the diluted solution. |
| 9:30 | The microbiologist pours the diluted solution into a tray to evenly distribute the bacteria into a plate containing several different antibiotics. |

**END**