IVD solutions through partnership

Mast Group

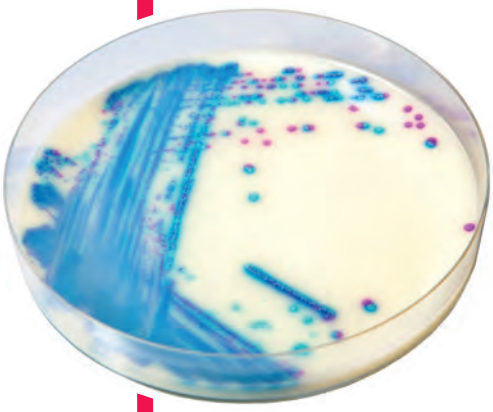
CHROMagar™ VRE

For detection of Van A / Van B VRE. *faecalis* & VRE. *faecium*

CHROMagar™

The Chromogenic Media Pioneer

CHROMagar™ VRE



For detection of Van A / Van B VRE. *faecalis* & VRE. *faecium*

Background

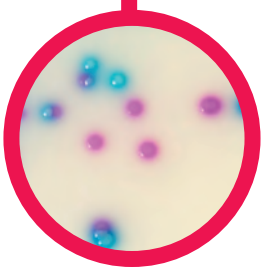
There are two types of vancomycin resistance in *Enterococci*. The first type is intrinsic resistance (mostly VanC type but also VanD, VanE, VanF etc) found in *E.gallinarum* and *E.casseliflavus / E.flavescens* and demonstrates a low-level resistance to vancomycin. The second type of vancomycin resistance in *Enterococci* is acquired resistance (VanA & VanB types), mostly seen in *E.faecium* and *E.faecalis*. Therefore, to avoid the spread of this resistance to more virulent pathogens (*S.aureus*, for instance) it is crucial to promptly detect the presence of any of these two species in the patient, and accurately differentiate them from other *Enterococci*.

"Knowledge of the type of resistance is critical for infection control purposes. VanA and VanB genes are transferable and can spread from organism to organism. In contrast, VanC genes are not transferable, have been associated less commonly with serious infections, and have not been associated with outbreaks" – from CDC guidelines

Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* (VRE) infections are especially aggressive and have been associated with mortality rates approaching 60% to 70%.

Plate Reading

- VRE.*faecalis* / VRE.*faecium* → pink to mauve
- *E.gallinarum* / *E.casseliflavus* → blue or inhibited
- other bacteria → inhibited



Medium Performance

1. **Simple, fast and reliable tool**
for the direct detection of VRE strains with transmissible resistance: this is a precious help in the implementation of the appropriate control measures to prevent the spread of VRE.

2. **Intense colony colours**
In CHROMagar™ VRE media, VRE.*faecalis* and VRE.*faecium* strains are easily distinguishable by the colony colour.

In the contrary, in the classical agar for the detection of VRE (Bile Esculine Agar supplemented with vancomycin): (I) there is no differenciation between *E.faecalis*/*E.faecium* and the other *Enterococci*; (II) it often leads to false positives of other esculine hydrolising bacteria (like *Lactococcus*, *Pediococcus*…); (III) the black "cloud" makes plate reading difficult as well as the choice of the proper colony for further confirmatory tests.

3. **Flexibility**
CHROMagar™ VRE is supplied with a more than 18 months shelf life. This allows for flexibility of use, whether in an epidemic situation with many patients to screen, or whether for random surveillance of cultures.

Medium Description

Powder Base	Total ..... 67.3 g/L Agar ..... 15.0 Peptones and yeast extract..... 20.0 Salts ..... 5.0 Chromogenic mix ..... 27.3 Storage at 15/30 °C - pH: 6.9 +/-0.2 Shelf Life ..... >18 months
+ **Supplement** (included in the pack)	Powder form..... 60.0 mg/L Storage at 2/8 °C Shelf Life ..... >18 months

Usual Samples	stools
Procedure	Direct Streaking. Incubation at 35-37 °C, 24 h. Aerobic conditions.
Scientific Publications on this product: available on www.CHROMagar.com Please read carefully the instructions for use (IFU document) available on www.CHROMagar.com	

IVD CE

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Ordering Information

Product	Order Code
CHROMagar™ VRE dry media, 5 liter	15VR952
CHROMagar™ VRE ready to use plates, 20 pcs.	201460