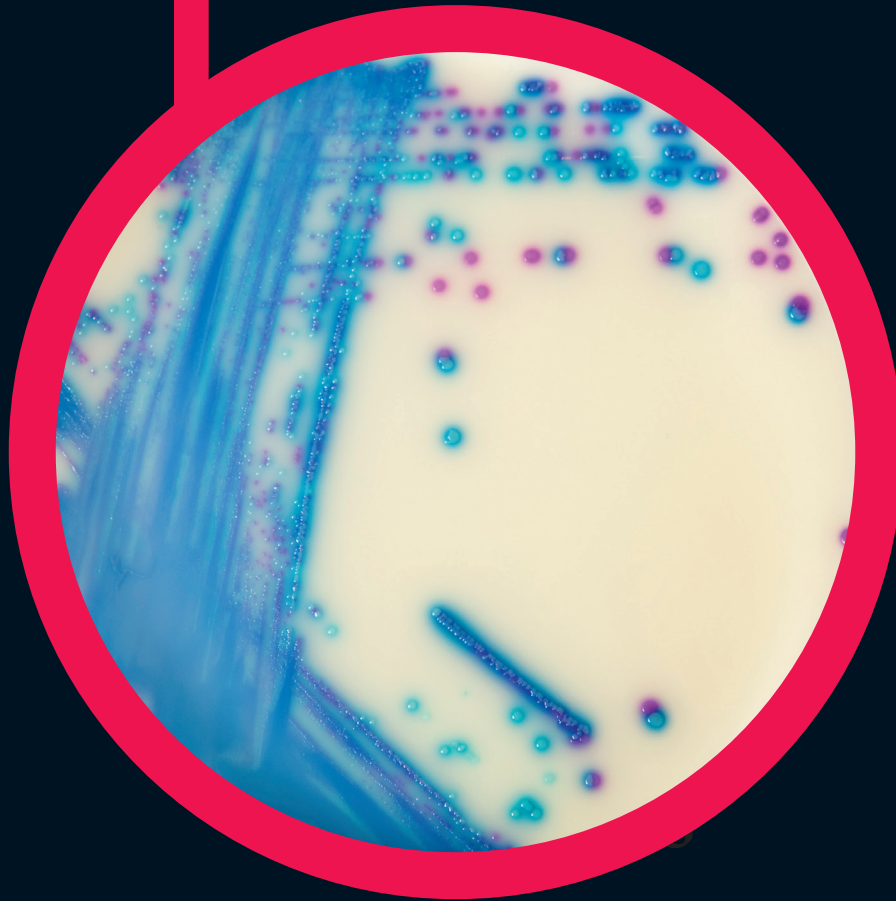


● Colorex™
VRE



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

Colorex™

Ready to use plates made with the original Colorex™ powder base

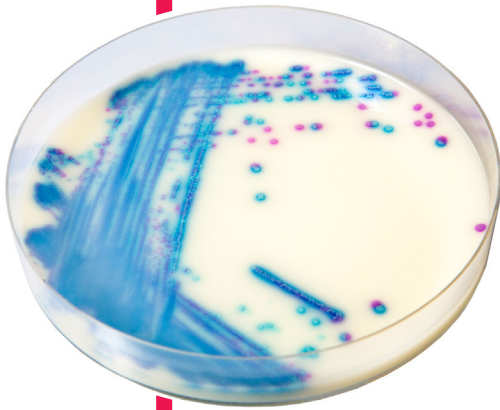
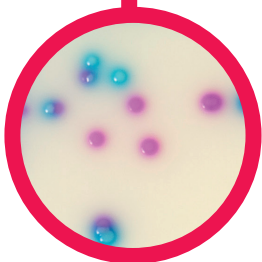


Plate Reading

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



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 Van C type but also Van D, Van E, Van F 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 (Van A & Van B types), mostly seen in *E. faecium* and *E. aecalis*. 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. Van A and Van B genes are transferable and can spread from organism to organism. In contrast, Van C 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 %.

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 Colorex™ 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 differentiation between *E. faecalis*/*E. faecium* and the other *Enterococci*; (II) it often leads to false positives of other esculine hydrolysing 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**
Colorex™ VRE is supplied with a shelf-life of about 2 years. 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 & Yeast extract	20.0
	Salts	5.0
	Chromogenic mix	27.3
	Storage at 15/30 °C - pH: 6.9 ± 0.2	
	Shelf Life	2 years
+		
Supplement (Included in the pack)	Powder form	60 mg/L
	Storage at 2/8 °C	Shelf Life
		2 years
Usual Samples	stools	
Procedure	Direct Streaking. Incubation at 37 °C, 24 h. Aerobic conditions.	

