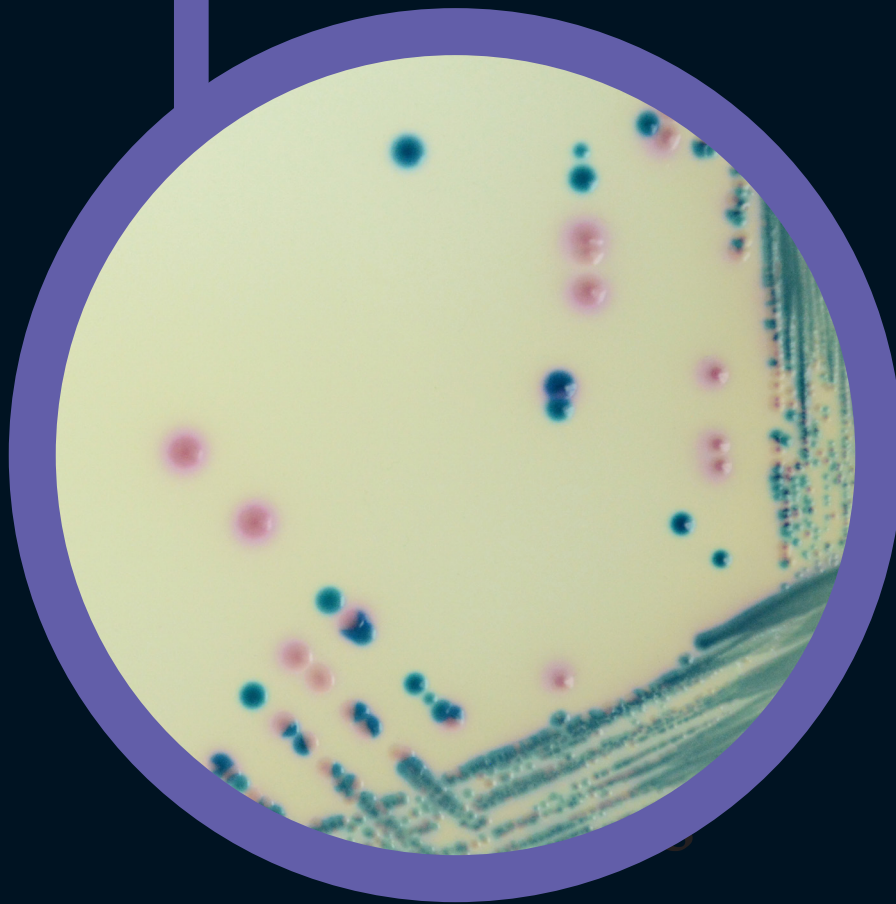


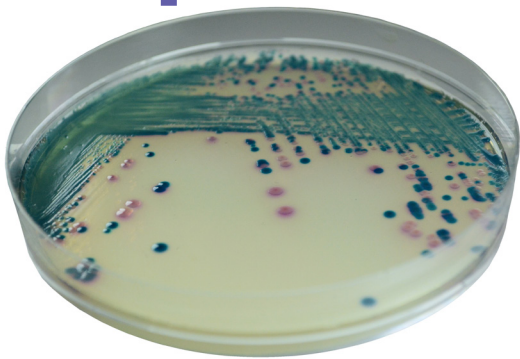
● Colorex™  
mSuperCARBA™




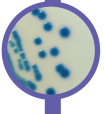


**For detection of gram-negative bacteria  
with a reduced susceptibility  
to most of the carbapenem agents**

**Colorex™**

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



### Plate Reading

-  • CPE *E. coli*  
→ dark pink to reddish
-  • CPE *Klebsiella*, *Enterobacter*, *Citrobacter*  
→ metallic blue
-  • CPE *Pseudomonas*  
→ translucent cream to blue
-  • CPE *Acinetobacter*  
→ cream, opaque
- Carba<sup>S</sup> strains  
→ inhibited

## For detection of gram-negative bacteria with a reduced susceptibility to most of the carbapenem agents

### Background

CDC: «Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) are usually resistant to all  $\beta$ -lactam agents as well as most other classes of antimicrobial agents. The treatment options for patients infected with CRE are very limited. Healthcare-associated outbreaks of CRE have been reported. Patients colonized with CRE are thought to be a source of transmission in the healthcare setting. Identifying patients who are colonized with CRE and placing these patients in isolation precautions may be an important step in preventing transmission».

CHROMagar launched in 2007 the first chromogenic medium for the detection of carbapenem-resistant bacteria, particularly targeting KPC-enzymes. Since then, many other carbapenemases have been spreading around the world and therefore there was a need to address today the difficult detection of low level carbapenemases.

Alain Rambach and Patrice Nordmann have joined their efforts to develop a highly sensitive chromogenic medium, Colorex™ mSuperCARBA™, the new generation of chromogenic media that reaches unprecedented performances: detection of a large variety of carbapenemases KPC, NDM, VIM, IMP, OXA...with an impressive limit of detection (10 CFU/ml) even for weakly expressed carbapenemases like OXA-48, while maintaining a high level of selectivity.

### Medium Performance

- 1 **HIGHLY SENSITIVE**  
Most carbapenemases (including OXA-48 and OXA-48 like) detected after overnight incubation.
- 2 **IMPRESSIVE LIMIT OF DETECTION**  
10cfu/ml
- 3 **HIGHLY SELECTIVE AND SPECIFIC**  
Not only beta-lactam susceptible bacteria are inhibited, but also most of the ESBL and AmpC hyperproducers are inhibited, rendering the tool very specific for carbapenemase-producing bacteria.

### Medium Description

<b>Powder Base</b>	Total ..... 42.5 g/L	
	Agar ..... 15.0	
	Peptones ..... 20.0	
	Salt ..... 5.0	
	Chromogenic and selective mix ..... 0.8	
	Growth factors ..... 1.7	
	Storage at 15/30°C - pH: 7.2 +/-0.2	
	Shelf Life ..... 2 years	
+		
<b>2 Supplements</b> (included in the pack)	1 <sup>st</sup> : Liquid form..... 2ml/L	2 <sup>nd</sup> : Powder..... 0.25g/L
	Storage at 15/30°C	Storage at 2/8°C
	Shelf Life ..... 3 years	Shelf Life ..... 2 years

Usual Samples	stools, urine, rectal swabs
Procedure	Direct Streaking. Incubation 18-24h at 37°C Aerobic conditions.

