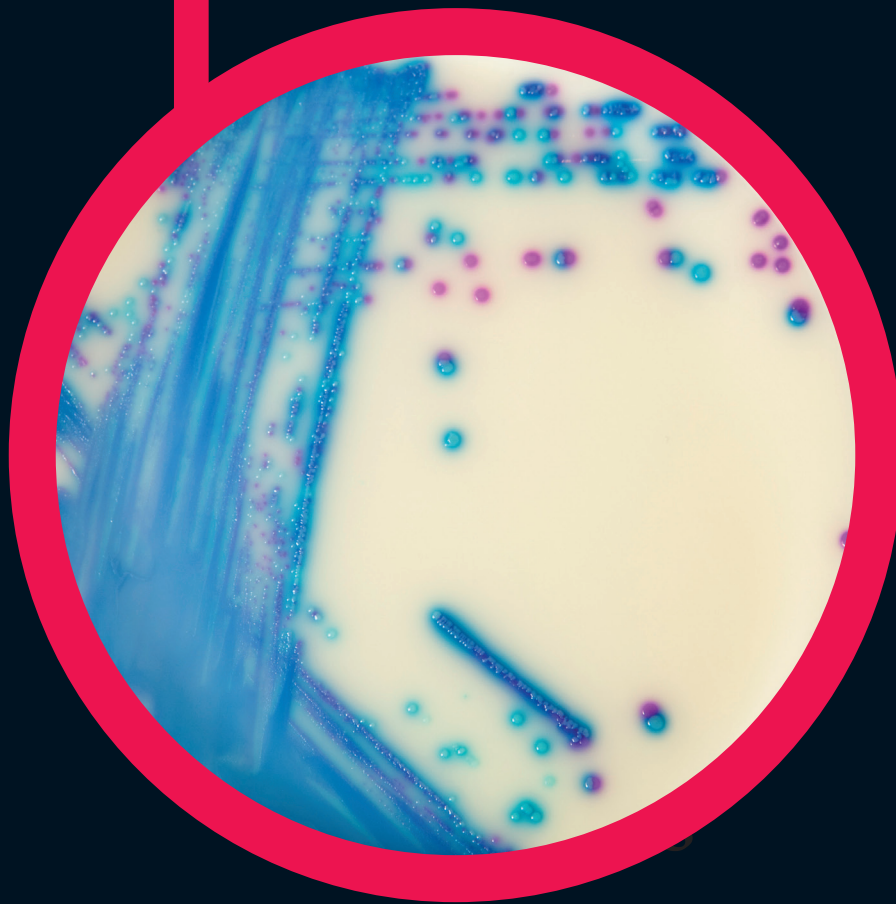


● CHROMagar™
VRE



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

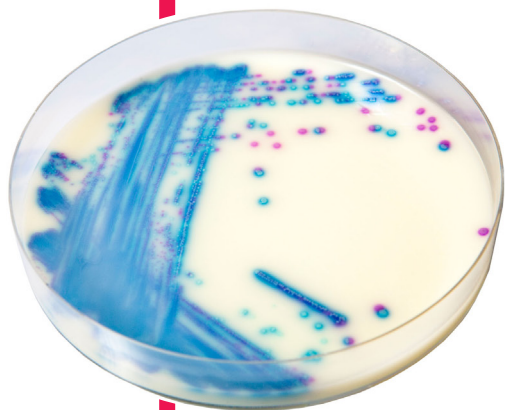
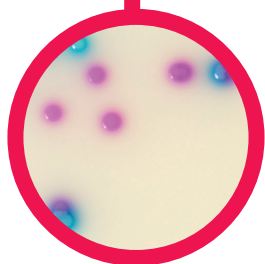


Plate Reading

- 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 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%.

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 the new CHROMagar™ VRE media, VRE.faecalis and VRE.faecium strains are easily distinguishable by the colony colour.
- 3 FLEXIBILITY**
CHROMagar™ 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.

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.

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: 6.8 ± 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, 24h. Aerobic conditions.

Scientific Publications on this product: available on www.CHROMagar.com
For detailed preparation procedure, please refer to our IFU.

Quality Control Strains

VRE. faecalis ATCC® 51299	mauve, small
E. faecalis ATCC® 29212	inhibited
E. coli ATCC® 25922	inhibited
C. tropicalis ATCC® 1369	inhibited
S. aureus ATCC® 25923	inhibited
E. casseliflavus ATCC® 700327	inhibited
E. gallinarum ATCC® 49573	inhibited

ATCC® is a registered trademark of the American Type Culture Collection

Order References

Please use these product references when contacting your local distributor:

- 5000 ml pack VR952
- 25 L pack VR953-25
- Bulk on request

CHROMagar
4 place du 18 juin 1940
75006 Paris - France

Find your nearest distributor on
www.CHROMagar.com/contact