



new



chromID[™]
by bioMérieux

VRE

Chromogenic medium for the rapid & reliable screening of acquired Vancomycin resistance Enterococci
Differentiation and direct Identification of *E. faecium* and *E. faecalis*

CONTROL VRE SPREAD

Isolate VRE Colonies & Start Patient Isolation

E. faecium and *E. faecalis* with acquired vancomycin resistance (phenotypes vanA and vanB) are multidrug-resistant organisms which are increasingly responsible for healthcare-associated infections. ^(1,2)

A Proactive Strategy

- **Resistance transfer from VRE to staphylococci (VRSA VanA) is greatly feared by the medical community.**
- Screening of VRE carriage combined with **rapid** colonized patient **isolation** is the most efficient method of controlling VRE. ^(3,4,5)
- **Reliable differentiation and identification** of *E. faecium* and *E. faecalis* with acquired Vancomycin resistance help effectively **control the spread of VRE.**

Screening of VRE

+ Differentiation & Identification of *E. faecium*, *E. faecalis*

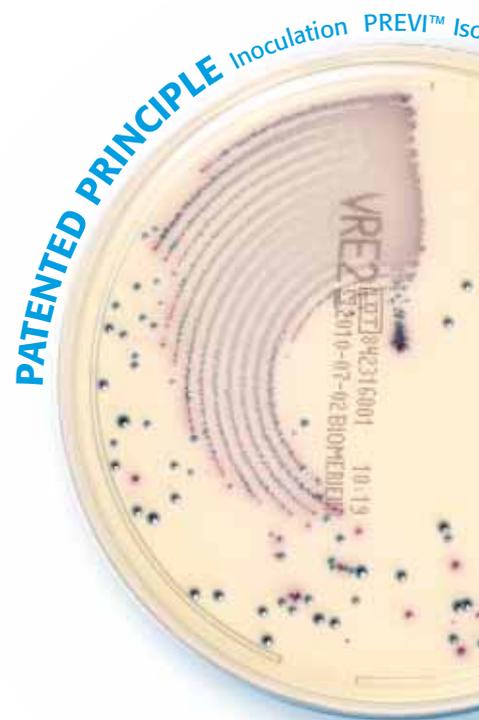
= **High Performance Solution**

Rapid ↻

chromID™ VRE (patents pending) contains two chromogenic substrates (α -Glucosidase and β -Galactosidase) and Vancomycin (8mg/l) which enable:

- **Specific** and **selective** isolation and detection of acquired Vancomycin-Resistant enterococci.
 - Direct identification (see protocol) of *E. faecium* and *E. faecalis* after **24 hours** incubation**
 - Characteristic colouration of colonies with:
 - **Bluish-green** colour = *E. faecalis*
 - **Violet** colour = *E. faecium*

** See technical sheet for further information



HAI Offer

Scientific Proofs



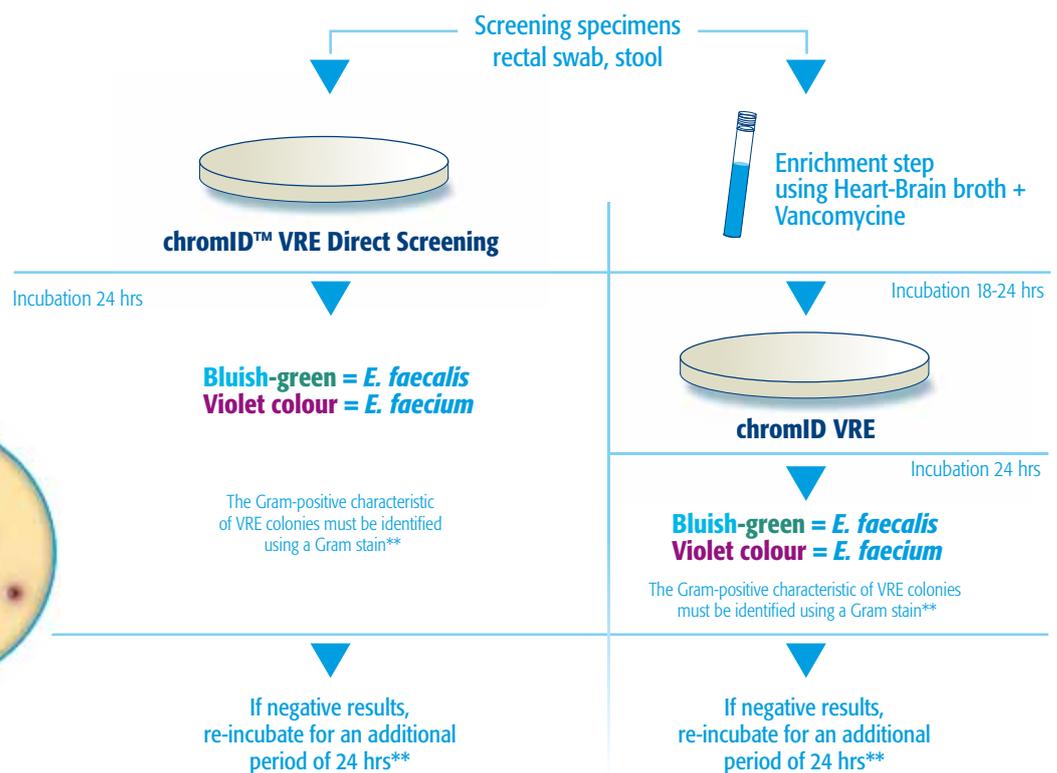
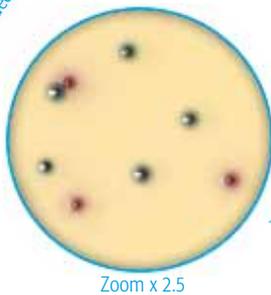
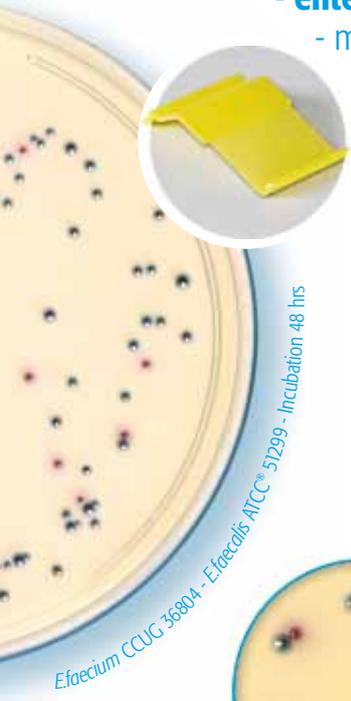
→ Simple

- Ready-to-use medium
- Specific chromogenic media for the screening of VRE
- Immediate differentiation of *E. faecium* and *E. faecalis*
- Culture + isolation + identification on the same medium

→ Reliable Selectivity improved

- **The selective mixture inhibits:**
 - enterococci with natural resistance (ie. *E. casseliflavus* & *E. gallinarum*...)
 - most Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria as well as yeasts.

la



Clinician Booklets



new

A Complete, Validated Solution for VRE

chromID™ VRE
Ref. 43004 - 20 plates

Heart-Brain broth
Ref. 42 081 - 20 tubes

chromID™ Range

Screening of Multidrug - Resistant Organisms

new

chromID MRSA
Ref 43472 - 20 plates
Ref 43479 - 100 plates
Ref 43841^(a) - 20 plates

chromID MRSA /chromID S.aureus
Ref 43466* - 20 plates

chromID ESBL
Ref 43481 - 20 plates

new

Other Chromogenic Media

chromID Candida / Sabouraud Gentamicin Chloramphenicol 2 agar
Ref 43464 - 20 plates

chromID C.difficile
Ref 43871* - 20 plates

chromID Salmonella / Hektoen
Ref 43465 - 20 plates

chromID CPS*
Ref 43821* - 20 plates / Ref 43829* - 100 plates

chromID Candida
Ref 43631 - 20 plates / Ref 43639 - 100 plates

chromID CPS* / Columbia CNA + 5% sheep blood
Ref 43473 - 20 plates

chromID Paeruginosa
Ref 43462 - 20 plates

chromID Salmonella
Ref 43621 - 20 plates / Ref 43629 - 100 plates

chromID S.aureus
Ref 43371 - 20 plates

chromID Strepto B
Ref 43461 - 20 plates

chromID O157H7
Ref 42605 - 6x200 mL bottles

chromID Vibrio
Ref 43762 - 20 plates

* Contact your local bioMérieux representative for availability **consult your local bioMérieux representative for complete list (a) FDA approved - For USA only

GUIDELINES & REPORTS:

(1) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Hospital Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee. Recommendations for Preventing the Spread of Vancomycin Resistance : recommendations of the Hospital Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (HICPAC). 2006.

(2) European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System. EARSS Annual Report 2008. EARSS performs on-going surveillance of antimicrobial susceptibility in *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Enterococcus faecalis/faecium*. Website at www.earss.rivm.nl.

(3) Muto C.A., J.A. Jernigan, B.E.Ostrowsky, H.M. Richet, W.R. Jarvis, J.M. Boyce, B.R. Farr. 2003. SHEA Guideline for preventing nosocomial transmission of multidrug-resistant strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Enterococcus*. Infect. Control. Hosp. Epidemiol 24:362-386.

(4) Weber S.G., Huang S.S. and co. SHEA/APIC Position Statement / 3, 2007. Legislative Mandates for Use of Active Surveillance Cultures to Screen for Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococci: Position Statement From the Joint SHEA and APIC Task Force.

(5) Chamion N. O., Blake R. K., Steed L.L., Salgado C.D. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology. May 2008, vol. 29, N°5. Risk of Vancomycin-Resistant *Enterococcus* (VRE) Bloodstream Infection Among Patients Colonized with VRE.

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chromID™ VRE is a  marked product