

Comparison of 4 MRSA screening chromogenic plates using *mec*C strains at different level of concentrations and swabs from patients.

KEY POINTS : • chromID MRSA SMART shows a higher sensitivity & specificity and the low					
limit of detection compared to the 3 other chromogenic media on strains.					
This study covers a la	rge number of strains of S.aureus with various resistant				
Title and source:	Evaluation of commercial chromogenic media for the detection of meticillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> . Brennan. G.I.et al. J.Hosp Infection http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jhin.2015.10.019				
Objective of the article:	In the context of changing epidemiology - some MRSA strains with a low level of oxacillin resistance [Borderline Oxacillin-Resistant S.aureus] or are even oxacillin S and MecA positive strains-evaluate the following chromogenic media - Colorex MRSA, MRSA Select II, chromID MRSA, and MRSA Brilliance 2 - for the detection of diverse strain types.				
Study design:	 a diverse collection of <i>S. aureus</i>, including strains harbouring the mecC gene, strains expressing varying levels of meticillin resistance, and isolates recovered from patient samples Limits of detection with 100µL of ten-fold dilution series prepared from 1.5 x 10⁸-10⁰ colony-forming units Evaluation of chromogenic media using a diverse collection of <i>S. aureus</i> isolates 228 swabs recovered from the nose, throat, and groin of 76 inpatients at a 936-bed tertiary referral hospital in Dublin, Ireland. 				

Table II Sensitivity a	and specificity of th	he four chro	mogenic m	edia using t	he
MRSA and N	SSA isolates		inogenie in		
Variable	MRSA Select II	ChromID	Colorex	Brilliance	2
Sensitivity	99 %	100%	100%	98 %	
- Limits of o	detection:	85%	85%	82%	_
- Limits of o	73% detection: Lowest bacteria MRSA Select II	85% al density (cfi ChromID	85% u/mL) at wh Colo	82% nich growth w	vas recorded ^a RSA Brilliance 2
- Limits of o mec gene mecA	detection: Lowest bacteria MRSA Select II 1.5 × 10 ¹	85% al density (cfi ChromID 1.5 × 10 ¹	85% u/mL) at wh Colo 1.5 ×	Nich growth w rex MF 10 ¹	vas recorded ^a ISA Brilliance 2 1.5 × 10 ⁴
- Limits of o mec gene mecA mecA	$\frac{73\%}{\text{detection:}}$ $\frac{\text{Lowest bacteria}}{\text{MRSA Select II}}$ $\frac{1.5 \times 10^{1}}{1.5 \times 10^{1}}$	85% al density (cfr ChromID 1.5 × 10 ¹ 1.5 × 10 ¹	85% u/mL) at wh Colo 1.5 × 1.5 ×	nich growth w rex MF 10 ¹ 10 ¹	vas recorded ^a ISA Brilliance 2 1.5 × 10 ⁴ 1.5 × 10 ⁴
Specificity - Limits of o mec gene mecA mecA mecA mecA	$\frac{73\%}{\text{detection:}}$ $\frac{\text{Lowest bacteria}}{\text{MRSA Select II}}$ $\frac{1.5 \times 10^{1}}{1.5 \times 10^{1}}$ 1.5×10^{1}	85% al density (cf ChromID 1.5 × 10 ¹ 1.5 × 10 ¹ 1.5 × 10 ¹	85% u/mL) at wh Colo 1.5 × 1.5 × 1.5 ×	nich growth w rex MF 10 ¹ 10 ¹	ras recordeda As A Brilliance 2 $1.5 \times \frac{10^4}{1.5 \times 10^4}$ 1.5×10^4

The quite low specificity observed for all chromogenic media is explained by the challenging set of strains (Borderline oxacillin-resistant S.aureus (BORSA).

Discussion:	
	- MRSA Select II and MRSA Brilliance 2 failed to detect a small number of MRSA isolates exhibiting susceptible oxacillin MICs. As these strains can cause problems in the routine diagnostic laboratory, their successful recovery using the chromogenic media is essential.
	- Colorex media and ChromID detecting the full collection of MRSA isolates investigated

<u>Note</u>: This bioMérieux summary is intended to be an informative and educational in-house support for bioMérieux staff. It is not intended to be exhaustive. The full publication can be consulted in the document mentioned under "Title and source" above.

2 - chromID MRSA SMART LITERATURE REVIEW - Brennan 2015 J. Hosp Infections - Evaluation of commercial chromogenic media for the detection of meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus