



## HiCrome™ UTI Selective Agar

M1505

### Intended Use:

Recommended for identification, differentiation and confirmation of enteric bacteria from specimens such as urine which may contain large number of *Proteus* species as well as potentially pathogenic Gram positive organisms.

### Composition\*\*

Ingredients	g / L
Peptone	18.000
Tryptone	4.000
HM peptone B #	6.000
Bile salts	1.500
Chromogenic mixture	12.440
Agar	15.000
Final pH ( at 25°C)	7.2±0.2

\*\*Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters

### Directions

Suspend 56.94 gram in 1000 ml purified/distilled water. Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. Sterilize by autoclaving at 15 lbs pressure (121°C) for 15 minutes. Cool to 45-50°C. Mix well and pour into sterile Petri plates.

### Principle And Interpretation

HiCrome™ UTI Selective Agar is formulated on the basis of work carried out by Pezzlo (1), Wilkie et al (2), Friedman et al (3), Murray et al (4), Soriano and Ponte (5) and Merlino et al (6). These media is a modification of HiCrome™ UTI Agar (M1353), which can be used in place of MacConkey Agar for isolation, and confirmation of various microorganisms. It facilitates and expedites the identification of some gram-negative bacteria and some gram-positive bacteria on the basis of different contrasted colony colours produced by reactions of genus or species specific enzymes with two chromogenic substrates.

Enzymes produced by *Enterococcus* species, *Escherichia coli* and coliforms cleave the chromogenic substrates incorporated in the medium. Presence of rich source of phenylalanine and tryptophan from peptone and tryptone provides an indication of tryptophan deaminase activity, revealed with TDA Reagent (R036) indicating the presence of *Proteus* species, *Morganella* species and *Providencia* species, which appear brown. One chromogenic substrate is cleaved by  $\beta$ -glucosidase possessed by Enterococci resulting in formation of blue colonies. *E.coli* produce purple-magenta colonies due to the enzyme  $\beta$ -D-galactosidase which cleaves the other chromogenic substrate. Further confirmation of *E.coli* can be done by performing indole test using DMACA Reagent (R035). Also some strains of *Enterobacter cloacae* lacking  $\beta$ -glucosidase show pink-colonies indistinguishable from *E.coli*. The DMACA reagent for indole test (should be performed on filter paper) distinguishes between *E.coli* and *Enterobacter*, and also between *Proteus mirabilis* and other species. Coliforms produce purple coloured colonies due to cleavage of both the chromogenic substrates.

Peptone, HM peptone B and tryptone provides nitrogenous, carbonaceous compounds and other essential growth nutrients. HiCrome™ UTI Selective Agar is made selective by the addition of bile salts, which selectively inhibits gram-positive bacteria.

### Type of specimen

Clinical samples : Urine, Faeces, etc.; Water samples.

### Specimen Collection and Handling

For clinical samples follow appropriate techniques for handling specimens as per established guidelines (7,8). For water samples, follow appropriate techniques for sample collection, processing as per guidelines and local standards (9). After use, contaminated materials must be sterilized by autoclaving before discarding.

## Warning and Precautions

In Vitro diagnostic use. For professional use only. Read the label before opening the container. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Follow good microbiological lab practices while handling specimens and culture. Standard precautions as per established guidelines should be followed while handling clinical specimens. Safety guidelines may be referred in individual safety data sheets.

## Limitations

1. Since it is an enzyme-substrate based reaction, the intensity of colour may vary with isolates.
2. Individual organisms differ in their growth requirement and may show variable growth patterns on the medium.

## Performance and Evaluation

Performance of the medium is expected when used as per the direction on the label within the expiry period when stored at recommended temperature.

## Quality Control

### Appearance

Cream to yellow homogeneous free flowing powder

### Gelling

Firm, comparable with 1.5% Agar gel

### Colour and Clarity of prepared medium

Light amber coloured, clear to slightly opalescent gel forms in Petri plates

### Reaction

Reaction of 5.69% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH : 7.2±0.2

### pH

7.00-7.40

### Cultural Response

Cultural characteristics observed after an incubation at 35 - 37°C for 18-24 hours.

Organism	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth	Recovery	Colour of Colony	TDA (add 1-2 drops of TDA reagent)	DMACA (transfer colony on filter paper dipped in DMACA reagent)
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 25922 (00013*)	50-100	luxuriant	≥50%	purple-magenta	negative reaction	positive reaction, formation of blue purple colour around growth
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> ATCC 29212 (00087*)	50-100	fair	20-30%	blue-blue green (small)	negative reaction	negative reaction
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> ATCC 13883 (00097*)	50-100	luxuriant	≥50%	blue to purple, mucoid	negative reaction	negative reaction
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i> ATCC 12453	50-100	luxuriant	≥50%	light brown	positive reaction development of brown colouration	negative reaction
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> ATCC 27853 (00025*)	50-100	luxuriant	≥50%	colourless (greenish pigment may be observed)	negative reaction	negative reaction
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> subsp. <i>aureus</i> ATCC 25923 (00034*)	≥10 <sup>4</sup>	inhibited	0%			

Key : \*Corresponding WDCM numbers.

## Storage and Shelf Life

Store between 15-25°C in a tightly closed container and the prepared medium at 2-8°C. Use before expiry date on the label. On opening, product should be properly stored dry, after tightly capping the bottle in order to prevent lump formation due to the hygroscopic nature of the product. Improper storage of the product may lead to lump formation. Store in dry ventilated area protected from extremes of temperature and sources of ignition. Seal the container tightly after use. Product performance is best if used within stated expiry period.

## Disposal

User must ensure safe disposal by autoclaving and/or incineration of used or unusable preparations of this product. Follow established laboratory procedures in disposing of infectious materials and material that comes into contact with clinical sample must be decontaminated and disposed of in accordance with current laboratory techniques (7,8).

## Reference

1. Pezzlo M., 1998, Clin. Microbiol. Rev., 1:268-280.
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4. Murray P. R., Tenenbaum P. and Tenenbaum D., 1992, J. Clin. Microbiol., 30:1600-1601.
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6. Merlino et al, 1995, Abstr. Austr. Microbiol., 16(4):17-3.
7. Isenberg, H.D. Clinical Microbiology Procedures Handbook 2nd Edition.
8. Jorgensen, J.H., Pfaller, M.A., Carroll, K.C., Funke, G., Landry, M.L., Richter, S.S and Warnock, D.W. (2015) Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 11th Edition. Vol. 1.
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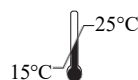
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**In vitro diagnostic  
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**Storage temperature**



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