

HiCromeTM Enterococcus faecium Agar Base

M1580

Intended use

Recommended for the chromogenic identification of *Enterococcus faecium* from faeces, sewage and water supplies.

Composition**			
Ingredients	g / L		
Peptone, special	23.000		
Corn starch	1.000		
Sodium chloride	5.000		
Arabinose	10.000		
Phenol red	0.100		
Chromogenic substrate	0.100		
Agar	15.000		
Final pH (at 25°C)	7.8 ± 0.2		
**Formula adjusted, standardized to suit performance parameters			

Directions

Suspend 27.1 grams in 500 ml purified / distilled water. Heat to boiling to dissolve the medium completely. **DO NOT AUTOCLAVE**. Cool to 45-50°C and aseptically add sterile rehydrated contents of 1 vial of AC Selective Supplement (FD226). Mix well and pour into sterile Petri plates.

Principle And Interpretation

HiCromeTM Enterococcus faecium Agar Base is recommended for the chromogenic detection of *Enterococcus faecium* from urine, faeces, soil, food, water, plants and animals. *E.faecium* is commonly found in the gastrointestinal tracts of humans (1). The resistance exhibited by *Enterococcus* species to various antimicrobials has led them to being a major cause of human infections including nosocomial infections (2). *E.faecalis* causes 80-90% of infection while *E.faecium* causes the majority of the remainder (3). The use of selective media for the isolation of Enterococci has been previously reviewed, including those containing chromogenic substrates (4) and media containing cephalexin-aztreonam supplements. *Enterococcus* species possess the enzyme β -glucosidase, which specifically cleaves the chromogenic substrate to produce blue coloured colonies. *E.faecium* ferment arabinose; and cleaves the chromogenic substrate present in the media to produce green coloured colonies along with yellow colouration to the medium. *E.faecalis* does not ferment arabinose and therefore retains the blue colour. Peptone special serves as a source of carbon, nitrogen and essential growth nutrients. Corn starch neutralizes the toxic metabolites while sodium chloride maintains the osmotic equilibrium. Phenol red serves as a pH indicator with arabinose being the fermentable carbohydrate.

Type of specimen

Clinical samples : urine, faeces, etc.; Food samples ; Water samples.

Specimen Collection and Handling

For clinical samples follow appropriate techniques for handling specimens as per established guidelines (5,6). For food samples, follow appropriate techniques for sample collection and processing as per guidelines (7). For water samples, follow appropriate techniques for sample collection, processing as per guidelines and local standards (8). After use, contaminated materials must be sterilized by autoclaving before discarding.

Warning and Precaution

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 specimens. Safety guidelines may be referred in individual safety data sheets.

Limitations

- 1. Individual organisms differ in their growth requirement and may show variable growth patterns on the medium.
- 2. Each lot of the medium has been tested for the organisms specified on the COA. It is recommended to users to validate the medium for any specific microorganism other than mentioned in the COA based on the user's unique requirement.
- 3. Slight colour variations may be observed depending on the utilization of the substrate by the organism.

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

Light yellow to pinkish beige homogeneous free flowing powder

Gelling

Firm, comparable with 1.5% Agar gel

Colour and Clarity of prepared medium

Red coloured, clear to slightly opalescent gel forms in Petri plates

Reaction

Reaction of 5.42% w/v aqueous solution at 25°C. pH : 7.8±0.2

pН

7.60-8.00

Cultural Response

Cultural characteristics observed with added AC Selective Supplement (FD226) after an incubation at

35-37°C for 24-48 hours.

Organism	Inoculum (CFU)	Growth	Recovery	Colour of Colony
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 25922 (00013*)	>=10 ⁴	inhibited	0%	
Enterococcus faecalis ATCC 29212 (00087*)	50-100	luxuriant	>=50%	blue
Enterococcus faecium ATCC 19434 (00010*)	C 50-100	luxuriant	>=50%	green
Enterococcus hirae ATCC 10541 (00011*)	50-100	luxuriant	>=50%	blue
Pseudomonas aeruginosa ATCC 27853 (00026*)	>=10 ⁴	inhibited	0%	
Staphylococcus aureus subsp.aureus ATCC 25923 (00034*)	>=10 ⁴	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 (5,6).

Reference

- 1. Skinner F. A. and Quesnel L. B., (Ed.), 1978, Streptococci. Academic Press, Inc. (London) Ltd., London, United Kingdom, p. 245-261.
- 2. Chenoweth C., Schaberg D., The Epidemiology of Enterococci, Eur. J.Clin. Micorbiol. Infect. Dis., 9:80-89, 1990.
- 3. Moellering R. C., 1992, Clin. Infect. Dis. 14:1173.
- 4. Willinger B. and Manafi M., 1995, Lett. Appl. Microbiol., 20:300-302.
- 5. Isenberg, H.D. Clinical Microbiology Procedures Handbook 2nd Edition.
- 6. 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.
- 7. Salfinger Y., and Tortorello M.L., 2015, Compendium of Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Foods, 5th Ed., American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.
- 8. Lipps WC, Braun-Howland EB, Baxter TE, eds. Standard methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 24th ed. Washington DC:APHA Press; 2023.

Revision : 06/2024



Disclaimer :

User must ensure suitability of the product(s) in their application prior to use. Products conform solely to the information contained in this and other related HiMediaTM publications. The information contained in this publication is based on our research and development work and is to the best of our knowledge true and accurate. HiMediaTM Laboratories Pvt Ltd reserves the right to make changes to specifications and information related to the products at any time. Products are not intended for human or animal or therapeutic use but for laboratory, diagnostic, research or further manufacturing use only, unless otherwise specified. Statements contained herein should not be considered as a warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, and no liability is accepted for infringement of any patents.

HiMedia Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. Corporate Office : Plot No.C-40, Road No.21Y, MIDC, Wagle Industrial Area, Thane (W) - 400604, India. Customer care No.: 022-6147 1919 Email: techhelp@himedialabs.com Website: www.himedialabs.com