PROREADY
Ready To Use Culture Media

CE IVD

UPUTSTVO ZA UPOTREBU (SRB)

Chromogenic UTI Agar Plate

Podloga za identifikaciju, diferencijaciju i potvrdu enteričnih bakterija iz uzoraka kao što je urin, koji mogu da sadrže veliki broj Proteus vrsta, kao i potencijalno patogene Gram-pozitivne organizme.

Sadržaj pakovanja:

Šifra artikla (pakovanja) REF	Opis	Šifra primarnog pakovanja:	Broj podloga
PRM1418V20	Podloga izlivena u petri posudama od ø90	**PRM1418**	**20**
PRM1418V60			**60**
PRM1418V240			**240**
PRM1418M40	Podloga izlivena u petri posudama od ø50		**40**

Uputstva

Pod aseptičnim uslovima inokulisati ploču metodom površinskog zasejavanja. Nakon inkubacije posmatrati rast i boju kolonija.

Princip i interpretacija

Chromogenic UTI Agar je formulisan na osnovu rada koji su sproveli Pezzlo (1), Wilkie i sar. (2), Friedman i i sar. (3), Murray i sar. (4), Soriano i Ponte (5) i Merlino i sar. (6). Ova podloga se može koristiti umesto MacConkey Agara za izolaciju i potvrdu različitih organizama. Omogućava brzu identifikaciju nekih Gram-negativnih bakterija i nekih Gram-pozitivnih bakterija na osnovu različitih boja kolonija proizvedenih reakcijom enzima specifičnih za rodove ili vrste sa dva hromogena supstrata.

Enzimi proizvedeni od strane Enterococcus spp., Escherichia coli i koliforma razgrađuju hromogene suptrate koji se nalaze u podlozi. Prisustvo bogatog izvora fenilalanina i triptofana iz peptona i iz enzimskog hidrolizata kazeina daje indikaciju aktivnosti triptofan-deaminaze. Aktivnost triptofan deaminaze je otkrivena TDA reagensom (R036) koji ukazuje na prisustvo vrsta rodova Proteus, Morganella i Providencia, čije se kolonije pojavljuju u braon boji. Jedan hromogeni supstrat se cepa od strane beta-glukozidaze koje poseduju enterococci i koja rezultira stvaranjem plavih kolonija. E. coli proizvodi purpurno ljubičaste kolonije usled enzima beta-D-galaktozidaze koji razgrađuje drugi hromogeni supstrat. Dalje potvrđivanje E. coli može se obaviti pomoću indol reakcije koristeći DMACA reagens (R035). Takođe, neki sojevi Enterobacter cloacae koji nemaju beta-glukozidazu daju ružičaste kolonije koje se ne razlikuju od kolonija E. coli. DMACA reagens za indol test (koji bi trebalo izvesti na filter papiru) pravi razliku između E. coli i Enterobacter spp., i takođe između Proteus mirabilis i drugih vrsta. Koliformi daju ljubičasto obojene kolonije zbog razgradnje oba hromogena supstrata.

Pepton, ekstrakt mesa B i enzimski hidrolizat kazeina obezbeđuju azotna, ugljenikova jedinjenja i druge esencijalne hranljive materije potrebne za rast.

Kontrola kvaliteta

Podaci i rezultati kontrole kvaliteta dati su u sertifikatu analize za svaku seriju.

Skladištenje i rok upotrebe

Čuvati između 2-8°C. Upotrebiti pre isteka datuma označenog na nalepnici.

Mere predostrožnosti

Ovaj proizvod ne sadrži hazardne supstance u koncentracijama koje su iznad propisanih limita određenih važećim zakonskim regulativama i zato nije klasifikovan kao opasan. Ipak, preporučeno je slediti smernice iz bezbednosnog lista za pravilnu upotrebu. Ovaj proizvod je namenjen isključivo za upotrebu u laboratorijskim uslovima, od strane profesionalno obučene osobe.

Proizvod ne upotrebljavati ukoliko je primarno pakovanje oštećeno ili proizvod ne odgovara navedenim karakteristikama.

Odlaganje otpada

Odlaganje otpada mora biti u skladu sa nacionalnim i lokalnim regulativama koje su na snazi. Svaka laboratorija je odgovorna za rukovanje i odlaganje otpada koji nastaje u toku rada.

Upotrebljeni simboli

CE	Evropski znak usaglašenosti		Držati uspravno
IVD	In vitro dijagnostičko medicinsko sredstvo	REF	Kataloški broj
	Ne izlagati direktno sunčevim zracima	LOT	Lot broj
	Konsultovati uputstvo za upotrebu		Rok upotebe
	Ne koristiti više puta		Temperatura čuvanja
Σ	Veličina pakovanja		Proizvođač
EC REP	Ovlašćeni predstavnik u Evropskoj uniji		

EC REP	Salus Cons kft. 6722 Szeged, Bécsi krt 23, HUNGARY e-mail: office@saluscons.com

Literatura

1. Pezzlo M, (1998), Clinical Microbiology Reviews, 1:268-280
2. Wilkie M.E., Almond M.K. and Marsh F.P., (1992), British Medical Journal, 305:1137-1141.
3. Friedman M.P. et al. (1991), Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 29:2385-2389.
4.Murray P., Traynor P. and Hopson D., (1992), Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 30:1600-1601.
5. Soriano F. and Ponte C., (1992), Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 30:3033-3034.
6. Merlino et al. (1995), Abstr. Austr. Microbiol., 16(4):17-3.

Broj rešenja o registraciji: 515-02-02534-22-003

PROREADY
Ready To Use Culture Media

CE IVD

INSTRUCTION FOR USE (EN)

Chromogenic UTI Agar Plate

Medium 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.

Package contents:

Item code (packaging) REF	Description	Primary packaging code:	Number of products
PRM1418V20	Substrate poured into petri dishes of ø90	**PRM1418**	**20**
PRM1418V60			**60**
PRM1418V240			**240**
PRM1418M40	Substrate poured into petri dishes of ø50		**40**

Directions

Surface spread the test inoculum aseptically on the plate. After incubation, observe growth and color of colonies.

Principle and interpretation

Chromogenic UTI 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). This media is used instead 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 casein enzymic hydrolysate 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 β-glucosidase possessed by Enterococci resulting in formation of blue colonies. E. coli produce purple-magenta colonies due to the enzyme β-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 β-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, casein enzymic hydrolysate and meat extract B# provides nitrogenous, carbonaceous compounds and other essential growth nutrients.

Quality control

The data and results of quality control are given in the certificate of analysis for each lot.

Storage and shelf life

Storage between 2-8°C. Use before expiry date on the label.

Warning and precautions

In vitro diagnostic 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.

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.

Symbols used on labels

CE	European Conformity mark		This side up
IVD	is an in vitro diagnostic medical device (IVD)	REF	Catalogue number
	Do not expose directly to sunlight	LOT	Batch code
	Consult instructions for use		Use-by date
	Do not re-use		Temperature limit
Σ	Pack size		Manufacturer
EC REP	European Authorized Representative (Authorised Representative)		

EC REP	Salus Cons kft. 6722 Szeged, Bécsi krt 23, HUNGARY e-mail: office@saluscons.com

Reference

1. Pezzlo M., (1998), Clinical Microbiology Reviews, 1:268-280.
2. Wilkie M. E., Almond M. K. and Marsh F. p., (1992), British Medical Journal, 305:1137-1141.
3. Friedman M. P. et al. (1991), Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 29:2385-2389.
4. Murray P., Traynor P. And Hopson D., (1992), Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 30:1600-1601.
5. Soriano F. and Ponte C., (1992), Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 30:3033-3034.
6. Merlino et al. (1995), Abstr. Austr. Microbiol., 16(4):17-3.