

KPC CHROMOGENIC MEDIUM

CAT N°: 2063

Chromogenic medium for detection of Gram-negative with a reduced susceptibility to most of the carbapenem agents

FORMULA IN g/l

Peptone	14.00	Chromogenic Mixture	3.00
Growth Factors	15.00	Bacteriological Agar	16.00

Final pH 7.2 ± 0.2 at 25°C

PREPARATION

Suspend 48.0 grams of medium in one liter of distilled water. Mix well and dissolve by heating with frequent agitation. Boil for one minute until complete dissolution. Sterilize in autoclave at 121°C for 15 minutes. Cool to 50° and aseptically add two vials of KPC supplement Cat. 6044 previously reconstituted with 5 ml of sterile distilled water. Mix well and dispense into plates. The prepared medium should be stored at 8-15°C. The color of the prepared medium is amber, slightly opalescent.

The dehydrated medium should be homogeneous, free-flowing and beige in color. If there are any physical changes, discard the medium.

KPC Supplement (Cat. 6044)

(1 vial for 500 ml of the medium)

Meropenen..... 0,5mg

USES

Klebsiella pneumoniae carbapenemase (KPC)-producing bacteria are a group of emerging highly drug-resistant Gram-negative bacilli causing infections associated with significant morbidity and mortality. Carbapenem antibiotics are generally not effective against KPC-producing organisms.

Although *K. pneumoniae* remains the most prevalent bacterial species carrying KPCs, the enzyme has been identified in several other Gram-negative bacilli. Infections caused by bacteria-producing carbapenemases (kpcs) are becoming an increasingly significant problem worldwide because they are often not detected by routine susceptibility screening and possess an exceptional potential for dissemination. Infections caused by these organisms present clinicians with serious treatment challenges, due to limited antibiotic options. Conda efforts are underway to develop better detection methods.

Peptones and growth factors provide nitrogen, vitamins, minerals and amino acids essential for growth. Chromogenic mixture allows the identification of gram-negative bacteria with a reduced susceptibility to the carbapenem agents. The supplement inhibits the growth of all the non KPC resistant bacteria.

CHARACTERISTICS OF KPC COLONIES

Microorganisms	Colony color
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Pink
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	Dark Blue
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	Dark Blue

MICROBIOLOGICAL TEST

The following results were obtained in the performance of the medium from type cultures after incubation at a temperature of $35 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ and observed after 18-24 hours.

Microorganisms	Growth	Colony colour
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 2469	Good	Pink
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC 25922	Inhibited	-
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> ATCC 13883	Inhibited	-
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> ATCC BAA1705	Good	Blue
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i> ATCC 25933	Inhibited	-
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC 25923	Inhibited	-
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> ATCC 19433	Partially inhibited	Light Blue

*** It's important to notice that, as it happens in other chromogenic media, bacteria with atypical KPC enzyme may produce anomalous reactions in this medium**

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Martín-Gil J, Villa FM, Ramos-Sánchez MC, Martín-Gil FJ. "Studies on beta-lactam antibiotics - Differential thermal-analysis of Cephalosporins". *J. Thermal Anal Cal*, 1984, 29 (6): 1351-1357.

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STORAGE

Once opened keep powdered medium closed to avoid hydration.

