Enterobacteriaceae have become one of the most important causes of nosocomial and community-acquired infections. The main therapeutic choices for treatment include β-lactam antibiotics (mainly broad spectrum penicillins and cephalosporins). However, some types of Enterobacteriaceae produce Extended Spectrum β-Lactamases (ESBLs) which are resistant to many traditional antibiotics. These include E. coli and members of the KESC group (Klebsiella, Enterobacter, Serratia and Citrobacter).

Carbapenems are invaluable for the treatment of infections due to multiresistant, Gram-negative bacteria, including producers of ESBLs. However, the rapid emergence and dissemination of Enterobacteriaceae that are resistant to carbapenems poses a considerable threat to clinical patient care and public health. Early detection of carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) and ESBL-producing organisms will allow faster implementation of appropriate strategies to limit the spread of these pathogens.

**Brilliance™ ESBL/Brilliance™ CRE Agar**

Screening of ESBL-producing and Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae

Combined in a bi-plate format, Brilliance ESBL/Brilliance CRE Agar enables simple screening of ESBL-producing (3MRGN*** and carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (4MRGN***), including NDM-1.

**Saves Time**
- Presumptive identification of ESBL-producing E. coli and the KESC group, as well as carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae in just 24 hours, direct from sample

**Convenient & Easy to Use**
- Ready-to-use plates allow direct inoculation from fecal sample, swab, isolate or suspension
- Much simpler to perform and interpret than Modified Hodge Test**

**Cost-Effective**
- Identify ESBL- and CRE-colonized patients earlier than traditional methods
- Early presumptive identification of ESBLs allows appropriate treatment and infection control procedures to be adopted sooner, improving treatment outcomes and the effectiveness of infection control measures
- Saves space in automated specimen processing, plating and streaking Instruments

**Easy to Read**
- Clear differentiation of ESBL and CRE colonies, including E. coli and KESC group
- New semi-opaque background provides better results with automated image recording verification systems
- The novel pigmented background makes it easy to spot other (non-CRE) resistant organisms, like Acinetobacter**

*Brilliance ESBL   **Brilliance CRE
***3MRGN: Multi resistant gram negative Enterobacteriaceae with resistance against 3 of 4 antibiotic classes according to KRINKO guidelines. 4 MRGN: Multi resistant gram negative Enterobacteriaceae with resistance against 4 of 4 antibiotic classes, according to KRINKO guidelines.
MIC Strips: Thermo Scientific™ Oxoid™ M.I.C.Evaluators™

For the accurate determination of the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of a test organism to an antimicrobial

- Imipenem (IPM) 32–0.002µg/mL 10 test strips MA0115D
- Meropenem (MEM) 32–0.002µg/mL 10 test strips MA0121D
- Tigecycline (TGC) 256–0.015µg/mL 10 test strips MA0124D

Chromogenic Agar Plates

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Packaging</th>
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<tr>
<td>Brilliance ESBL agar</td>
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<td>P0124E</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brilliance CRE agar</td>
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<td>P0124A</td>
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<td>Brilliance MRSA agar</td>
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<td>Brilliance VRE agar</td>
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Diagnostic Disks: Thermo Scientific™ Oxoid™ Disks

- Cefpodoxime Combination Kit 5x50 disks DD0029B
  (Cefpodoxime 10µg and Cefpodoxim 10µg/Clavulanic acid 1 µg)

Biochemical Identification

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>RapID Spot Indole</td>
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<td>Oxidase Sticks</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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