



Control the spread of VRE so it  
doesn't control you

# Brilliance™ VRE

## Detection of Vancomycin Resistant Enterococci (VRE)

Brilliance™ VRE Agar is a chromogenic screening plate for the detection of Vancomycin Resistant Enterococci (VRE). The medium provides presumptive identification of *Enterococcus faecium* and *Enterococcus faecalis*, direct from clinical samples.

### Saves Time

- Presumptive identification of vancomycin resistant *E. faecium* and *E. faecalis* in 24 hours, direct from sample

### Convenient & Easy to Use

- Quick and easy screening test, ready-to-use plates with a new semi-opaque background
- Clear differentiation of *E. faecium* and *E. faecalis* colonies
- Direct inoculation from faecal sample, swab, isolate or suspension

### Selective

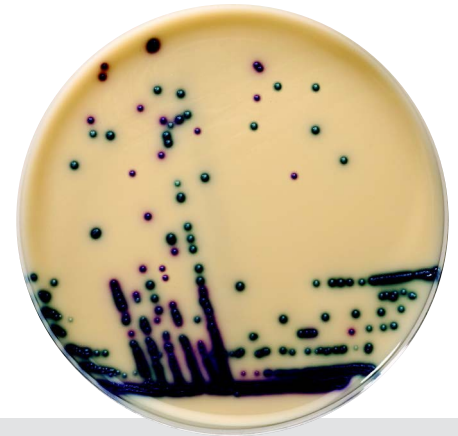
- Inhibition of intrinsically resistant *E. casseliflavus* and *E. gallinarum*, reduces incidence of false-positive results compared to traditional media, minimising confirmatory testing

### Reduces Cost

- Early presumptive identification of *E. faecium* and *E. faecalis* allows for appropriate treatment and infection control procedures to be adopted earlier, improving treatment outcomes and the effectiveness of infection control measures

### References:

1. Bell J.M., Paton J.C., Turnidge J. (1998). Emergence of Vancomycin Resistant Enterococci in Australia: Phenotypic and Genotypic Characteristic of Isolates. J. Clin. Microbiol. 36, 2187-2190.
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2006). Recommendations for Preventing the Spread of Vancomycin Resistance: HICPAC.
3. Delmas J., Robin F., Schweitzer C., Lesens O., Bonnet R. (2007). Evaluation of a new chromogenic medium, chromID VRE, for detection of Vancomycin Resistant Enterococci in stool samples and rectal swabs. J. Clin. Microbiol. 45, 2731-2733.
4. Data on file at Oxoid, based on growth or inhibition.



Differentiation of vancomycin resistant *E. faecium* from *E. faecalis* is achieved through the inclusion of two chromogens that are targeted by specific enzymes: phosphatase and  $\alpha$ -galactosidase. The action of these enzymes on the chromogens results in a build-up of colour within the colony. The colour produced depends on which enzymes the organisms possess. The presence of phosphatase enzymes in both *E. faecium* and *E. faecalis* results in a light blue colony, however, *E. faecium* also produces  $\alpha$ -galactosidase, resulting in a mix of blue and pink chromophores within the bacterium producing indigo to purple colonies, which are easily distinguished from the light blue *E. faecalis* colonies.

Additional antibiotics, in combination with vancomycin, are present to suppress the growth of competing flora including *E. gallinarum* and *E. casseliflavus*, both of which are intrinsically resistant to vancomycin, possessing the chromosomally encoded VanC resistance mechanism.

The VanC resistance mechanism is not readily transmissible between organisms and as such is deemed less clinically significant than VanA and VanB mechanisms which are encoded on freely transmissible genetic elements, plasmids and transposons, thus increasing the risk of resistance genes spreading to other organisms.

## Performance

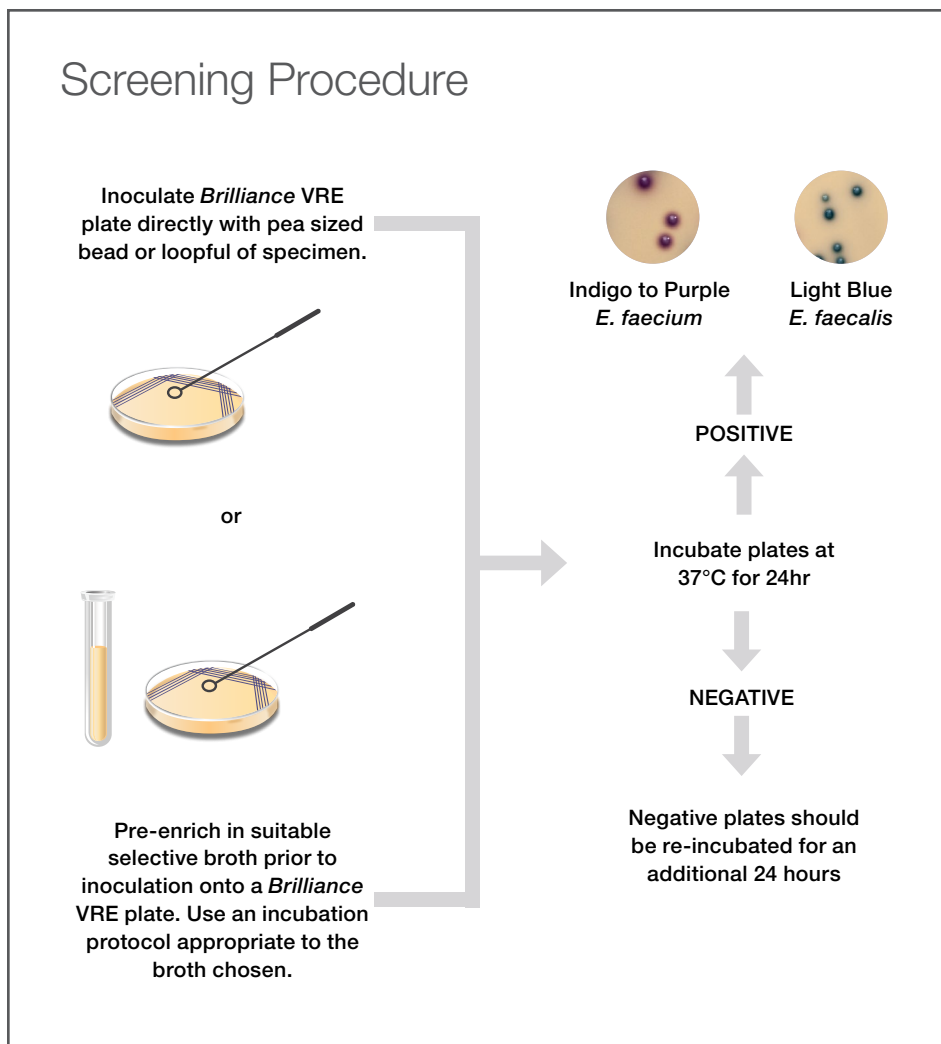
Vancomycin Resistant Enterococci (VRE) have recently emerged as nosocomial pathogens, due to the increased use of vancomycin for treatment of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* in the United States of America and use of a vancomycin-like glycopeptide (avoparcin) as a growth promoter in animal husbandry in Europe<sup>1</sup>.

In the U.S.A., the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported that as many as 1 in 3 infections amongst intensive care patients were caused by VRE<sup>2</sup>. Early detection of VRE is important for infection control and prevention measures, epidemiological infectious disease follow-up, and also prevention of vancomycin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* emergence<sup>3</sup>.

Oxoid *Brilliance* VRE Agar was evaluated at a clinical trial site, using a panel of 120 well-characterised, stored clinical isolates. *Brilliance* VRE Agar gave a sensitivity of 94.7% and 100% at 24 and 48 hours respectively, with the trial site reporting that it was able to detect more positives at 24 hours than with the competitor chromogenic agar currently in use<sup>4</sup>.

In a separate internal evaluation, using a panel of 79 non VRE strains, *Brilliance* VRE Agar was 100% selective compared to a competitor media, which achieved selectivity of 94%.

Oxoid *Brilliance* VRE Agar is for *in vitro* diagnostic use only, by trained microbiologists. It must not be used beyond its stated expiry date, or if the product shows any signs of deterioration. Identifications are presumptive and should be confirmed.



Please note, organisms with an atypical enzyme pattern may give anomalous reactions on *Brilliance* VRE Agar.





## Oxoid *Brilliance* Agar Ready-Poured Plates

### Order information

Description	Packaging	Ref
<i>Brilliance</i> VRE Agar	10x90mm plates	PO1175A
<b>Other products in the <i>Brilliance</i> Resistance Screening range</b>		
<i>Brilliance</i> MRSA 2 Agar (UK)	10x90mm plates	PO1210A
<i>Brilliance</i> MRSA 2 Agar (rest of Europe)	10x90mm plates	PO5310A
<i>Brilliance</i> ESBL Agar	10x90mm plates	PO5302A
<i>Brilliance</i> CRE Agar	10x90mm plates	PO1226A

The Thermo Scientific product range offers the complete solution for all your VRE screening and testing needs.

<b>Culti-Loops™</b>		
<b>Positive Control Strain:</b>		
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> (Vancomycin Resistant) ATCC® 51299™†		R4601996
<b>Negative Control Strains:</b>		
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i> ATCC® 35667™†		R4601956
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> ATCC® 19433™†		R4601990
<i>Enterococcus gallinarum</i> ATCC® 700425™†		R4601958
<i>Enterococcus casseliflavus</i> ATCC® 25788™†		R4609289
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> ATCC® 29212™†		R4607030
<i>Escherichia coli</i> ATCC® 25922™†		R4607050
<b>Confirmatory Tests</b>		
Thermo Scientific™ RapID™ STR Rapid identification of streptococci and enterococci	20 test panels	R8311003
Streptococcus Grouping Kit	50 tests	DR0585A
O.B.I.S. PYR	60 tests	ID0580M
<b>Discs</b>		
Antimicrobial susceptibility testing discs for use with appropriate AST media in accordance with CLSI M44-A.		
Vancomycin 5 µg Discs	5x50 discs	CT0188B
Vancomycin 30 µg Discs	5x50 discs	CT0058B



The ATCC Licensed Derivative Emblem, the ATCC Licensed Derivative word mark and the ATCC catalog marks are trademarks of ATCC. Remel Inc. is licensed to use these trademarks and to sell products derived from ATCC® cultures. The identity, purity, and authenticity of the Licensed Products are exclusively the responsibility of Remel Inc., and not ATCC.

### Contact Information:

International  
+44 (0) 1256 841144  
oxoid.info@thermofisher.com

For more information about the Thermo Scientific *Brilliance* range of chromogenic media and other products, please visit [thermoscientific.com/microbiology](https://thermoscientific.com/microbiology) or talk to your local representative