

MICROGEN BIOPRODUCTS LTD



BLSE AGAR

BLSE AGAR IS USED TO ISOLATE AND IDENTIFY PRESUMPTIVE EXTENDED SPECTRUM BETA-LACTAMASE ENTEROBACTERIA (ESBL). THE TEST CAN ALSO DETECT MULTI-RESISTANT GRAM NEGATIVE BACILLI.

WITH THE USE OF TWO ANTIBIOTICS, CEFTAZIDIME AND CEFOTAXIM, THE BI-PLATE BLSE AGAR PROVIDES RESULTS AFTER 18 TO 24 HOURS INCUBATION AT 37°C

Protecting Food and Health

MICROGEN BIOPRODUCTS LTD

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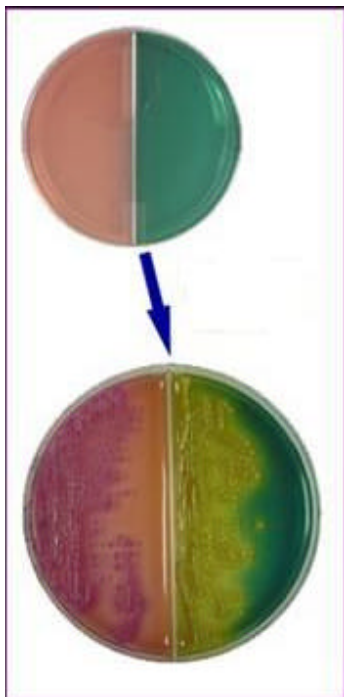
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Over the last decade ESBL producing Enterobacteriaceae have dramatically increased so much that in some studies as many as 40% of *Klebsiella* spp. isolated in intensive care units have been shown to produce ESBL.

Sampling is carried out at first admission of a patient, and then regularly throughout their stay in hospital. The sample is inoculated on the surface of the two media and incubated for 18-24 hours at 37°C.

Incubation at 37°C for 18-24 hours:



Code AEB52570
Description BLSE Agar 20x biplates
Size 90mm
Storage 2 – 8 °C

ESBL plates contain two selective media:

- Drigalski
- MacConkey

each one is supplemented with antibiotics allowing simultaneous detection of cefotaxime and ceftazidime resistance. This double detection enhances the sensitivity of the test since some ESBL are known to be cefotaxime resistant / ceftazidime sensitive and vice versa.

Colony growth on one half of the dish is associated with the resistance of the antibiotic it contains. *E. coli*, *Klebsiella* spp. and *Enterobacter* spp. give yellow colonies on Drigalski and pinkie-red ones on MacConkey. Other Enterobacteria and *Pseudomonas* give blue colonies on Drigalski and white ones with MacConkey.

Formula:

In gram per litre of purified water:

Half dish (green-blue) cefotaxime resistance

Drigalski agar base	51g
Cefotaxime	1,5g

Half dish 2 (purple) ceftazidime resistance

MacConkey agar base	50g
Ceftazidime	2mg