



The Widest Range of Chromogenic Media For Colourful Microbial Detection



# Pioneer in chromogenic media since 1979!

The first chromogenic culture medium (for detection of *E. coli*) was invented and patented by Dr. A. Rambach in 1979. The introduction of this medium triggered a revolution in microbial diagnosis driven by the introduction of a whole range of media for the detection of key clinical & food borne pathogens.

The use of chromogenic culture media for the detection of bacteria is increasing steadily despite the introduction of other (often molecular biology based) techniques.

#### What is chromogenic technology applied to culture media?

It is colouring the developing bacterial colonies with distinctive colours in order to allow an easier differentiation of the growing micro-organism. Dr A. Rambach developed and patented the use, in microbiology, of a technology based on a soluble colourless molecule (called chromogen) which was composed of a substrate, targeting a specific enzymatic activity and a chromophore.

When the colourless chromogenic conjugate is cleaved by an enzyme of the target organism, the chromophore is released, and, in its unconjugated form the chromogen exhibits its distinctive colour and, due to reduced solubility forms a precipitate. The result is a very specific & distinctive colour based differentiation, which is clearly distinguishable to the naked eye under normal lighting conditions.

# **CHROMagar™** Packaging Sizes

The unit size of our packs is the Liter: quantity sufficient to prepare "X" L of media

#### Standard pack sizes are:



 $\bigvee$  stands for ``quantity sufficient to prepare"

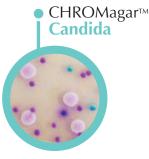
#### **Dehydrated media:**

- Flexibility of use: Prepare only the quantity you need.
- Very easy to prepare.
- Long shelf life: 2 to 3 years.



# **Clinical Microbiology**

# **Clinical Microbiology**



Product code A222: 5 L pack CA223-25: 25 L pack

## **Plate Reading**

- Candida albicans
- → Green
- Candida tropicalis → Metallic blue
- Candida krusei
- $\rightarrow$  Pink, fuzzy

#### For isolation and differentiation of major clinical-significant Candida species

#### 99 % Sensitivity/Specificity<sup>(1)</sup>

Yeasts are increasingly important pathogens, particularly for immuno-depressed people such as the elderly, AIDS victims, etc. CHROMagar™ Candida will not only allow the growth and detection of yeasts (like traditional Sabouraud Agar) but will also instantly allow you to differentiate various Candida species solely by the colour of the colony. CHROMagar™ Candida gives a powerful and easy detection of mixed yeast cultures and in some cases antifungal resistant strains present in the samples may appear even as a minor population.



(1) Odds F.C. and Bernaets R. 1994. J. Clin. Microbiol. 32: 1923-1929.



Product code RT412: 5 L pack RT413-25: 25 L pack

- **Plate Reading** • E. coli
- $\rightarrow$  Dark pink to reddish
- Klebsiella, Enterobacter,
- Serratia → Metallic blue
- Citrobacter
- → Metallic blue with red halo
- Proteus
- → Brown halo
- S. aureus → Golden, opaque, small
- S. saprophyticus → Pink, opaque, small
- Enterococcus
- → Turquoise blue

#### For isolation and differentiation of urinary tract pathogens

#### 99,3 % Sensitivity for E. coli

The major target of this medium is the detection of urinary tract pathogens with E. coli as red colonies, Klebsiella as metallic blue colonies, P. mirabilis as clear with brown halo colonies, etc.

However, CHROMagar™ Orientation has a broader application as a general nutrient agar for the isolation of various microorganisms. For instance, CHROMagar™ Orientation can be used to differentiate various microorganisms in other infected areas; e.g. scars. CHROMagar™ Orientation is useful when supplemented with various antibiotics in detecting increasingly important nosocomial and multiple resistant microorganisms

<sup>(2)</sup> Merlino J. et al. 1996. J. Clin. Microbiol. 34: 1788-1793.

™C€

#### ● CHROMagar™ Salmonella

Product code SA132: 5 L pack SA133-25: 25 L pack

# **Plate Reading**

• Salmonella including S. typhi → Mauve

#### • Other bacteria

→ Blue, colourless

#### For detection and isolation of Salmonella

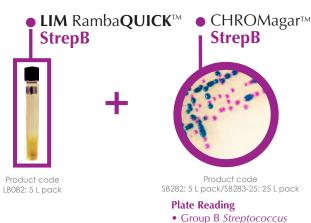
#### Sensitivity: 100 %<sup>(3)</sup>

#### Specificity: 89 % compared to 78 % with Hektoen Agar

Conventional media for the detection of Salmonella by H2S character have very poor specificity resulting in numerous false positives (Citrobacter, Proteus, etc.) among the rare, real positive Salmonella. The workload for unnecessary examination of suspect colonies is so heavy that real positive Salmonella colonies might often be overlooked in routine testing. Because of their poor specificity, conventional media require a tedious examination of at least 10 colonies per suspected sample. On the contrary, CHROMagar<sup>™</sup> Salmonella eliminates most of those false positives and allows technicians to focus on the real contaminated samples.

<sup>(3)</sup> Gaillot O. et al. 1999. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 37 : 762-765



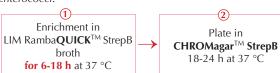


#### For isolation and differentiation of Streptococcus agalactiae (GBS)\*

#### Sensitivity: 92 %/Predictivity: 95 %<sup>(4)</sup>

Group B Streptococcus (GBS) has been associated with severe neonatal infections such as septicaemia and meningitis. The detection of vaginal colonisation by GBS in pregnant women is the most effective strategy to prevent neonatal infections.

LIM RambaQUICK<sup>TM</sup> StrepB Method is a powerful screening tool, which combines a selective enrichment broth with a highly specific and sensitive medium, allowing detection of GBS (haemolytic as well as non-haemolytic) while inhibiting the Enterococci.



(4) Poisson et al, JMM 84 (2011) 490-491

3

or inhibited

→ Mauve

• Other microorganisms

→ Blue, colourless or inhibited



Product code MZ282: 5 L pack MZ283-25: 25 L pack

#### **Plate Reading**

 Malassezia furfur → Large, pale pink

and wrinkled

• Other Malassezia spp. including M. globosa & M. restricta → Mostly pink to purple

#### For detection of Malassezia spp.

Malassezia is a fungus naturally found on the animals and humans skin. On normal healthy skin it does not cause infections, but when the environment of the skin is altered, Malassezia species are able to cause several cutaneous diseases as severe dermatitis or otitis. Since members of the genus Malassezia share similar morphological and biochemical characteristics, the use of traditional culture media for differentiating them based on phenotypic features is not suitable.

CHROMagar™ Malassezia was developed with the goal of facilitating not only their detection, but also to improve an algorithm for the differentiation of the most common species.<sup>(5)</sup>

<sup>(5)</sup> Revised Culture-Based System for Identification of Malassezia Species, by Takamasa et al. JCM No-2007

™C€



Product code CD122: 5 L pack

#### **Plate Reading** • C. difficile

→ Colourless and fluorescent under UV light at 365 nm

 Other bacteria → Colourless, non fluorescent or inhibited

#### For isolation and direct differentiation of Clostridium difficile\*

#### 95,4 % Sensitivity

*Clostridium difficile* is the leading cause of nosocomial infectious diarrhea in adults, mostly in patients who have both medical care and antibiotic treatment.

Although PCR has become the leading C. difficile detection technique, culture is essential for strain typing and antimicrobial susceptibility testing. CHROMagar™ C. difficile is a **new** 

fluorogenic culture medium, extremely sensitive and selective, especially designed to simplify and speed up (24 h) the culture of C. difficile.

6 Gaillot et al. Poster 2053 ASM 2014

™C€



Product code MR502: 5 L pack **Plate Reading** 

• Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) → Rose to mauve

• Methicillin susceptible Staphylococcus aureus → Inhibited

- Other bacteria
- → Blue, colourless or inhibited

For isolation and differentiation of methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) including low level MRSA\*

#### 100 % Sensitivity/Specificity (7)

CHROMagar<sup>™</sup> introduced a revolution in this field in 2002, with the first chromogenic medium for the detection of methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus: CHROMagar<sup>™</sup> MRSA. This medium led to such significant reductions in both the response time and laboratory workload, that it allowed an absolutely necessary wide-scale patient screening.

™C€

77 Taguchi et al. 2004. J. Jap. Ass. Infec. Dis. Jan. 54-58.





Product code SC172: 5 L pack SC173-25: 25 L pack

#### **Plate Reading** • CPE E. coli

- $\rightarrow$  Dark pink to reddish
- CPE coliforms
- → Metallic blue
- Other Gram negative CPE → Colourless
- Other Gram negative non-CPE
- → Blue, colourless or inhibited

#### For the detection of Gram negative bacteria with a reduced susceptibility to most carbapenem agents\*

Since the launch of CHROMagar<sup>™</sup> KPC in 2007, many carbapenemases have spread around the world, being necessary today to address the difficult detection of low level carbapenemases

Alain Rambach and Patrice Nordmann have joined their efforts to develop a highly sensitive chromogenic medium, CHROMagar<sup>TM</sup> mSuperCARBA<sup>TM</sup>, the new generation of chromogenic media that detects a large variety of carbapenemases KPC, NDM, VIM, IMP, OXA...with an impressive limit of detection (10 CFU/mL), even for weakly expressed carbapenemases like OXA-48, while maintaining a high level of selectivity.

**Drug Resistant Bacteria Detection** 

Failure to rapidly detect antibiotic resistant Gram negative bacteria has contributed to their uncontrolled spread, and sometimes to therapeutic failures. Added to CHROMagar<sup>™</sup> Orientation, CHROMagar<sup>™</sup> has introduced a set of selective supplements specially designed for screening Gram negative bacteria which express different kinds of reduced antibiotic susceptibility.



For detection of carbapenem resistant bacteria\*





bacteria producing **B-Lactamase**\*



Product code VR952: 5 L pack

#### For detection of Van A/Van B VRE. faecalis & VRE. faecium\*

#### 95,5 % Sensitivity/90,4 % Specificity<sup>(8)</sup>

Acquired vancomycin resistance in E. faecalis and E. faecium has the potential to be transmitted to aggressive pathogens. Their spread can be avoided by laboratory's ability to rapidly detect VRE and implementation of efficient control measures.

The use of CHROMagar™ VRE media allows vancomycin resistant E. faecalis and E. faecium to be easily detected by colony colour after only 24 hours of incubation.



CHROMagar™ Acinetobacter

> Product code AC092: 5 L pack

Product code CO262: 5 L pack

#### **Plate Reading**

- Acinetobacter spp.
- → Red
- Other bacteria
- → Blue or inhibited

#### For detection of Acinetobacter\* 94,7 % Sensitivity/91,6 % Specificity<sup>(9)</sup>

<sup>(8)</sup> M.L. Miller et al Poster P26 CACMID 2011.

Acinetobacter is an organism with high capacity for survival on environmental surfaces. Its ability to acquire antimicrobial resistance is a cause of increased concern for nosocomial infections. In hospitals, Acinetobacter baumanii, for instance, can penetrate the body through open wounds, catheters, and breathing tubes.

Any effective infection control policy should include a faecal surveillance. CHROMagar™ Acinetobacter is a tool specifically designed to facilitate this step, by allowing its growth in an intense red colony colour.

9 K. Culbreath et al. Poster 2009.





#### **Plate Reading** • Col. R E. coli

- $\rightarrow$  Dark pink to reddish
- Col. R Klebsiella, Enterobacter,
- Citrobacter, Serratia → Metallic blue
- Col. R Pseudomonas
- → Translucent cream to blue Col. R Acinetobacter

#### For detection of colistin resistant Gram negative bacteria

CHROMagar<sup>™</sup> COL-APSE is a sensitive and specific medium for the growth of colistin resistant bacterial pathogens with a lower limit of detection of 10 CFU/mL. This new chromogenic medium may be useful as a primary isolation medium in the surveillance and recovery of colistin resistant bacteria from complex human, veterinary and environmental samples especially those with plasmid mediated MCR-1 or novel mechanisms of polymyxin resistance.

(10) Muhd Haziq F Abdul Momin, David W Wareham. ECCMID 2017.

# ● CHROMagar™ Y.enterocolitica



Product code YE492: 5 L pack

#### Plate Reading

• Pathogenic Y. *enterocolitica* → Mauve

• Non pathogenic

- *Y. enterocolitica* and other bacteria
- → Inhibited or limited growth or metallic blue colour

# For detection and direct differentiation of pathogenic *Yersinia enterocolitica*\*

#### Sensitivity: 100 %/Specificity: 99 %

Among the Yersinia genus, Yersinia enterocolitica is one of the most common food borne pathogens. Traditional culture media, like the CIN agar allow for the growth of both pathogenic and non-pathogenic biotypes with the same aspect, resulting in an important workload on irrelevant isolates (false positives).

With CHROMagar<sup>™</sup>Y.enterocolitica, the pathogenic strains are immediately differentiated from other bacteria by a distinctive colony colour. The laboratory will then concentrate its efforts and resources only on suspect colonies that have a real potential of pathogenicity.

(11) Gaillot et al JCM 2012

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Product code

TA672: 5 L pack

Plate Reading
Staphylococcus aureus
→ Pink to mauve

**Plate Reading** 

→ Mauve

or inhibited

E. coli serotypes

 $\rightarrow$  Colourless, blue

• Most common Shiga-Toxin

• Other Enterobacteriacae

- Other bacteria
- $\rightarrow$  Colourless, blue or inhibited

# For isolation and direct differentiation of *Staphylococcus aureus*

#### 95,5 % Sensitivity/99,4 % Specificity(12)

*Staphylococcus aureus* is a major pathogenic bacterium found in the clinical field and in food industry. Nosocomial infections due to *S. aureus* create an increasing number of problems, so it is essential to accurately and rapidly detect *S. aureus*.

Mannitol fermentation based traditional media lead to many false positives and false negatives. CHROMagar<sup>TM</sup> Staph aureus has **unrivalled sensitivity and specificity** for detecting *S. aureus* after 24 hours. This obviates the need for many useless catalase and latex agglutination tests on non-*S. aureus* strains.

(12) Gaillot et al. 2000. J. Clin. Microbiol. 38: 1587-1591.

ΞΟ



Product code ST162: 5 L pack

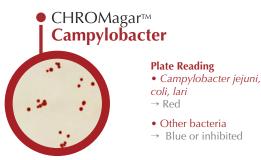
#### For detection of Shiga-Toxin producing *E. coli* (STEC)\*

#### 89,1 % Sensitivity/91,4 % Specificity<sup>(13)</sup>

An increasing and worrisome number of studies show that, non-O157 Shiga-Toxin producing *E. coli* (STEC) have been significantly responsible for foodborne poisoning outbreaks.

In many cases, laboratories have limited their search for pathogenic *E. coli* to the common O157 serotype, due to the fact that there were no available selective culture media for non-O157 *E. coli*. CHROMagar<sup>TM</sup> STEC is designed to fill this gap: detection, as mauve colonies, of not only the classical STEC O157, but also many other serotypes. It is an excellent tool for a large number of samples screening procedures.

(13) Malika Gouali, François-Xavier Weill et al JCM 2012



Product code CP572: 5 L pack CP573-25: 25 L pack

# For the detection, differentiation and enumeration of thermotolerant *Campylobacter*

*Campylobacter* is a major cause of foodborne diarrheal diseases in humans and the most common bacterial cause of gastroenteritis around the world.

With CHROMagar<sup>TM</sup> Campylobacter, the detection of thermotolerant *Campylobacter* in red on a translucent agar facilitates the reading compared to traditional charcoal based agar where numeration is difficult. Other microorganisms will be inhibited, or grow in blue colonies for clear differentiation.

Food Industry

# **Food Industry**

● CHROMagar™ **O157** 



Product code EE222: 5 L pack EE223-25: 25 L pack



RR702: 5 L pack RR703-25: 25 L pack

**Plate Reading** • E. coli O157 → Mauve

• Other bacteria → Steel blue, colourless or inhibited

#### For the selective isolation and differentiation of E. coli O157 in food/clinical samples\*

#### 98 % Sensitivity for E. coli O157(14)

The conventional medium for detection of E. coli O157, Sorbitol Mac Conkey Agar, has a poor specificity therefore creating a lot of false positives (Proteus, E. hermanii, etc.). Sorbitol Mac Conkey Agar is also difficult to read since the pathogen gives colourless colonies among red colonies.

CHROMagar™ O157 is a chromogenic medium with easier detection of E. coli O157 as mauve colonies among blue and colourless colonies. Selectivity can be increased by adding potassium tellurite to our medium.

(14) Bettelheim K.A. 1998. J. Appl. Microbiol. 85: 425-428.

#### For detection and isolation of Salmonella spp. in clinical and food samples

#### 93,7 % Sensitivity<sup>(15)</sup>

Traditional media for detection of Salmonella had a very poor specificity. The workload of unnecessary examinations of suspect colonies was so high that real positive Salmonella colonies were often missed in routine testing.

Rambach<sup>™</sup> Agar eliminates most false positives.

Since Rambach<sup>™</sup> Agar has a very high specificity: (1) fewer samples are positive and have to be checked and (2) there is no more need to investigate 10 different suspect colonies per sample.

<sup>(15)</sup> Gruenewald R. et al. 1991. J. Clin. Microbiol. 29: 2354-2356.



### ■ CHROMagar™ Salmonella Plus



**Plate Reading** 

- Salmonella
- E. coli
- → Colourless
- Coliforms
- → Blue

For detection and isolation of Salmonella species including lactose positive Salmonella in food specimens

99 % Sensitivity<sup>(16)</sup>

The ISO 6579 for Salmonella testing is a direct result of the growing incidence of lactose positive Salmonella spp. isolated from cases of food poisoning. CHROMagar™ Salmonella Plus has been developed to meet the requirements of ISO 6579 and provides clear, easily visible identification of Salmonella spp.. including: lactose positive Salmonella, S. typhi and S. paratyphi.



(16) de Beaumont C. et al. .2006. Poster, ECCMID meeting 2006



Product code CHROMagar™ Listeria LM852: 5 L pack



**Isolation Plate Reading** 

• L. monocytogenes → Blue diameter less than 3 mm,

regular and white halo



#### **Confirmation Plate Reading** • L. monocytogenes

→ Rose surrounded by a white halo

For detection, differentiation, enumeration and confirmation of Listeria monocytogenes from other bacteria in food samples

Listeria monocytogenes is a pathogenic bacterium which can cause serious food poisoning. Since L. monocytogenes and L. innocua have similar biochemical properties, they cannot be differentiated on traditional media (Palcam, Oxford).

On CHROMagar™ Listeria, L. monocytogenes colonies have a specific blue colour surrounded by a white opaque halo.

The CHROMagar  $^{\rm TM}$  Listeria method allows detection of negative samples in only 2 days. This method requires only a single half Fraser enrichment step and confirmation of positive samples can be performed by picking a suspect colony directly from CHROMagar™ Listeria and transferring it to CHROMagar™ Identification Listeria giving a result the next day.

RambaQUICK<sup>TM</sup> Salmonella Method

# **Food Industry**



VB912: 5 L pack VB913-25: 25 L pack

# ● CHROMagar™ **B.cereus**

Product code BC732: 5 L pack

Product code PF652: 5 L pack

#### **Plate Reading**

- Bacillus cereus group  $\rightarrow$  Blue with white halo
- Other Bacillus → Blue, colourless, or inhibited
- Gram negative bacteria, yeast and moulds
- → Inhibited

# CHROMagar™ **C.perfringens**

#### **Plate Reading**

- Clostridium perfringens → Orange
- Other bacteria → Blue, metallic blue or inhibited

#### For isolation and detection of V. parahaemolyticus, V. vulnificus and V. cholerae

#### 95 % Specificity<sup>(18)</sup>

V. parahaemolyticus, V. vulnificus and V. cholerae are pathogenic bacteria which can cause serious seafood poisoning. For the detection of those bacteria, traditional methods (TCBS) are long, require heavy workload and are not very sensitive.

On the contrary, CHROMagar™ Vibrio medium helps to easily differentiate V. parahaemolyticus, V. vulnificus and V. cholerae, from other Vibrio directly at the isolation step by colony colour with a higher sensitivity than conventional methods.

(18) Angela Di Pinto Universitá degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro, Italy

#### For detection and enumeration of Bacillus cereus group

#### 100 % Sensitivity/100 % Specificity<sup>(19)</sup>

Bacillus cereus food poisoning is frequently associated with ready-to-eat products. The bacterium has been isolated from dried beans and cereals, and from dried foods such as spices, seasoning mixes and potatoes.

On CHROMagar<sup>™</sup> B.cereus, the intense blue coloured colonies surrounded by a halo on a translucent agar facilitates the reading compared to traditional Mannitol based agar which displays red colonies on pink agar.

(19) Adria Normandie Study 2012

#### For isolation and direct differentiation of Clostridium perfringens

Clostridium perfringens is involved in food poisoning and animals infections. CHROMagar™ C.perfringens allows the detection and numeration of Clostridium perfringens in food and water samples. Specific and selective, this medium detects the Clostridium perfringens colonies by an orange coloration. The other microorganisms are blue, metallic blue or inhibited.

CHROMagar™ C.perfringens can be used with pouring or surface methods, offering the latter a better performance than traditional media like TSC.

#### CHROMagar™ Enterobacteria

#### **Plate Reading**

- E. coli → Blue with/without blue halo
- Other Enterobacteriaceae
- $\rightarrow$  Pink to red
- Proteus
- → Red with swarming
- Other bacteria

#### → Inhibited

#### For detection and enumeration of Enterobacteriaceae

The Enterobacteriaceae and coliform bacteria within this family represent two of the most common groups of indicator organism used by the food industry. In some countries, depending on regulatory requirements, the food industry has moved towards testing for Enterobacteriaceae.

CHROMagar™ allows Enterobacteria the detection and differentiation by the color of E. coli and other Enterobacteriaceae.



Product code

EB042: 5 L pack

Product code MS252: 2x5 L pack

- CHROMagar<sup>™</sup> Mastitis GP • S. agalactiae
- → Blue-green
- S. uberis
- → Metallic blue
- S. aureus
- → Pink

#### CHROMagar<sup>™</sup> Mastitis GN • Klebsiella, Enterobacter,

- → Metallic blue (+/- red halo) • E. coli → Red

#### For isolation and differentiation of the main pathogens involded in Mastitis infections

Mastitis causes a reduction in the guantity and guality of milk output, increased veterinary expenses due to excessive use of medications, increased risk of residues in the milk or meat and, consequently, the possibility of damage public health.

CHROMagar<sup>™</sup> Mastitis is a new commercially available tool for the rapid and simple differentiation of the main bacteria involved in Mastitis infections. It is supplied as a kit with two different media, one for the Gram positive bacteria, and the other for the Gram negative bacteria.

# **Food Industry**



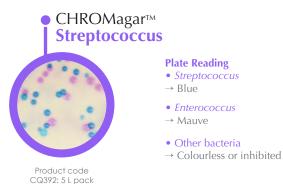
Product code CQ382: 5 L pack

- Other Staphylococcus
- $\rightarrow$  Blue to colourless
- → Inhibited

#### For detection and isolation of Staphylococcus spp.

Staphylococci are highly successful at colonizing a variety of environments. They show a remarkable survival persistence even following heavy disinfectant protocols, contributing to their dissemination and challenging eradication.

CHROMagar<sup>™</sup> Staphylococcus is a unique chromogenic medium allowing for the detection and differentiation by the colour of the various Staphyloccoci species, from environmental samples.

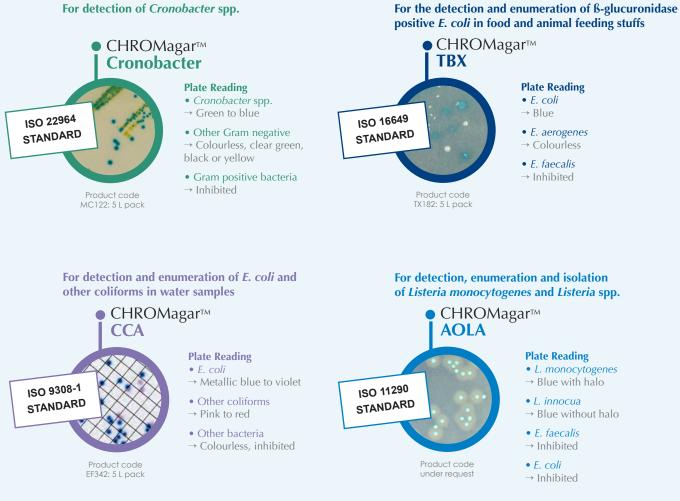


#### For detection and isolation of Streptococcus spp.

In the Mastitis management of milking cow herds it is important to rapidly detect the presence of Streptococci and differentiate between environmental Streps (S. uberis, S. dysgalactiae) from contagious pathogens like S. agalactiae and Enterococci from faecal origin.

CHROMagar™ Streptococcus is a useful tool to analyse the Streptococci flora in Mastitis investigations.

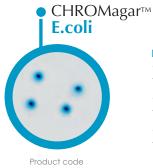
#### For detection of Cronobacter spp.



# Water Industry

E. coli is a fecal contamination indicator. The general food standard limits are approximately 50 E. coli bacteria per gram, therefore, it is important to detect and enumerate them accurately. Traditional methods for detecting E. coli are extremely tedious and usually require heavy workload with tests of many suspect colonies.



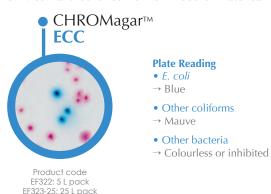


68: 5 L pack EC169-25: 25 L pack

#### **Plate Reading** • E. coli → Blue

- Other Gram negative bacteria → Colourless
- Gram positive bacteria → Inhibited

#### For the simultaneous detection and enumeration of E. coli and other coliforms in food or water samples



#### ■ CHROMagar<sup>™</sup> Liquid ECC • E. coli → Blue ONLY 2 mLl Test Product code EL382: 5 L pack

#### **Plate Reading**

- Other coliform bacteria
- → Purple
- Other Gram negative bacteria → Colourless or inhibited

#### For the simultaneous detection and enumeration of E. coli and other coliforms in water samples

This is an innovative chromogenic culture medium to be used in broth form (without agar) within the water filtration technique, to impregnate the pad. You can take an aliquot to prepare the exact quantity of broth you desire. Thanks to this flexibility, you get rid of prepared media stock and shelf life management headaches, and are ensured of always working with fresh media.



roduct code AQ056: 100 x 100 mL pack

Reading • E col

- → Blue to blue-green liquid
- Other coliforms
- → Yellow Liquid

#### Presence/Absence of E. coli and coliforms in water samples

#### **Liquid Technique**

AquaCHROM<sup>™</sup> ECC is a non-agar based medium designed to detect the presence of E. coli and other coliforms in 100 mL water samples. Its advantage, compared to other similar commercially available tests, resides in the fact that there is no need of ultra-violet lamp to confirm the presence of E. coli in the sample. The novel formulation of AquaCHROM<sup>™</sup> ECC uses two different chromogens (instead of the traditional chromogen/ fluorogen combination) which enables test results to be read under normal lighting conditions. Samples develop a yellow colouration when coliforms are present and a green colouration when E. coli is present.



Product code P\$832: 5 L pack

#### **Plate Reading**

- Pseudomonas including
- P. aeruginosa → Blue green
- Other Gram negative → Mauve to violet, or inhibited
- Gram positive bacteria
- → Mostly inhibited

#### For isolation and detection of Pseudomonas species

P. aeruginosa is a valid indicator for recreational water disinfection efficacy. This parameter is currently used as a criterion in the regulation of wading and swimming pools. Moreover, P. aeruginosa is important not only in terms of its role as an indicator, but also because it is an opportunistic pathogen whose transmission is often associated with water.

CHROMagar™ Pseudomonas delivers rapid and clear results for detection of Pseudomonas by virtue of markedly different colony colouring.

# CHROMagar<sup>™</sup> Products by sample

10000 C		CLINICAL												ENVIRONMENTAL						VETERINARY					FOOD & WATER								
	Blood	CSF	Gastric Fluid	Nasal	Perineal	Rectal specimens	Skin	Sputum	Stools Throat	Urine	Vaginal specimens	Wounds	Air	Clinical Material	Other Materials	Processed water	Recreational water	Soil	Surfaces	Pets	Livestock	Poultry	Animal stuff	Bakery	Eggs, egg products	Fish, seafood	Fruit, vegetables	Milk (dairy, powder)	Processed food, meat	Raw food, meat	Water, beverages		
CHROMagar <sup>TM</sup> Acinetobacter CHROMagar <sup>TM</sup> C.difficile CHROMagar <sup>TM</sup> C3G <sup>8</sup>												•																					
 CHROMagar™Candida																																	
CHROMagar™COL- <i>APSE</i>																																	
CHROMagar™ESBL																																	
CHROMagar™KPC																																	
CHROMagar™ Malassezia																																	
CHROMagar™MRSA																																	
CHROMagar™mSuperCARBA™																																	
CHROMagar™O157																																	
CHROMagar <sup>™</sup> Orientation																																	
CHROMagar™ Salmonella																																	
CHROMagar™ Staph aureus																																	
CHROMagar <sup>™</sup> STEC																																	
CHROMagar <sup>™</sup> StrepB																																	
CHROMagar™VRE																																	
CHROMagar™Y.enterocolitica																																	
CHROMagar™ B.cereus																																	
CHROMagar™C.perfringens																																	
CHROMagar™Campylobacter																																	
CHROMagar™Enterobacteria																																	
CHROMagar™Listeria																																	
CHROMagar <sup>™</sup> Mastitis																																	
Rambach™Agar																																	
RambaQUICK <sup>™</sup> Salmonella																																	
CHROMagar™ Salmonella Plus																																	
CHROMagar™Staphylococcus																																	
CHROMagar™Streptococcus																														_			
CHROMagar™ Vibrio																																	
CHROMagar™AOLA																															D		
CHROMagar™CCA																															D		
CHROMagar <sup>™</sup> Cronobacter																					0												
CHROMagar™TBX																																	
AquaCHROM™ECC																																	
CHROMagar™E.coli																																	
CHROMagar™ECC																																	
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CHROMagar™ Liquid ECC																																	

# 5 Reasons to choose CHROMagar<sup>™</sup> Chromogenic Media to bring efficiency to your Microbial Analysis

o<sub>⊖</sub>⊖ Fast Results in 18-24 h

°<sub>⊖</sub>⊖ Worldwide Recognition

 $\circ_{O}O$ 40 years Experience, Specialization and Know-How

Gain Flexibility Using dehydrated media

o<sub>⊖</sub>⊖ Intense Chromogenic Colours

Ask your local distributor for more information

#### www.CHROMagar.com

Manufacturer: CHROMagar - 4 place du 18 juin 1940 75006 Paris - France CHROMagar@CHROMagar.com w For more information about our products, please refer to our website / Technical Documents.

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