instructions for use

# **URICHROME agar plates p90/URI - 20**

## **intended use**

Urichrome Agar is used for isolation and differentiation of urinary tract pathogens.

## **types of samples**

* Urine Sample

## **specimen collection and handling**

Follow the appropriate sampling technique as per standard guidelines. Sampling and transport equipment must be used in accordance with the recommendations of their suppliers for the conservation of strains.

## **material required but not provided**

Standard microbiological laboratory material for culture media preparation, control, streaking, incubation, and waste disposal.

## **precautions**

* For in-Vitro diagnostic use. Read the label details and storage before opening the pack.
* Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
* Follow good microbiological lab practices while handling specimens and culture.

## **storage & shelf life**

* Store at 10 -15 °C.
* Use before the expiry date mentioned on the label.
* Keep away from direct light.

## **physical parameters of prepared plates**

* Appearance: 90 mm petri plates with a smooth surface and absence of any particles, cracks, or bubbles.
* Colour: Medium to light Amber colour
* Clarity: Slight Opaque

## **instructions for use** check

* Open the sterile pack and remove the plates aseptically.
* Ensure the aseptic conditions are maintained while inoculating the plates.
* Plate should be at room temperature before streaking the sample on the plate.
* Inoculate the samples on each plate & incubate the plates at 35-37 °C for 24 hrs.
* Check the plates after 24 hrs for any microbial growth and haemolysis of the strains.

## **inoculation & interpretation**

Inoculum: 50-100 CFU Incubation temperature: 35-37 °C Incubation time: 24 hrs

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test Strains | ATCC No. | Growth | Colour of the colony |
| *Escherichia coli* | ATCC 25922 | Good | Dark Pink to Burgundy |
| *Klebsiella pneumonia* | ATCC 13883 | Good | Metallic Blue, Mucoid |
| *Enterococcus faecalis* | ATCC 29212 | Good | Blue, pinpointed Colony |
| *Proteus mirabilis* | ATCC 25933 | Good | Pale brown with swarming |
| *Staphylococcus aureus* | ATCC 25923 | Good | Cream |
| *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* | *ATCC 27853* | Good | Fluorescent Green Colour |

## **limitations & complementary tests**

* For samples follow appropriate techniques for handling specimens as per established guidelines.
* Most of Serratia plymutica will grow mauve.
* Some S. saprophyticus strains can grow in cream-colored colonies. Since it is an enzyme-substrate based reaction, the intensity of colour may vary with isolates.
* The final identification must be confirmed by biochemical tests, immunological tests or by mass spectrophotometry. They can be done directly from the suspicious colonies observed on the medium.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| * Colonies | * Suggested Tests | * Possible Identification |
| * Dark Pink to Burgundy | * Indole Test: The medium allows indole test for confirmation of E. coli | * Indole (+) = E. coli |
| * Brown halo | * TDA test (with FeCl3 Test) for confirmation of Proteus. | * Tryptophan deaminase activity (TDA) indicates a microorganism of the PMP group (Proteus-Providencia-Morganella). * Proteus mirabilis positive reaction, development of brown colouration, Indole Negative * Proteus vulgaris can be identified by a positive spot indole test |
| * Blue, small Gram (+), cocci appearance | * PYR test (or serological test or hemolysis) | * PYR (+) = Enterococcus * PYR (-) =Streptococcus B |

## **disposal**

User must ensure safe disposal by autoclaving and/or incineration of used or unusable preparations of this product. Materials that have come in contact with infectious / clinical samples must be decontaminated and disposed of in accordance with current laboratory techniques and regulations.