

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

COLOREX ORIENTATION AGAR PLATES

P90/CLO -20

INTENDED USE

Colorex Orientation agar is a non-selective chromogenic culture medium intended for use in the qualitative direct detection, differentiation, and presumptive identification of uropathogens to aid in the diagnosis of urine tract infections.

TYPES OF SAMPLES

- Clinical

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

CHECK

- Appearance: 90 mm petri plates with a smooth surface and absence of any particles, cracks, or bubbles.

- Colour: Medium to Light Amber Colour
- Clarity: Opaque

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

- Open the sterile pack and remove the plates aseptically.
- Ensure the aseptic conditions are maintained while inoculating the plates.
- 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 count and colour of the colonies.

CHECK

- ☑ Plate should be at room temperature before streaking the sample on the plate.

INOCULATION & INTERPRETATION

Inoculum: 50-100 CFU Incubation temperature: 35-37 °C Incubation time: 18-24 hrs

Test Strains	ATCC No.	Growth	Colour of the colony
<i>Escherichia coli.</i>	ATCC 25922	Good	Dark Pink To Reddish
<i>Klebsiella pneumonia</i>	ATCC 13883	Good	Metallic Blue
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	ATCC 29212	Good	Turquoise Blue
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	ATCC 25933	Good	Brown Halo
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	ATCC 25923	Good	Golden, Opaque, Small
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	ATCC 27853	Good	Translucent, Green Pigmentation
<i>Candida albicans</i>	ATCC 10231	Good	Cream, Pinpoint Colonies
<i>S. epidermidis</i>	ATCC 12228	Good	Colourless
<i>S. saprophyticus</i>	ATCC 15305	Good	Pink

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 color 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
Red	Indole Test: The medium allows indole test for confirmation of <i>E. coli</i>	Indole (+) = <i>E. coli</i>
Brown halo	TDA test (with FeCl ₃ Test) for confirmation of <i>Proteus</i> .	(+) = <i>Proteus vulgaris</i> (blue colony center) <i>Morganella</i> , <i>Providencia</i> . (-) = <i>Proteus mirabilis</i>
Turquoise blue, small Gram (+), cocci appearance	PYR test (or serological test or haemolysis)	PYR (+) = <i>Enterococcus</i> PYR (-) = <i>Streptococcus B</i>

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.