

**Insert for Kit 98025 (version 2)**

**KPC, MBL and Oxacillinase detection in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Acinetobacter* spp.**

**For in vitro diagnostic use only**

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| <b>REVISION:</b>      | DBV0044D   |
| <b>DATE OF ISSUE:</b> | 05-07-2016   |
| <b>LANGUAGE:</b>      | English  |
| <b>PRODUCT GROUP:</b> | Kits for beta-lactamase identification   |
| <b>MANUFACTURE:</b>   | ROSCO Diagnostica A/S, Taastrupgaardsvej 30, DK-2630 Taastrup, Denmark.  |
| <b>INTENDED USE:</b>  | <p>Tablets are used for qualitative <i>in vitro</i> identification of microbial resistance mechanisms by the agar tablet/disc diffusion method, in order to confirm the mechanism by which the organism has gained resistance to specific antimicrobial agents. The kit is intended for detection of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> carbapenemase (KPC) and Metallo-beta-lactamase (MBL) in <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i></li> <li>• Metallo-beta-lactamase (MBL) and Oxacillinase in <i>Acinetobacter</i> spp.</li> </ul> |

Mueller-Hinton or McConkey agar should be used for the test.

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| <b>INTENDED USERS:</b> | To be used only by professionals, qualified laboratory personnel and people trained to work with microbes and disc diffusion testing. |
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| <b>TEST PRINCIPLE:</b> | <p>Five cartridges of tablets containing Imipenem 10µg and Imipenem in combination with inhibitors of different β-lactamases. Inhibitors are added to differentiate isolates with resistance mechanisms from those without resistance mechanisms (see explanation below).</p> |
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Reduced susceptibility to carbapenems is observed when:

1. The organism produces a metallo-beta-lactamase (MBL) that hydrolyses carbapenems efficiently. MBLs are inhibited by dipicolinic acid (DPA) and EDTA. Synergy (ghost zone) between imipenem and DPA or/and EDTA indicates the presence of a MBL. If there is no zone around Imipenem 10µg, synergy should be checked at a closer distance between Imipenem 10µg and Imipenem + DPA.

Note: The synergistic performance of DPA is improved by the use of McConkey agar. Therefore this medium is recommended instead of Mueller-Hinton agar.

2. The organism produces a *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase (KPC). KPC enzymes are inhibited by Phenylboronic Acid. However, Phenylboronic Acid inhibits also the AmpC (class C cephalosporinases). In order to raise Kit's specificity, Cloxacillin High (AmpC inhibitor) is included to distinguish between these two. Thus, different inhibition zone using Imipenem + Phenylboronic Acid and Imipenem + Cloxacillin High indicates the presence of a KPC enzyme.

**DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS:**

ROSCO's detailed *Instruction for Use for Detection of resistance mechanisms* should be available in laboratories working with ROSCO's Diagnostic products. Latest version of Instruction for Use can be seen in and/or printed out from ROSCO's website [www.rosco.dk](http://www.rosco.dk)  
*Instructions for Use* and *User's Guide* can be obtained free of charge from your local distributor on request, or from ROSCO A/S:  
E-mail: [info@rosco.dk](mailto:info@rosco.dk)  
Phone: +45 43 99 33 77

**CONTENT AND FORMULATION:**

5 cartridges of tablets, formulated for maximum stability, each containing approximately 50 tablets:

- Imipenem 10µg, coded IMI10
- Imipenem 10µg + Phenylboronic Acid (KPC and AmpC inhibitor), coded IMPBO
- Imipenem 10µg + Cloxacillin High (AmpC inhibitor), coded IPCX4
- Imipenem 10µg + Dipicolinic acid, coded IM+DP
- Imipenem + EDTA, coded IM10E

**STORAGE/HANDLING:**

Store at 2-8 °C until the expiration date shown on the product label. Cartridges should be closed during storage. Always seal the cartridges with the original green lid and never place the dispenser in the refrigerator.

Allow the cartridges to acclimatize at room temperature (30-60 min) before remove the lid. Cartridges may open and close several times during use, without affecting tablets' shelf-life. The long shelf-life is due to the use of crystalline substances.

**PRECAUTIONS:**

For *in vitro* diagnostic use only. Safety precautions should be taken and aseptic techniques should be used when working with potential biohazards. To be used only by adequately trained and qualified laboratory personnel. Sterilize all biohazard waste before disposal. Refer to Product Safety Data Sheet.

**NON-PROVIDED REQUIRED MATERIALS:**

Biochemical reagents and standard microbial equipment such as loops, culture media, incubator etc.

**PROCEDURE:**

1. Using a fresh, pure culture prepare a suspension of the testing organism, equivalent to McFarland 0.5
2. Using a sterile swap or Drigalski spatula spread the suspension uniformly over the entire area of a Mueller-Hinton agar plate. Note: Iso-sensitest Agar should not be used (false negative)
3. Using a single dispenser, place one tablet of each in the inoculated agar plate, ensuring sufficient space between individual tablets (allow proper measurement of inhibition zones). Note: in case the isolate do not show any inhibition zone around IMI10, the test should be repeated. IMI10 and IM+DP should be placed at a distance of approx. 5mm (synergy).
5. Incubate at 35±1°C for 18±2 hours (overnight).
6. Measure and record the diameter of the inhibition zones. No zone around a tablet corresponds to a 9mm inhibition zone.

7. Record synergism (ghost zone) or no-synergism between Imipenem 10µg and Imipenem + DPA, when the isolate shows no zone (9mm) around Imipenem 10µg.

**INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS:**

Compare the inhibition zones of the different tablets to interpret the results.

For *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*:

1. Measure the inhibition zone around Imipenem 10µg (IMI10) and compare it with the zones around Imipenem + Phenylboronic Acid (IMPBO) and Imipenem + Cloxacillin High (IPCX4). If the zone difference around

- IMPBO and IMI10 is  $\geq 4$ mm
- IPCX4 and IMI10 is  $< 3$ mm

the organism demonstrates KPC activity.

Note: If IPCX4 zone is  $\geq 5$ mm than IMI10, the strains do not produce carbapenemase. (Do not test with the kit).

2. Measure the inhibition zones around Imipenem 10µg (IMI10) and compare it with Imipenem + DPA (IM+DP) and Imipenem + EDTA (IM10E). If the zone difference around

- IM+DP and IMI10 is  $\geq 5$ mm

and/or

- IM10E and IMI10 is  $\geq 8$ mm

the isolate produces a Metallo-beta-lactamase.

If there is no IMI10 inhibition zone (9mm) and

- IM+DP inhibition zone is  $\geq 12$ mm
- IM10E inhibition zone is  $\geq 13$ mm

Synergism is indicated, thus a positive result.

Note: Test only Ceftazidime resistant isolates. Otherwise false MBL-positive isolates may be obtained (if Ceftazidime sensitive).

For *Acinetobacter* spp.

1. Same method as applies for the detection of MBLs in *Ps. aeruginosa*
2. Oxacillinases are influenced by EDTA resulting in a weak synergism between Imipenem + EDTA, while DPA has no effect. This can be used for oxacillinase detection from *Acinetobacter* spp.

Use the table (see below) to assist in the interpretation

**QUALITY CONTROL**

Quality control should be conducted with at least one organism to demonstrate a positive reaction and at least one organism to demonstrate a negative reaction. See below possible strains for positive and negative control:

*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 10145/CCUG 59626, MBL positive  
*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 10141, MBL positive (can be used for both *Ps. aeruginosa* and *Acinethobacter*)  
*Klebsiella pneumoniae* CCUG 58547, MBL positive  
*Klebsiella pneumoniae* NCTC 13439, MBL positive  
*Klebsiella pneumoniae* CCUG 56233, KPC positive

*Klebsiella pneumoniae* NCTC 13438, KPC positive/MBL negative

## REFERENCES

1. J. Bou Casals (2012) Stable combination discs of imipenem and dipicolinic acid, for phenotypic detection of metallo-beta lactamases in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Acinetobacter* spp. ECCMID. Presentation 304. Available at: [https://www.escmid.org/escmid\\_publications/escmid\\_elibrary/material/?mid=3521](https://www.escmid.org/escmid_publications/escmid_elibrary/material/?mid=3521)
2. Fournier D., Garnier P., Jeannot K., Mille A., Gomez A. S. and Plésiat P. (2013) A Convenient Method To Screen for Carbapenemase-Producing *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. J. Clin. Microbiol. vol. 51, no. 11, 3846-3848
3. Fournier D., Garnier P., Jeannot K. and Plésiat P. (2013) Evaluation of nine phenotypic tests for the detection of metallo beta-lactamase-producing *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. ECCMID eP689. Available at: [www.escmid.org/escmid\\_publications/escmid\\_elibrary/material/?mid=6253](http://www.escmid.org/escmid_publications/escmid_elibrary/material/?mid=6253)
4. Yong D., Lee Y., Jeong S. H., Lee K. and Chong Y. (2012) Evaluation of Double-Disk Potentiation and Disk Potentiation Tests Using Dipicolinic Acid for Detection of Metallo-β-Lactamase-Producing *Pseudomonas* spp. and *Acinetobacter* spp. J. Clin. Microbiol. vol. 50, no. 10, 3227-3232

**Table** for results' interpretation.

| Bacterium                 | Zone difference against Imipenem 10 µg (IMI10) |       |                     |        | β-lactamase                 |
|---------------------------|--|-------|---------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
|                           | IMPBO  | IPCX4 | IM+DP               | IM10E  |                             |
| <i>Ps. aeruginosa</i>     |  | ≥5 mm |                     |        | No carbapenemase production |
|                           | ≥4 mm  | ≤3 mm |                     |        | KPC                         |
|                           |  |       | ≥5 mm or ghost zone | ≥8 mm  | MLB                         |
| <i>Acinetobacter</i> spp. |  |       | ≥5 mm or ghost zone | ≥8 mm  | MLB                         |
|                           |  |       | ≤3 mm               | 4-7 mm | Oxacillinase                |

### Abbreviations

IMI10: Imipenem 10µg

IMPBO: Imipenem 10µg + Phenylboronic Acid

IPCX4: Imipenem 10µg + Cloxacillin High

IM+DP: Imipenem 10µg + Dipicolinic acid

IM10E: Imipenem + EDTA

KPC: *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase

MLB: Metallo-beta-lactamase