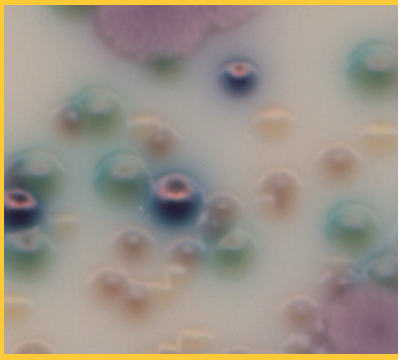
Brilliance™ Candida



***Brilliance* Candida Agar is a selective and differential medium for the rapid presumptive identification of clinically important *Candida* species, allowing for more timely and targeted antifungal therapy.**

SAVES TIME

- Correctly identifies more *Candida albicans* within 24 hours than competitor media[1]
- Presumptive identification in 48 hours

CONVENIENT AND EASY TO USE

- Chromogenic colour reactions on an opaque background allow easy differentiation of *Candida* spp., especially when mixed infections are present

SELECTIVE

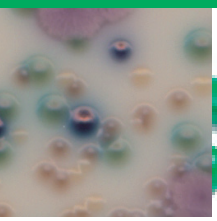
- Chloramphenicol inhibits bacterial growth, even after prolonged incubation

REDUCES COSTS

- Some *Candida* species are more likely to be azole-tolerant than others, therefore, early differentiation of species allows informed judgements on the most appropriate treatment.

Oxoid *Brilliance* Candida Agar

Oxoid *Brilliance* Candida Agar contains two chromogenic substrates, which are cleaved by enzymes possessed by certain *Candida* species; hexosaminidase and alkaline phosphatase. The action of the enzymes on the chromogens results in a build-up of colour within the colony. The colour produced depends on which enzymes the organisms possess. *Candida tropicalis, C. albicans* and *C. dubliniensis* all possess hexosaminidase which results in green coloured colonies, however, other metabolic reactions of *C. tropicalis* produce a localised drop in pH which results in dark blue colonies. Alkaline phosphatase activity in *C. krusei* results in a brown or pink pigmentation, whilst *C. glabrata, C. kefyr, C. parapsilosis* and *C. lusitaniae* appear as a variety of beige/brown/yellow colours due to the mixture of natural pigmentation and some alkaline phosphatase activity. Experienced users may be able to differentiate these species by colour and colony morphology.



Performance

Since the 1980s, there has been a dramatic rise in the number of systemic, life-threatening nosocomial infections caused by opportunistic *Candida* spp[1]. This can be attributed to an increase in the use of a broader range of antimicrobial agents and the high number of immuno-compromised patients. *Candida* species are now responsible for about 15% of all hospital-acquired infections and over 72% of nosocomial fungal infections[2]. *Candida albicans* is the most commonly encountered species and is generally susceptible to azole-based drugs. However, selective pressure through the over-use of these drugs has seen a general trend towards the emergence of more azole-tolerant non-albicans species. Non-albicans species, such as *C. tropicalis, C. glabrata, C. parapsilosis* and *C. krusei* have been reported to be the causative agents in 46% of systemic candida infections[3].

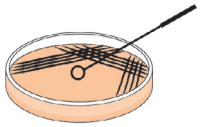
A study of some 214 previously characterised pure clinical isolates conducted at the specialist mycology laboratory, Western Infirmary, Glasgow, reported that *Brilliance* Candida Agar identified more *C. albicans* within 24 hours than a leading competitor medium whilst demonstrating comparable performance in all other areas of the trial[4].

Oxoid *Brilliance* Candida Agar is for *in vitro* diagnostic use only, by experienced microbiologists. It must not be used beyond the stated expiry date, or if the product shows any sign of deterioration.

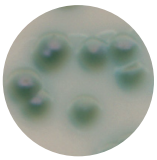
Identifications are presumptive and should be confirmed.

REFERENCES: 1. Fridkin S.K. (1996) Epidemiology of nosocomial fungal infections, *Clin. Microbiol. Rev.* **9**:499-511. 2. Jarvis W.R. (1995) Epidemiology of nosocomial fungal infections, with emphasis on *Candida* species. *Clin. Infect. Dis.* **20**:1526-1530. 3. Wingard J.R. (1995) Importance of *Candida* species other than *C. albicans* as pathogens of oncology patients, *Clin. Infect. Dis.* **20**:115-125 4. Data on file at Oxoid.

Inoculate plate

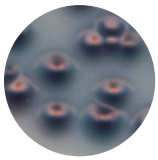


Incubate plates at 30˚C. Inspect daily for growth of *Candida* species, for up to 72 hours.



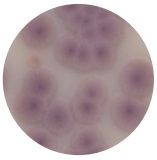
After 24hrs incubation
Green

C. albicans/C. dubliniensis



After 24-48hrs incubation
(maximum 72hrs)
Blue

C. tropicalis



After 24-48hrs incubation
(maximum 72hrs)
Dry, irregular colony shape,
brown or pink

C. krusei

After 24-48hrs incubation
(maximum 72hrs)
Variable, natural pigment

C. glabrata/C. kefyr
C. parapsilosis/C. lusitaniae

Oxoid *Brilliance* Candida	SIZE/FORMAT	ORDER CODE
Ready-Poured Plates (UK)	10 x 90mm plates	PO1034A
Ready-Poured Plates (rest of Europe)	10 x 90mm plates	PO5170A
Dehydrated Culture Medium	500g	CM1002B
Selective Supplement	10 vials	SR0231E

Rapid differentiation of *Candida* spp. enables appropriate treatment as early as possible.

The Oxoid product range offers the complete solution for all your *Candida* testing needs.

Confirmatory Tests		
RapID® Yeast Plus Panel 4 hour identification of yeast; requires inoculation fluid (2ml)	20 tests	R8311077
RapID® Inoculation Fluid For use with RapID Yeast Plus and other RapID kits	20 x 2ml	R8325106
O.B.I.S. albicans Confirmation of presumptive *C. albicans* based on ß-galactoaminidase and L-proline amino peptidase activity	60 tests	ID0700M
Bacticard Candida Presumptive identification of *C. albicans*	25 tests	R21106

The Oxoid product range includes an extensive selection of Antimicrobial Sensitivity Testing products.

Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing		
Fluconazole 25µg Discs	50 x 50 discs	CT1806B
Voriconazole 1µg Discs	50 x 50 discs	CT1807B

For more information about these and other products in the Oxoid *Brilliance* range of chromogenic media, please visit www.oxoid.com

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Oxoid, Wade Road, Basingstoke,
Hants, RG24 8PW UK.

Tel: +44 (0) 1256 841144
Fax: +44 (0) 1256 329728
Email: oxoid.info@thermofisher.com

www.oxoid.com
www.thermofisher.com

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