MICROSCAN GRAM-NEGATIVE COMBO PANELS

OPTIONS FOR ROUTINE AND CRITICAL ISOLATE TESTING

As the prevalence of antimicrobial resistance continues to increase, the value of accurate MIC testing and ultimately, the best patient outcome has become more critical than ever.

For over 40 years, the MicroScan AST system has been providing accurate and trusted bacterial identification and susceptibility results utilizing its broth microdilution technology. MicroScan's technology has been a key factor in detecting and fighting against antibiotic resistance.

MicroScan's latest software update and new Select Series Gram-negative panels:

SIMPLIFY WORKFLOW WITH COMBO PANELS & NEW SOFTWARE



- Integrate bacterial identification with AST in a single panel for routine or high-volume isolates
- Provide Bruker MALDI
 Biotyper® CA Claim 6
 database expansion of 364
 new reference patterns &
 59 new species/groups¹
 with implementation of

HELPS SUPPORT THE LATEST CAP CHECKLIST

REQUIREMENTS



- Include updated Enterobacterales breakpoints for fluoroquinolones and meropenem
- Deliver updated ceftazidime breakpoints for Enterobacterales,
 P. aeruginosa and Acinetobacter spp.
- Prepare for anticipated aminoglycoside and piperacillin-tazobactam breakpoint changes with expanded dilutions

WITH INCREASING FREQUENCY, UTIS CAUSED BY ESBL-PRODUCING ENTEROBACTERALES ARE SEEN IN OUTPATIENTS WITH NO PREVIOUS HEALTHCARE EXPOSURES²

PROVIDE CRITICAL DATA ON KEY AGENTS FOR CLINICAL MANAGEMENT WITH ANTIMICROBIAL-RESISTANT (AR) AND WORKHORSE DRUG TESTING

- Panel options with ceftazidime-avibactam and meropenem-vaborbactam, important options for treating CRE with class A carbapenemases like KPC³
- > Support timely infection control management and stewardship initiatives with ESβL confirmation and a balanced mix of antimicrobial classes and agents





PANEL NAME				Neg Urine Combo 101	Neg Urine Combo 102	Neg Urine Combo 103
MICROSCAN CATALOG NUMBER				C89643	C89644	C89645
LANGUAGES				EN, ES, FR, CN	EN, ES, FR, CN	EN, ES, FR, CN
AGENT CLASS		Abbr.	Antimicrobial Agent	μg/mL	μg/mL	μg/mL
Aminoglycosides		Gm	Gentamicin	2-8	2-8	2-8
		То	Tobramycin	2-8	2-8	2-8
Cephems	(1st gen)	Cfz	Cefazolin	2-16	2-16	2-16
	(2nd gen)	Crm	Cefuroxime	-	_	4–16
	(3rd gen)	Caz	Ceftazidime	1, 4–16	1, 4–16	1, 4–16
	(3rd gen)	Cax	Ceftriaxone	1–2	1–2	1-2
	(4th gen)	Cpe	Cefepime	2-16	2-16	2–16
Cephems (cephamycin)		Cfx	Cefoxitin	-	8-16	_
ESβL		Cft	ESβL Confirmation test*	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fluoroquinolones		Ср	Ciprofloxacin	0.25-2	0.25-2	0.25-2
		Lvx	Levofloxacin	0.5-4	-	0.5-4
Folate pathway antagonist		T/S	Trimethoprim- sulfamethoxazole	2/38	2/38	2/38
Monobactam		Azt	Aztreonam	4-16	4-16	4-16
Nitrofuran		Fd	Nitrofurantoin	32-64	32-64	32-64
Penems		Etp	Ertapenem	0.5-1	0.5-1	0.5-1
		Imp	Imipenem	-	1–8	-
		Mer	Meropenem	1–8	1–8	1-8
Penicillin		Am	Ampicillin	8-16	8-16	8-16
Tetracyclines		Min	Minocycline	4-8	-	-
		Te	Tetracycline	-	4-8	4-8
		Aug	Amoxicillin-K clavulanate	-	8/4-16/8	-
β-lactam combinations		A/S	Ampicillin-sulbactam	8/4-16/8	4/2-16/8	8/4-16/8
		CZA	Ceftazidime-avibactam	8/4-16/4	-	8/4-16/4
		MEV	Meropenem-vaborbactam	2/8-8/8	-	-
		P/T	Piperacillin-tazobactam	8/4-64/4	8/4-64/4	8/4-64/4

^{*}ESBL confirmation test includes the following agents & dilution's: Cefotaxime 2, 16; Ceftazidime 1, 8; Cefotaxime/K Clavulanate 0.5/4, 4/4; Ceftazidime/K Clavulanate 0.25/4, 2/4

Advantage MicroScan:

- > Manual read-capable panels enable visual confirmation of unusual results MIC results do not require identification to complete
- Direct MIC method is able to detect emerging antibiotic resistance providing confidence in patient results, a strong foundation for antibiotic stewardship and reducing delays and costs associated with repeat and backup testing

References

- 1. MALDI Biotyper CA v3.2 Release Notes; Doc. No. 5023974 Revision G (January 2021)
- 2. CDC. 2019. Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the United States; https://www.cdc.gov/drugresistance/biggest-threats.html#extend
- 3. Tamma et al. 2022. IDSA Guidance on Treatment of ESβL-producing Enterobacterales, Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales and *P. aeruginosa* with Difficult-to-Treat Resistance; https://academic.oup.com/cid/advance-article/doi/10.1093/cid/ciac268/6570801

