

## New Product Announcement

### Remel RPMI 1640 Agar w/MOPS and 2% Glucose

Remel RPMI 1640 Agar w/MOPS and 2% Glucose is now available as an FDA cleared *In Vitro* Diagnostic product for use with the gradient-strip method for susceptibility testing of antifungal agents when testing *Candida* spp. directly from colonies grown on nonselective media.

#### Background on *Candida*

- *Candida* spp. is the fourth most common cause of nosocomial bloodstream infections<sup>1,2</sup>
- Candidemia accounts for 8-10 infections per 100,000 patients<sup>3-5</sup> annually
- The associated mortality rate is 30-50%<sup>6-7</sup>
- Emerging resistance to antifungal agents<sup>8</sup>
- Increasing frequency of *C. glabrata*, *C. tropicalis*, *C. parasilosis*, *C. krusei*<sup>8</sup>

#### Remel RPMI 1640 Agar w/MOPS and 2% Glucose

- Product number – R04067; 10 plates/Pk
- 150 mm plate – convenient for applying multiple antifungal gradient-strips to the medium
- Simple procedure – similar to gradient-based strip applications for other organisms
- Results in 24 hours
- Used to determine MIC values for various antifungal agents
- Contact your local Technical Sales Representative for more information, including pricing

#### Order Information

Order Entry: 800-255-6730  
Order Entry Fax: 800-621-8251  
Technical Service: 800-447-3641

#### References

1. Edmond, M.B., et al., *Nosocomial bloodstream infections in United States hospitals: a three-year analysis*. Clin Infect Dis, 1999. **29**(2): p. 239-44.
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3. Hajjeh, R.A., et al., *Incidence of bloodstream infections due to *Candida* species and in vitro susceptibilities of isolates collected from 1998 to 2000 in a population-based active surveillance program*. J Clin Microbiol, 2004. **42**(4): p. 1519-27.
4. Kao, A.S., et al., *The epidemiology of candidemia in two United States cities: results of a population-based active surveillance*. Clin Infect Dis, 1999. **29**(5): p. 1164-70.
5. Rees, J.R., et al., *The epidemiological features of invasive mycotic infections in the San Francisco Bay area, 1992-1993: results of population-based laboratory active surveillance*. Clin Infect Dis, 1998. **27**(5): p. 1138-47.
6. Gudlaugsson, O., et al., *Attributable mortality of nosocomial candidemia, revisited*. Clin Infect Dis, 2003. **37**(9): p. 1172-7.
7. Wey, S.B., et al., *Hospital-acquired candidemia. The attributable mortality and excess length of stay*. Arch Intern Med, 1988. **148**(12): p. 2642-5.
8. Pfaller, M.A., D.J. Diekema, R.N. Jones, H.S. Sader, A.C. Fluit, R.J. Hollis, and S.A. Messer. 2001. J. Clin. Microbiol. 39:3254-3259.