

Accelerate PhenoTest[®] BC kit

CLSI Breakpoints

Gram-Positive

	Identification	Ampicillin	Ceftaroline	Daptomycin	Linezolid	Vancomycin	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole	Methicillin resistance (Cefoxitin)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</i>	●			●	●	●	●	●
Coagulase-Negative <i>Staphylococcus</i> spp.	●			●	●	●		●
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	●	●		●	●	●		
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	●	●		●	●	●		
<i>Streptococcus</i> spp.	●							

Coagulase-Negative *Staphylococcus* spp.
S. capitis
S. epidermidis
S. haemolyticus
S. hominis
S. lugdunensis
S. warneri

***Streptococcus* spp.**
S. agalactiae
S. galloyticus
S. mitis
S. oralis
S. pneumoniae

Resistance Phenotype

Yeast

	Identification
<i>Candida albicans</i>	●
<i>Candida glabrata</i>	●

Gram-Negative

	Identification	Ampicillin	Ampicillin-Sulbactam	Piperacillin-Tazobactam	Cefazolin	Cefuroxime	Ceftriaxone	Ceftazidime	Cefepime	Ceftazidime-Avibactam	Ceftolozane-Tazobactam	Ertapenem	Meropenem	Gentamicin	Tobramycin	Amikacin	Aztreonam	Ciprofloxacin	Colistin	Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole
<i>E. coli</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Klebsiella</i> spp.	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Enterobacter</i> spp.	●			●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<i>Proteus</i> spp.	●		●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
<i>Citrobacter</i> spp.	●			●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<i>S. marcescens</i>	●			●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	●			●				●	●				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
<i>A. baumannii</i>	●		●	●					●				●			●		●	●	●

***Klebsiella* spp.**
K. oxytoca
K. pneumoniae

***Enterobacter* spp.**
E. cloacae
E. (Klebsiella) aerogenes

***Citrobacter* spp.**
C. freundii
C. koseri

***Proteus* spp.**
P. mirabilis
P. vulgaris

We have you covered when it comes to bacterial resistance mechanisms

Rising rates of antimicrobial resistance are a clinical dilemma for the management of patients with bacteremia. The presence of a resistance gene, as detected by one of several commercially available molecular test panels, can assist clinicians in ruling out options for antibiotic therapy. For example, the presence of KPC in an isolate of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* typically rules out beta-lactam therapy. Conversely, the absence of these resistance genes does not indicate which antibiotics will be active.

Molecular genotypic testing only detects the most common bacterial resistance genes, and cannot detect other methods of resistance including new and emerging resistance genes, genetic mutations, porin mutations and efflux pumps.

The Accelerate PhenoTest® BC kit decreases the time to direct antimicrobial susceptibility results by approximately 40 hours over conventional methods. The Accelerate PhenoTest BC kit provides minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) to specific antimicrobials along with interpretation as susceptible (S), intermediate (I), or resistant (R), allowing for clinically actionable results.

Superior Resistance Coverage

Resistance Phenotype	Resistance Mechanism	Accelerate Pheno® system (MIC result) ^a	Luminex Verigene®	Genmark ePlex®	BioFire® BCID 2
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Gram-Positives

MRSA	<i>mecA</i>	●	●	●	●
	<i>mecC</i>	●		●	●
	MREJ	●			●
VRE	<i>vanA</i>	●	●	●	●
	<i>vanB</i>	●	●	●	●
VRSA	<i>vanA</i>	●			
VISA	combination of mutations	●			

Gram-Negatives

Extended-Spectrum Cephalosporin Resistance ^b	TEM (select variants)	●			
	SHV (select variants)	●			
	CTX-M (select variants)	●	●	●	●
	AmpC	●			
	100's of others ^c ...	●			
Carbapenem Resistance	KPC (select variants)	●	●	●	●
	IMP (select variants)	●	●	●	●
	OXA (select variants)	●	●	●	●
	NDM (select variants)	●	●	●	●
	VIM (select variants)	●	●	●	●
	AmpC overexpression	●			
	AmpC + porin loss / efflux pump	●			
	ESBL + porin loss / efflux pump	●			
Colistin Resistance	100's of others^d...	●			
	mcr-1	●			●
	other mcr variants	●			
	LPS modification	●			

^a Detects resistance agnostic of mechanism. The Accelerate Pheno system does not detect genotypic resistance markers.

^b Includes third- and fourth-generation cephalosporins such as ceftriaxone, ceftazidime and cefepime

^c Other CTX-M variants, TEM variants, SHV variants, etc.

^d Other KPC variants, IMP variants, OXA variants, NDM variants, VIM variants, etc.