

MicroPhage Vancomycin Tolerance Test



Reports of clinical failures from increasing vancomycin MICs in *S. aureus* bloodstream infections (BSI) are increasing in frequency.^{1,2} *S. aureus* isolates with vancomycin MICs greater than or equal to 1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ have shown to lead to more than double the likelihood of clinical failure over the more normally observed population of less than or equal to 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ – resulting in failures as high as 36-percent.²

Today, no means exist to rapidly assess patients for reduced vancomycin susceptibilities or “vancomycin MIC creep.” MicroPhage will have the first product to rapidly differentiate these strains through our easy-to-use bacteriophage amplification platform.

Monitor for vancomycin tolerant strains of *S. aureus*

Created to work in parallel with our MicroPhage MRSA/MSSA Blood Culture Test, the MicroPhage Vancomycin Tolerance Test is designed to rapidly and directly determine if a known *S. aureus* has an elevated vancomycin MIC of 1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ or greater – enabling clinicians to better manage these blood stream infections. By monitoring for these strains, clinicians can appropriately dose vancomycin or consider alternatives – days before traditional ID/AST results are available.



- » Monitor for increasing tolerance – Use with the MicroPhage MRSA/MSSA Blood Culture Test to quickly determine tolerance in BSI patients with prolonged exposure to vancomycin.
- » Enable more effective treatments – Get critical antibiotic information to enable the most-appropriate treatment.
- » Get definitive results faster than standard diagnostic methods – Receive culture-quality results in hours, not days.
- » Improve outcomes – Reduce suboptimal antibiotic treatments, complications, and costs.
- » Simplify testing with a phenotypic test – Rely on viable bacteria for results that are directly related to the sample – no primers or molecular markers.



Availability: In development

This test is not cleared by the U.S. FDA nor CE Marked and not yet available for sale.

www.microphage.com
303.652.5200

¹ Gould. Int'l Jof Antimicrobial Agents. V.31, Page 1, 2009.

² Martin et al. Clin Biochem Rev. 2010 February; 31(1): 21–24.

³ Lodise et al. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2008 September; 52(9): 3315–3320.