**P715** Evaluation of a novel selective medium, CHROMagar™ Acinetobacter with KPC supplement, for detection of multidrug-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* from clinical specimens in Japan

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**Methods**

KPC-supplemented CHROMagar™ Acinetobacter was used for isolation of drug-resistant strains, such as MDRAB bla<sub>KPC-1</sub> (MDR) strains, multidrug-resistant *P. aeruginosa* bla<sub>IMP-1</sub> strains, *P. aeruginosa* permeability decreasing MDRP (VIM-2, IMP-1, OMP, VIM-2+IMP-1) strains. The strains were incubated at 35°C for 18 – 72 h.

**Results 1**

**Comparison of color and size of colonies after culturing for 18 hours at 35°C**

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<th>Modified Drigalski agar</th>
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**Test of strains**

1. Heating at 100 degrees to dissolve the agar powder
2. Cool to 60 degrees
3. Added to the medium
4. Disperse 2ml of each petri dish

**Results 2**

- Twenty-one MDRAB were detected from clinical and environmental specimens.
- Clinical and environmental isolates with carbapenem MIC ≥ 2 mg/ml (*P. aeruginosa*, *P. fluorescens*, *S. maltophilia*, *C. indolgenes* and *A. xylosidans*) grew as small red colonies on this medium after cultivation for 24 – 48 h.
- *P. putida* isolates with carbapenem MIC < 1 mg/ml yielded small red colonies on this medium after incubation for 18 h.
- Among red colonies suspected *Acinetobacter* were easily discriminated from other genus by oxidase test and gram staining.

**Conclusion**

- The novel selective medium CHROMagar™ Acinetobacter supplemented with KPC was useful for detecting our cases with MDRAB bla<sub>KPC-1</sub> in Japan.
- In addition, it was especially valuable for active surveillance of specimens containing multiple bacteria, such as those from the pharynx, urine, feces and the environment.