

# MICRONAUT-UR

## New test system designed for bacteriological diagnostics in Urinary Tract Infections (UTI)

Maximum flexibility and reliability for all requirements of the laboratory routine combined in a single system

**NEW** ► Improved spectrum of antibiotics by introduction of **meropenem** and the novel antibiotic **mecillinam**

- Colorimetric identification of 50 taxa of the relevant gram-negative bacilli and gram-positive cocci with 23 reactions
- Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of all relevant gram-negative bacilli and gram-positive cocci with 20 antibiotics (incl. MRSA detection and ESBL screening)
- Identification and susceptibility testing of 2 isolates combined in one work step based on ideal workflow
- Computer-assisted interpretation after automated reading or visual reading and interpretation within 18-24 hours
- MICRONAUT software for automated reading, evaluation, interpretation and reports:
  1. Expert system for verification of MIC data in terms of plausibility and efficacy
  2. Statistic-module for the statistic evaluation of the generated data
  3. QC-module for the internal quality control
  4. Interfaces for AIS systems in GDT and in LDT format included
- Easy storage (15-25°C) and high product stability (shelf life of 24 months from date of production).

## Taxa list

<i>Achromobacter species</i>	<i>Plesiomonas shigelloides</i>
<i>Acinetobacter species</i>	<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>
<i>Aeromonas species</i>	<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>
<i>Burkholderia cepacia</i>	<i>Providencia alcalifaciens</i>
<i>Citrobacter amalonaticus</i>	<i>Providencia rettgeri</i>
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	<i>Providencia stuartii</i>
<i>Citrobacter koseri</i>	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>
<i>Corynebacterium urealyticum</i>	<i>Pseudomonas oryzihabitans</i>
<i>Cronobacter sakazakii</i>	<i>Pseudomonas putida</i>
<i>Enterobacter asburiae</i>	<i>Pseudomonas species</i>
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	<i>Raoultella ornithinolytica</i>
<i>Enterobacter gergoviae</i>	<i>Salmonella species</i>
<i>Enterococcus durans</i>	<i>Serratia liquefaciens</i>
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	<i>Serratia marcescens</i>
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	<i>Serratia rubidaea</i>
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
<i>Hafnia alvei</i>	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>
<i>Klebsiella aerogenes</i>	<i>Staphylococcus haemolyticus</i>
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	<i>Staphylococcus lugdunensis</i>
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae subsp. pneumoniae</i>	<i>Staphylococcus saprophyticus supsp. saprophyticus</i>
<i>Kluyvera cryocrescens</i>	<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i>
<i>Leclercia adecarboxylata</i>	<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>
<i>Micrococcus luteus</i>	<i>Streptococcus bovis</i>
<i>Morganella morganii</i>	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>
<i>Pantoea agglomerans</i>	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>

<b>Classes</b>	<b>Antibiotics</b>
Penicillins	Penicillin G, Amoxicillin, Piperacillin, Mecillinam, Oxacillin (detection of Methicillin resistance in CNS)
$\beta$ -Lactam / $\beta$ -Lactamase-inhibitor combinations	Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, Piperacillin-tazobactam
Cephalosporins	Cefuroxime, Ceftazidime, Cefpodoxime (ESBL screening), Cefoxitin (MRSA detection)
Carbapenems	Meropenem
Fluoroquinolones	Norfloxacin, Ciprofloxacin
Aminoglycosides	Gentamicin
Tetracyclines	Doxycycline
Others	Fosfomycin, Nitrofurantoin, Nitroxolin, Trimethoprim, Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole