

# Uricult<sup>®</sup> Interpretation Guide

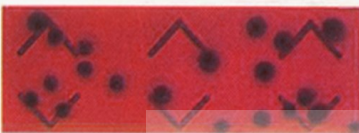
## EMB Agar



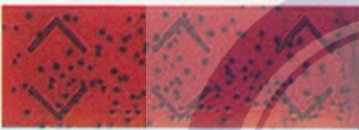
**Pre-inoculation:**  
EMB: Brownish-red mostly gram negative selective agar.  
CLED: Green to gray green non-selective agar that supports the growth of most urinary pathogens.



**E. coli:**  
EMB: Blue-black colonies often with a metallic sheen.  
CLED: Yellow opaque rough colonies. Agar is yellow in area of growth.



**Klebsiella:**  
EMB: Large mucoid dark center w/ pink edges. No metallic sheen.  
CLED: Large yellow translucent colonies that frequently run together.



**Enterobacter:**  
EMB: Black center or purple smooth, moist colonies.  
CLED: Colonies yellow-green and sometimes mucoid. Agar yellow to yellow-green in area of growth.



**Staphylococcus:**  
EMB: No growth or scant pinpoint colonies  
CLED: Orange to yellow or white opaque colonies. Agar yellow in area of growth.



**Enterococcus:**  
EMB: No growth or poor growth with clear pinpoint colonies.  
CLED: Small yellow colonies with translucent edges. Agar is yellow in area of growth.



**Proteus:**  
EMB: Moist, translucent to gray frequently swarming colonies.  
CLED: Blue to gray-blue translucent raised colonies. Agar blue in area of growth.

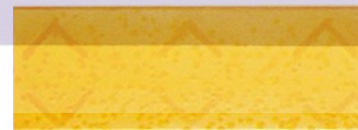
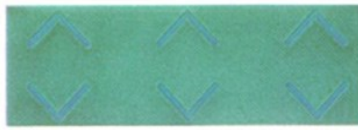


**Pseudomonas:**  
EMB: Colorless, translucent flat colonies with rough surface.  
CLED: Colorless translucent, rough colonies with irregular edges. Agar blue in area of growth.



**Yeast:**  
EMB: No growth or scant pinpoint growth. CLED: White opaque dome-shaped creamy colonies. Media blue in area of growth.

## CLED Agar



## Colony Density



1000



10,000



50,000



100,000



1,000,000

Following incubation a colony count should be performed using the side of the paddle with the greatest number of colonies. (Most Gram positive organisms will not grow on EMB agar.) Estimates can be made by comparison to the above density chart. The accuracy of the colony count can be enhanced by streaking the paddle with a 10 ul calibrated loop and multiplying the number of colonies by 100. As a guideline, colony counts for cystocentesis samples that exceed 1000 CFU/ml should be considered supportive of UTI. Colony counts of 100-1000 CFU/ml should be viewed as suspicious. Samples collected via catheter should be multiplied by 1000 in cats and male dogs and 10,000 in female dogs<sup>1</sup>. The appearance of a single colony on either side of the paddle is most likely a contaminant. It is recommended that positive cultures meeting quantitation criteria for UTI be further tested or sent to a reference laboratory for confirmation and susceptibility testing.

<sup>1</sup>Data adapted from Westropp, J. Update on Lower Urinary Tract Infections in Cats and Dogs. Proceedings of the Western Veterinary Conference 2010.

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