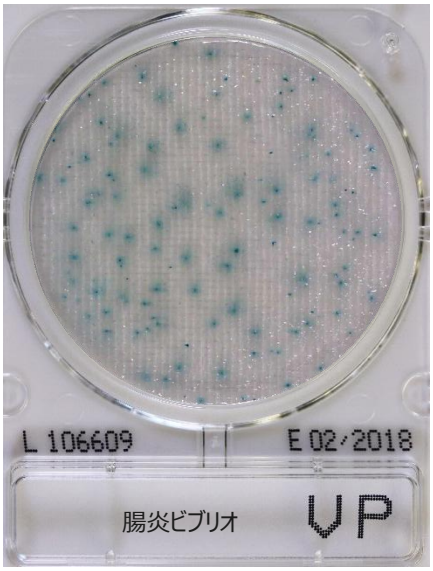
CompactDry™ VP Interpretation Guide

CompactDry™ International Certifications Approved



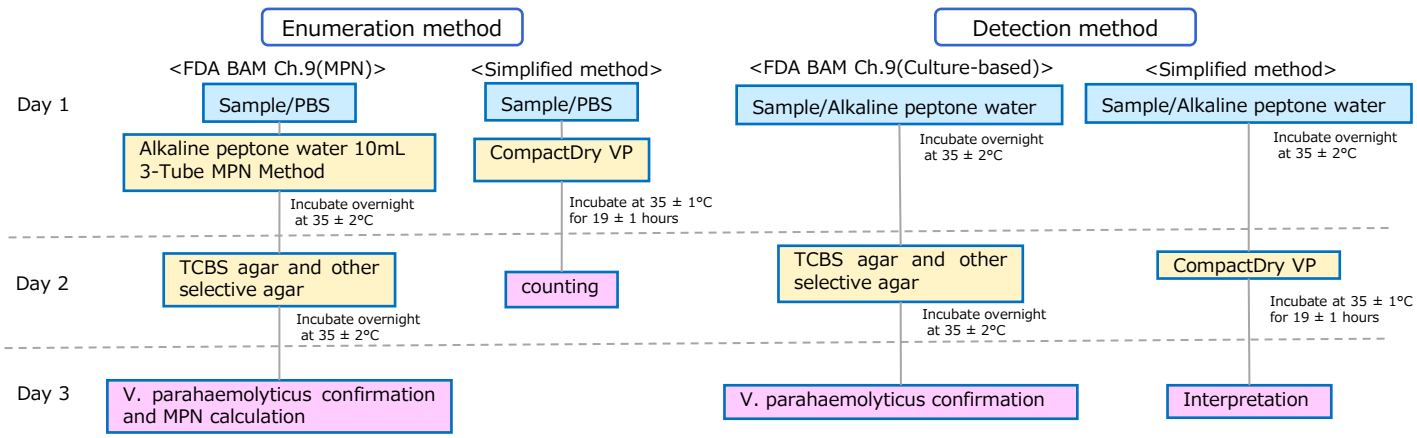
CompactDry VP
VP : *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*

[Features]
Vibrio parahaemolyticus forms blue colonies.

[Interpretation]
35±1℃, 19±1 hours

Vibrio parahaemolyticus is an important target microorganism in seafood safety testing. Routine monitoring is often performed for seafood products, processing water, seawater, and manufacturing environments to help prevent contamination. CompactDry VP is a test kit that enables simple testing for *V. parahaemolyticus* without using the complicated MPN method. *V. parahaemolyticus* forms blue colonies due to the chromogenic enzyme substrates contained in the medium, allowing easy interpretation of the results.

Simplified method using CompactDry VP



Pure culture: Colony morphology of *V. parahaemolyticus*



Approx. 40 colonies



2 colonies



3 colonies

↑Since *V. parahaemolyticus* often forms spreading colonies on the sheet surface, the dark blue area should be regarded as the center of a colony and counted as one colony.

non-*V. parahaemolyticus*



↑Forms white colonies. This organism is known to coexist with *V. parahaemolyticus* in the natural environment.

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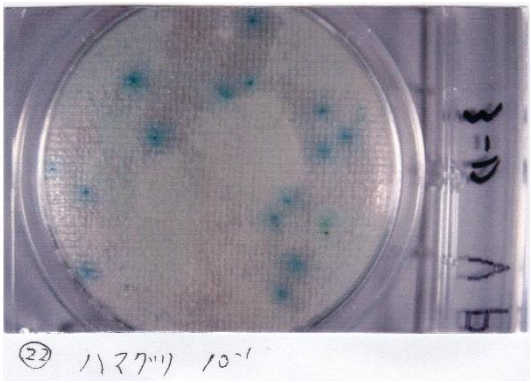
Examples of Positive Results from Various Samples



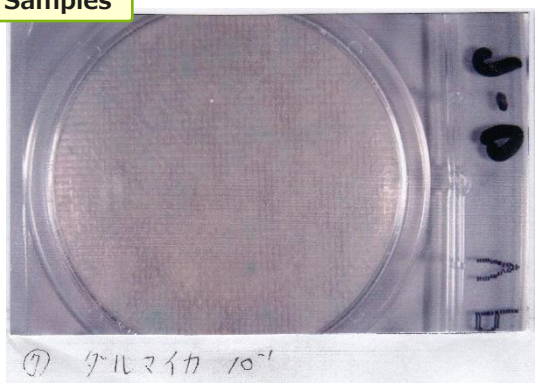
←
Example of a clam sample positive for *V. parahaemolyticus*. Blue colonies and spreading white colonies are observed. *V. parahaemolyticus* typically forms colonies with a relatively intense blue center and a slightly spreading appearance around the colony.

→
Example of a sample positive for *V. parahaemolyticus*. The entire sheet appears blue due to the large number of blue colonies. When an enrichment culture is inoculated, blue coloration may spread across the entire sheet.

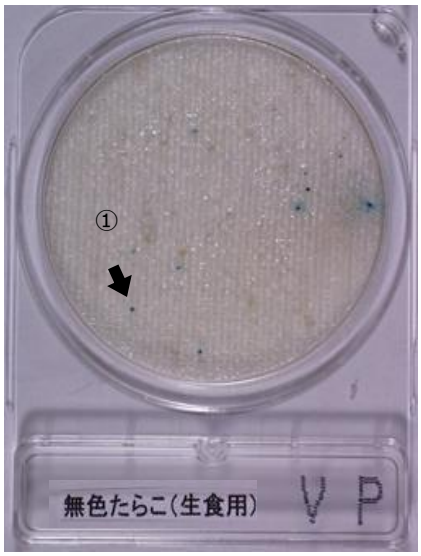


Examples of Negative Results from Various Samples





←
The slightly flattened, pale blue colonies observed on CompactDry plates inoculated with surf clam and squid samples were isolated and identified. The isolates were identified as microorganisms other than *V. parahaemolyticus*.



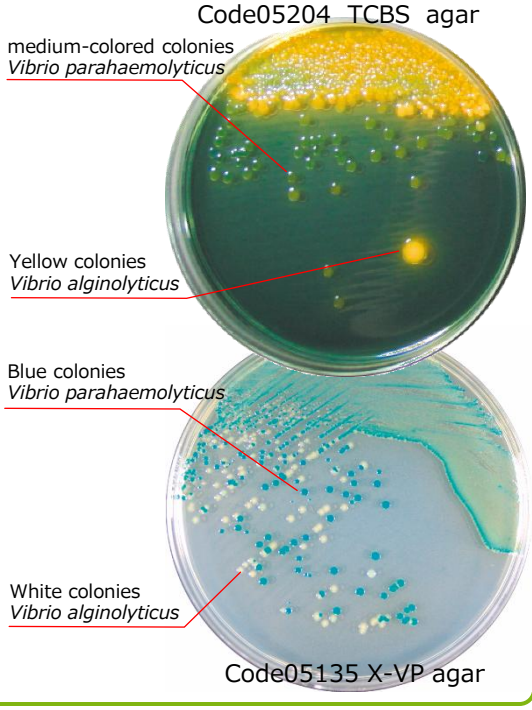
↑
The compact, non-spreading blue colonies observed in a raw cod roe (ready-to-eat) sample were identified as *Enterobacter cloacae*, a member of the coliform group.



↑
The pale blue, broadly spreading colony observed in a raw squid sample was identified as a marine *Vibrio species* other than *V. parahaemolyticus.*

Microorganisms other than *V. parahaemolyticus*, such as coliforms, *enterococci*, and *staphylococci*, may also form blue colonies when inoculated at high concentrations of approximately 10^3 CFU/mL. These microorganisms frequently form pinpoint-like blue colonies or flat blue colonies with irregularly shaped edges.

Note: If suspicious colonies are observed on CompactDry, perform retesting using the reference method, or re-isolate the colonies on an agar medium used in the reference method, followed by identification and differentiation.



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