

## Practical parasites

### ( Lab2)

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#### Collection Stool Samples Procedure:

**stool specimen** is a sample of the client's feces. It can be analyzed for the presence of blood; mucus; fat; microbes, such as bacteria and parasites; or other abnormal findings. Collecting a stool specimen can be helpful in diagnosing various conditions of the gastrointestinal system, such as ulcers and cancers.

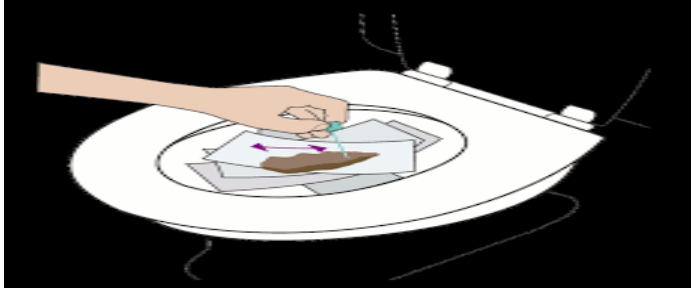
☐ When collecting a stool specimen, we need to :

- gloves
- paper towels
- a specimen container
- toilet tissue
- a tongue depressor
- a biohazard transport bag



**1.** When we start to collect good stool sample must a voiding contact with urine , we must keep the stool sample directly into the sterilized stool container or putting the stool into a large clean container (such as a cut out milk jug)

or putting the stool on the newspaper placed under the seat of the toilet .



Transfer entire specimen into the stool cup using the tongue depressor or other handy implement such as a plastic spoon.

**2.** Label the stool container with patient's full name additional to the date and time of collection. Send the specimen to the lab within 2 hours after collection.

Transfer entire specimen into the stool cup using the tongue depressor or other handy implement such as a plastic spoon.

### How to Collect Stool

**\*\*Collect first morning stool, bring to health centre and give to study nurse on the same day\*\***

**1. Put on gloves**



**2. Sit on provided metal pot**



**MAKE SURE POT IS CLEAN.  
DO NOT ALLOW ANY WATER TO ENTER POT.**

**3. Poop into pot**



**4. Open stool container tube**



**5. Use scoop to collect portion of stool from pot**



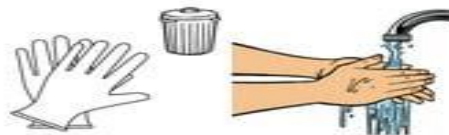
**6. Place stool sample and scoop into stool collection tube and seal securely**



**7. Place collection tube into "stool collection kit" along with fecal swab tube**



**8. Throw away gloves and wash hands**



## Stool Sample Collection Methods

### 1 - Stool Sample Collection For Pathogens Culture

Sometimes we collect the stool samples for diagnosis pathogens like pathogenic Bacteria for such purpose we must have sterilized container with transport media such as Cary-Blair transport media and alkaline peptone water.

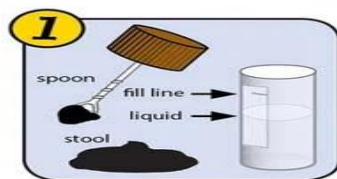
#### Cary Blair Transport Medium



The process starting by:

1. Adding the stool samples in to the container until the media rises to cover the stool sample.
2. Mix them (Stool + media) gently.
3. Label the container with the patient's name , date and time of collection.

#### Stool Sample Collection and Transport



Collect on plastic wrap and transfer to vial until liquid reaches fill line.



Remove spoon from lid and discard.

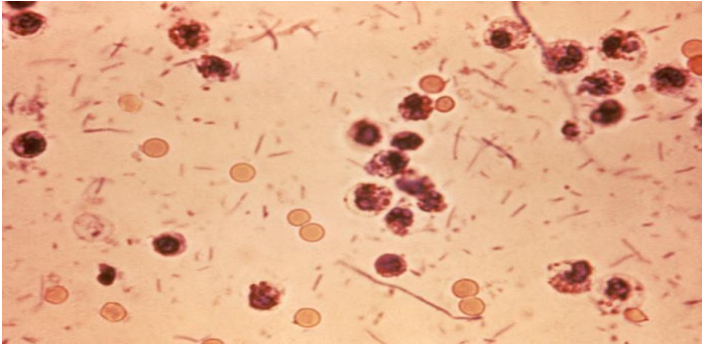


Replace cap on vial tightly and shake for a minute. Place vial in refrigerator until ready to ship.

**Note:** If the specimen is bloody (that mean the color of stool is red) indicate this by writing the word "bloody" on the label . We can keep stool samples for this test for 24 at room temp .

## 2 - Stool Collection For white blood cells test (WBC)

The presence of WBC in the stool that means there is some infection. To exam the stool samples for WBC we don't need transport media , but there is a critical factor which is the time , we can keep stool samples in refrigerator for this test for 24 hours .



WBC in stool (Fecal Leukocytes)

## 3 - Stool collection for Ova & Parasites .

When we need to exam the stool sample for Parasites or Parasite's Ova , in this case we need transport media . The collection process starting by

- 1 . adding stool to the container with transport media until the media level immerse or cover stool sample .
2. mix gently
3. Label each container with patient's name , date and time of collection.

**Note:** We can keep these samples at room for 24 hrs.



#### 4 - Stool Collection for Fecal Occult Blood Test.

Fecal occult blood testing (FOBT) is testing that is achieved by collection of stool samples in order to detect occult blood (blood that is not visible to the naked eye) in otherwise normal - colored stool . Fecal occult blood usually is a result of slow (often intermittent ) bleeding from inside the upper or lower gastrointestinal tract . We do not need transport media to perform these types of tests ; just we need tiny samples of stool on a special card or cloth . The lab uses chemicals to find blood that you can't see with the naked eye with some test kits . This test should be done every year after age 50. We can keep stool samples for this test for 24 hours in the refrigerator .

#### Urine Specimen Collection Procedure:

Urine is one type of specimen that can be easily collected from a patient. Urinalysis testing can give the valuable information about many body systems especially kidney function. The information from urine testing uses to diagnose and treat many disease states.



**1. Routine or random sample:** The patient is given a non-sterile collection container and instructed to collect a midstream specimen in the container. This type of specimen is routinely used for urinalysis and may not be used for a culture and sensitivity.

**2. First voided specimen:** The patient is given a urine container to take home and instructed to collect a sample of the urine the first time he or she urinates in the morning. Because urine is not stable, the specimen should be returned to the laboratory within one (1) hour of collection. If that is not possible, the specimen should be refrigerated until it can be tested.

**3. Timed specimen:** Timed specimens are usually a 24 hour urine collection.

**4. Clean-catch mid-stream specimen:** Patients with orders for a urine culture and sensitivity are given the proper mid-stream urine collection kit and the appropriate instruction sheet.

**5. “Dirty” specimen:** The patient is given a sterile urine cup and told to clean as stated above for a clean-catch specimen. They are then instructed to collect the FIRST part of the voided stream. Fill the container one half to two thirds full and finish voiding into the toilet. Apply the cap tightly and label the cup

**6. Catheterized specimen:** These specimens are obtained by inserting a catheter or sterile flexible tube into the bladder via the urethra to withdraw urine. This procedure is done only by specially trained personnel only.

- Specimens must be labeled with the patient’s name, DOB, date, time of collection.