

BACTERIUM, CULTURE AND NUCLEIC ACID, STOOL

F -BaktVIP (21088)

The faecal sample is examined for bacteria that cause acute diarrhoeal disease by a PCR-based test and culture. The examination contains the bacteria that cause traveller's diarrhoea.

Sampling equipment

- Wide sample container or a kidney dish
- Name tag
- Plastic bag (for example Minigrip®)
- Fecalswab® sampling tube and swab



Sampling

- Defecate onto a disposable container or a piece of toilet paper. Take a sample of the stool immediately after defecating.
- Open the Fecalswab® sampling package.
- Open the green Fecalswab® tube cap and place the tube upright onto a level surface.
- Twist the sample swab in the stool so enough of the stool sticks to the sampling swab.



Enough stool



Too much stool

- Push the sampling swab into the sampling tube and mix so that the sample dissolves into the storage solution in the tube.
- Dispose of the sampling swab for example in mixed waste and seal the sampling tube carefully with the green cap.

**PLEASE NOTE! In the illustrated instructions the swab is snapped in two and half of it is left inside the tube.
IN THIS CASE THE SWAB MUST NOT BE LEFT INSIDE THE TUBE.**

Stick the name tag provided by the laboratory or which you filled in yourself onto the transport tube. The tag must display your name, social security number and day of sampling. After sampling, seal the transport container carefully in the plastic bag.

Storage and transport

After sampling, the sample tubes are stored in a refrigerator (2–8°C).

The sample is delivered to the laboratory at room temperature as soon as possible on the day of sampling. If the transport takes a long time, refrigerated transport is recommended. Bacterial culture samples do not survive freezing, and if the temperature rises above room temperature, the stability of the sample is significantly weakened.

If you have been abroad, state the destination of the trip to the laboratory.