

Sample information

Preparation of samples for screening for infectious agents



Forward to Lyon between +2 °C and +8 °C
in the PURPLE SACHET (ref. S14)



microtube

CSF

Use a small sterile screw-top conical tube.



sterile container

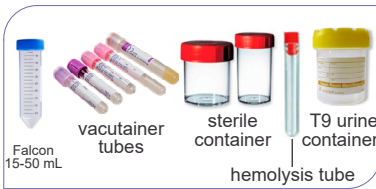
microtube

port-pyl

T9 urine container

Biopsy

Place them in a sterile container without compresses or liquids (neither transport medium nor physiological water), except for biopsies for *Helicobacter pylori* which are to be placed in Port-pyl medium (ref T8) or failing that, in a few drops of physiological water.



Falcon 15-50 mL

vacutainer tubes

sterile container

T9 urine container

hemolysis tube

Biological liquid: BAL, puncture fluid, blood, serum, amniotic fluid...

- A leak-tight and sterile container with a suitable volume should be used.
- Do not use plastic film; use a cap and make sure it is closed properly.



Note: The use of heparin-tube for all body fluids is not permitted.



sterile container

Stools

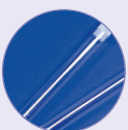
Use a leak-tight, sterile container of a suitable volume with screw cap. Transparent containers should be used for parasitological tests.



T9 urine container

Urine

Urine specimens should be packaged in 50mL Falcon® tubes or containers with yellow cap supplied on request (ref. T9). Do not use urine bottles with needle (i.e. with integrated suction system).



mycobacteria swabs: dry

Swabs

Diagnostics of mycobacteria

PRECAUTIONS

- Place the loaded swab into a DRY tube.
- Do not use transport medium or agar medium.
- **It is essential to specify the type of specimen.**

Infectious agent research by molecular method

(vaginal, endocervical, urethra, eye, nasopharynx, mucocutaneous lesions...)



Note: The use of dry swabs is not permitted

PRECAUTIONS

- Place the loaded swab in the tube of the transport medium recommended for the analysis.
- Leave the swab in the liquid and check that the swab does not interfere with the screw thread of the cap.
- Quickly transfer to the refrigerator.
- Do not use wooden swabs.
- **It is essential to specify the type and the origin of specimen. For example, simply "skin lesion" is too vague, write "lesion of the forearm".**



PCR: transport medium

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PROTOCOL

Endocervical

Eliminate excess cervical mucus then introduce a Bactopick® swab or a cytobrush and push it 1 to 2 cm into the cervix, turn it for a few seconds to collect the maximum number of cells and remove without touching the vaginal walls.

Urethra

Insert a thin swab and push it in 1 to 2 cm, turn it for a few seconds and then remove it.

Eye

Pull back the eyelid and rub the conjunctival sac with a thin swab.

Nasopharynx

Introduce a thin, soft swab into the nostril and gently push it up to the nasopharynx. Remove the swab.

Cutaneous lesions

Using a swab, collapse the lesion and rub the floor so as to collect the maximum number of cells, while avoiding bleeding.



Note: In any event, the use of agar swabs is not permitted



Special case of strains (excluding French overseas départements and territories)

Transport conditions

Transport at ambient temperature, with triple packaging in the diagnoboxes provided for this purpose.



For safety reasons, the following will not be accepted:

- Syringes fitted with a needle, bottles or tubes with tubing, or leaky tubes, urine bottles with needle.

Recommendations:

- Whenever possible, place absorbent paper close to the liquid samples in the bag.
- Enclose clinical information sheets when required (sheet Notice N14-INTGB)
- Place the documents without staples in plastic pouch separated from the samples.
- Please seal the bags and do not use any additional packaging.