

Ref: CPF-25

Faecal Parasites Concentrator

Introduction and Intended Use

The Faecal Parasites Concentrator represents a simple and useful method for isolating and identifying helminth's eggs and larvae, protozoal cysts and for recovering oocysts of *Giardia Lamblia*, *Entamoeba*, *Cryptosporidium Parvum*, *Isospora Belli*, etc. If employed on fresh specimen it allows the concentration of organisms eventually present without altering their morphological characteristics, concurring also to an easy acknowledgment of the same through microscope observation

Principle of Test

This test represents an improvement of conventional methodologies, all derived from Ritche's traditional method «Formalin-Ether», it allows an immediate separation of parasites from the stool and also a better preservation of parasites morphology. The system consists of a single tube containing substances at high molecular weight mixed with solutions acting on the faecal material by dissolving it and consequently allowing the release of eggs, larvae and oocysts present. Furthermore, in each tube, there is a colouring compound that allows a better detection of nucleus-like eggs and larvae, cytoplasm, membrane, cilia without any alteration.

Kit Contents

25 Faecal Tubes with the screw cap provided with a small dosing shovel containing 5 ml of ready to use stain solution.
1 Instruction Insert

Storage and Stability

Store at 2-30°C and use within the expiration date printed on the label.

Materials Required but not Provided

Vortex Mixer
Disposable Gloves
Pasteur Pipettes
Centrifuge
Optical Microscope
Microscope Slides/ Cover slides

Safety Precautions

- The reagents contained in the kit are not considered dangerous according to EU guidelines 67/584/ECC, 88/379/ECC, 76/796/CEE and to D.M.09/09/2002 on the classification, packaging and labeling of dangerous substances; however, use caution.
- The reagents contained in the kit are for in vitro diagnostic use.
- All times follow Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) guidelines, do not pipette by mouth, do not smoke, eat, drink or apply cosmetics in work areas.
- Avoid contact of the solution and of samples with skin, eyes or mucous membranes, rinse with water if accidentally exposed.
- The samples should be handled with extreme caution and considered as potentially infected, therefore dangerous to the health of operator.
- Always use disposable gloves and masks.
- Disinfect all materials or surfaces come in contact with the samples.

Technical Precautions

- Follow the steps carefully to get the correct results.
- Do not use kit beyond the expiry date printed on the label.
- Avoid contamination of the reagents.
- Avoid interruptions between phases of the test.

Specimen Collection

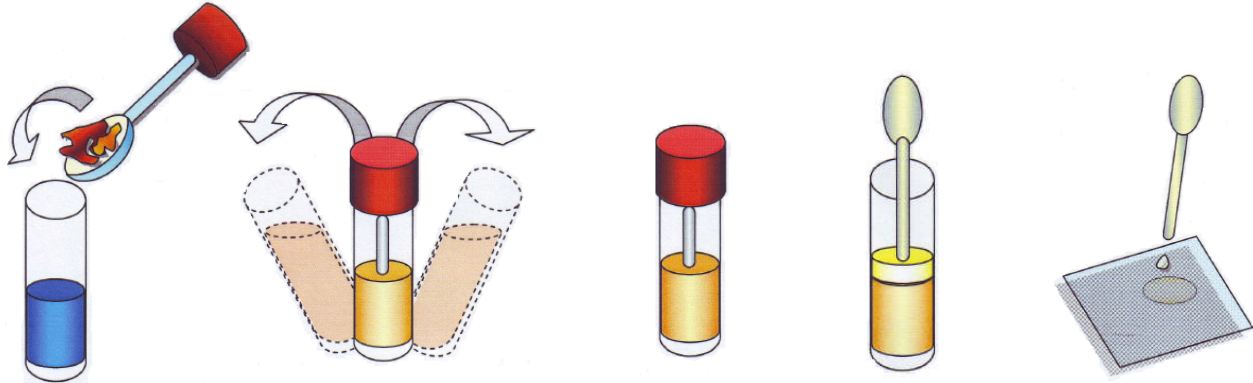
The test can be performed on fresh stool or refrigerated for no more than 6 hours.

We recommend repeating the test for at least 3 times by making samples of stool every other day. Eventual drug therapies can invalidate the test.

Do not use stool specimen stored in Sodium Acetate-Acetic-Formalin (SAF).

Test Procedure

- 1) Take a tube , shake 4-5 times by inversion.
- 2) Remove the screw cap provided with a small dosing shovel.
- 3) Dissolve 2 nuts of stool in the solution into the tube.
- 4) Close the tube with its screw cap.
- 5) Mix well on Vortex.
- 6) Place the tube in the centrifuge for 5 minutes at low speed, 700-900 RPM never exceed these limits.
- 7) After centrifugation take, using a Pasteur pipette, 2 drops of supernatant.
- 8) Place the supernatant, taken with the pipette, on a microscope slide, cover with a cover slide and proceed with investigation at the microscope.
- 9) Read at 400-500 X, paying particular attention at the edge of the cover slide.



Transfer 2 nuts of sample in the tube

Homogenize by stirring on the vortex

Centrifuge at 700-900 RPM

Draw 2 drops on meniscus

Prepare and observe under microscope

Interpretation of Results

The method, if properly executed, allows an easy recognition of parasites.

The examination must be performed by qualified personnel.

However, the test results depend on the ability of the person taking the readings from the microscope and, for a correct diagnosis, should be evaluated together with other available clinical information and diagnostic investigations.

Disposal Information

The product must be disposed according to the local law.

References

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

Paik G. (1980) Reagents, Stain and Miscellaneous Tests Procedures In " Manual of Clinical Microbiology " ASM, Washington D.C.. 3rd Ed., 1000-1024

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Symbols

 CE Mark	 For in vitro diagnostic use	 Storage Temperature	 Expiry Date	 Catalogue Number	 Size/ Tests Number	 Batch Code	 Consult instructions for use	 Manufacturer
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