

specimen collection

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Microbial Sampling

- ▶ Collect specimen before use antimicrobial agents.
- ▶ Collect specimen with as little contamination from microbiota.
- ▶ Use sterile equipment and aseptic technique to collect specimens.
- ▶ Clearly label the specimen container with the patient's name ,date and time of collection.
- ▶ Collect an enough amount of specimen.

Microbial Sampling

- ▶ Identify the specimen source and/or specific site so that proper culture media will be selected.
- ▶ If a specimen is to be collected through skin, cleanse the skin first.
- ▶ Before collection the specimen, consider the risk/benefit ration of the collection procedure to the patient.
- ▶ Collect specimens in sturdy, sterile, leak proof containers with lids that do not create an aerosol when opened..

Sample Requisition Form

Patient Name: _____

Patient ID: _____

Patient Birthdate: _____ **Sex:** _____

Source of Specimen: _____

Date Collected: _____ **Time:** _____ **Phleb:** _____

Physician: _____ **Location:** _____

Diagnosis: _____

Tests Requested:

_____ **Electrolyte Panel**

_____ **Complete Blood Count**

_____ **Hepatic Panel**

_____ **Protome / PTT**

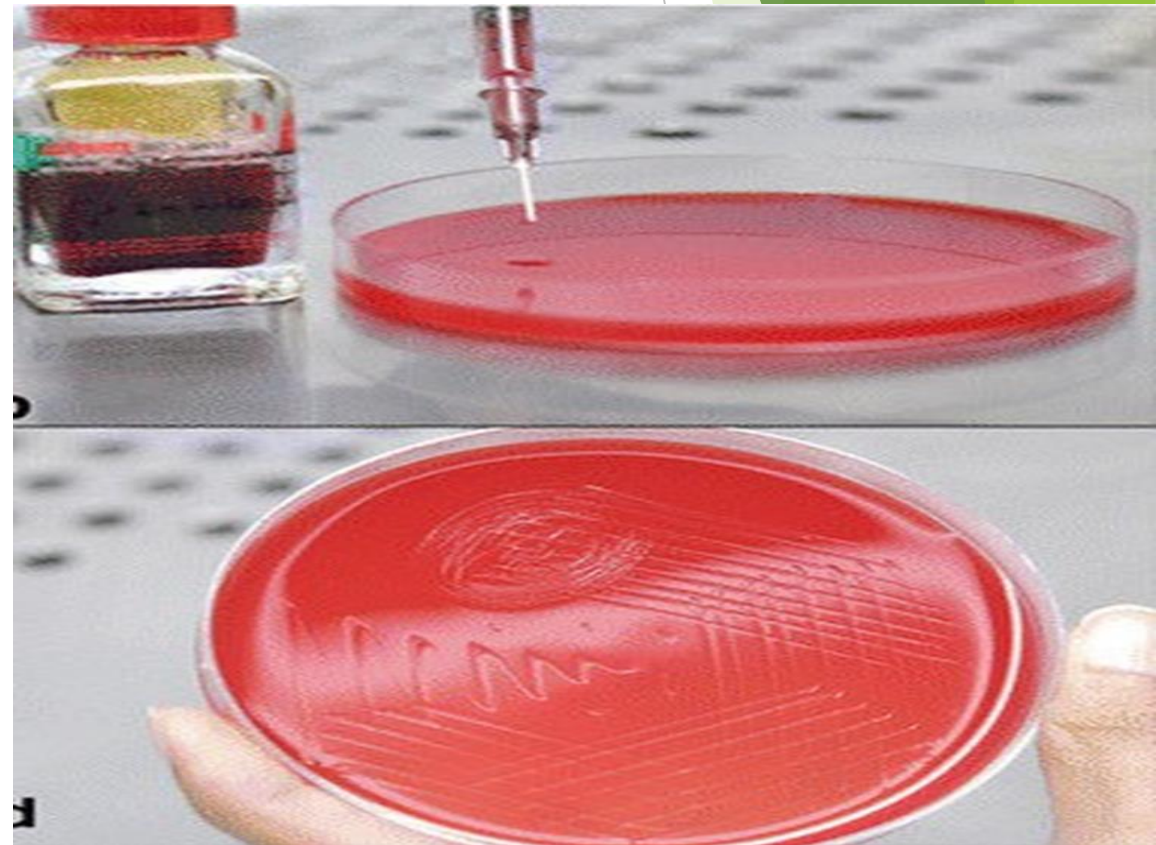
Rejection Criteria of Specimen

- ▶ 1- Unlabeled or improperly labeled Specimen
- ▶ Prolonged transport
- ▶ Improper container (nonsterile)
- ▶ Leaking contain
- ▶ Obvious foreign contamination
- ▶ Duplicate specimens submitted at the same time
- ▶ Specimen unsuitable for culture request; i.e. anaerobe request from aerobic transport
- ▶ Collection/sheet not completely filled out or patient information doesn't match sample.

Types of Specimens

► Blood

culture bottles are available in a variety of sizes and volumes for adult and pediatric collections depending on the blood culture system used.



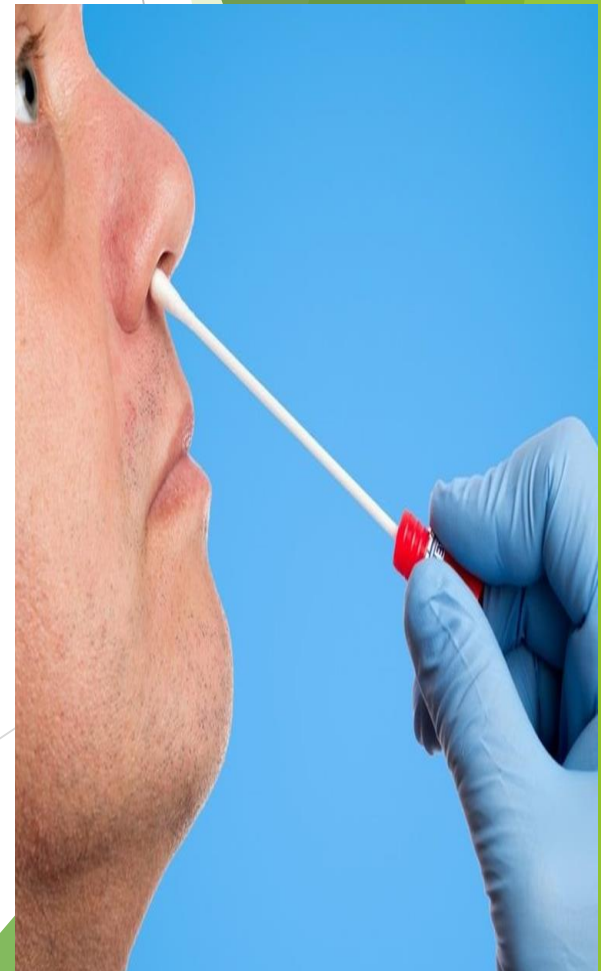
► Stool

For bacterial pathogens and toxin analysis, specimens may be submitted in clean containers. A sample of the diarrheal or formed stool is placed directly into the vial for transport.



Swabs

- ▶ used may be cotton or Dacron wrapped or flocked. As collection devices, swabs may be incorporated into a tube containing a transport medium such as Amies or liquid Stuart's medium. Other uses for swabs include tests for rapid antigens, DNA probes, yeast cultures, screening methods some viral cultures, and nucleic acid testing. Minitipped swabs are used for nasopharyngeal collection and some urethral studies.



Urine

Collection and transport of urine specimens may vary from sterile, screwcap cups to special Vacutainer-like transport tubes, to specific devices with growth media already incorporated into the transport container.



Thank You!

