

Supplies

- ▶ 1 sterile thick swab
- ▶ 1 molecular transport tube
- ▶ 1 specimen bag

To ensure safety and validity of the sample it is important to follow these instructions.

Rectal Swab

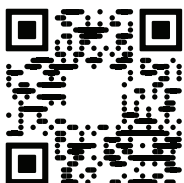
1. Don gloves.
2. Insert the tip of the swab at least 1 inch beyond the sphincter and rotate the swab 5–10 times within an anal pocket/groove.
3. Visually confirm the swab is saturated with fecal material. ~0.5 mL (pencil eraser size) is required.
4. Place the swab in the transport tube. Snap off excess handle and securely tighten top of the transport tube with the swab remaining in the tube.

Stool Sample from Bedpan

1. Don gloves. Do not handle the bedpan, collection tubes, etc. without gloves.
2. Open sterile bag and wrap around bedpan.
3. Collect the stool sample in a wrapped bedpan. Verify that the stool sample is not contaminated with urine.
4. Remove sterile swab from collection kit.
5. Insert the tip of the swab into the stool sample and rotate the swab 5–10 times.
6. Visually confirm swab is saturated with fecal material. ~0.5 mL (pencil eraser size) is required.
7. Place the swab in the transport tube. Snap off excess handle and securely tighten top of the transport tube.

Stool Sample from Toilet Hat

1. Wash hands before touching toilet hat.
2. Place toilet hat with the round end at the back of the toilet seat (instructions available on the inside of the hat itself).
3. Collect the stool sample in the toilet hat ensuring that the stool sample is not contaminated with urine.
4. Remove sterile swab from collection kit.
5. Insert the tip of the swab into the stool sample and rotate the swab 5–10 times.
6. Visually confirm the swab is saturated with fecal material, ~0.5 mL (pencil eraser size) is required. If sample is frankly diarrheal, ensure swab is fully saturated with liquid fecal material.
7. Place the swab in the transport tube. Snap off excess handle and securely tighten top of the transport tube.




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