



CDPF

Fecal Parasites Concentrator



ORDER INFORMATION

REF	Size
GD5705 00	25 tests
GD5710 00	100 tests

INDICATION

The fecal parasites concentrator kit is a simple and useful method that allows the isolation and identification of eggs and larvae of helminths and cysts of protozoa, and the recovery of oocysts of *Giardia Lamblia*, *Entamoeba*, *Cryptosporidium Parvum*, *Isospora Belli*, etc.

If fresh fecal samples are used, this kit enables to concentrate organisms that could be present without altering their morphological features, and allows to easily identify them in microscopic observation.

PRINCIPLE

The methodology represents an innovation in respect of the traditional methods as the "Formalin- Ether" by Ritche, and allows the immediate separation without any damage of the parasites from the stool.

The kit consists of a single tube containing substances at high molecular weight, mixed with solutions acting on the fecal material by dissolving it and consequently allowing the release of eggs, larvae and oocysts eventually present. Furthermore, in each tube there is a colouring compound that enables a better detection of eggs, larvae, cellular components of the protozoa without any alteration.

The **Lugol** solution can be used as optional to easier highlight the morphological characteristics of parasites.

COMPOSITION

Tubes with the screw cap provided with a small dosing shovel containing 5 ml of Trichromic solution, ready to use.

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Storage and stability

The kit must be stored at 18-25 °C and used before the expiry date printed on the labels.

AUXILIARY MATERIALS

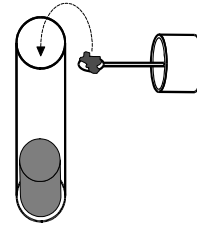
- Pasteur pipettes
- Timing device
- Vortex
- Laboratory Centrifuge
- Microscope slides
- Cover slides
- Microscope
- **Lugol - Ref. GD5702 00 (1x2 ml)**

SAMPLES

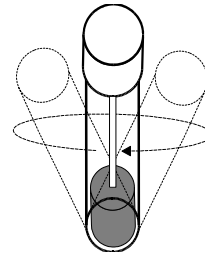
It is recommended to perform test on fresh samples, when not possible, then it is allowed using material stored in Alcohol Polivinilic (PVA). It is strongly unadvised using stool specimen stored in Sodium acetate-Acetic acid-Formalin (SAF).

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE

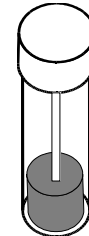
1. Take a tube of CDPF for each sample to test, remove the screw cap and, with the small dosing shovel provided, collect 2 nuts of the stool (the quantity varies depending on its consistency).



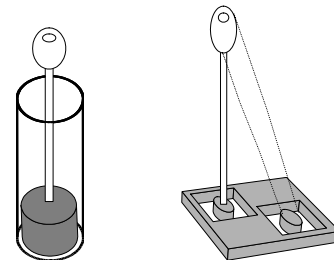
2. Dilute feces in the liquid contained in the tube. Optionally add in each tube 50 µl of Lugol Solution. Screw the cup of the tubes tightly. Mix on Vortex for 2 minutes.



3. Centrifuge for 5 minutes at low speed (700-900 RPM). Never exceed these limits.



4. After centrifugation, using a Pasteur pipette, draw 2 drops of the supernatant from the surface of the liquid on a microscope slide.



5. Cover the slide with the proper upper slide and proceed with the microscopic analysis. Observe the entire area of the slide, perimeter included.

TECHNICAL PRECAUTIONS

- Precisely follow instructions described in the test procedure to obtain correct results.
- Do not use the kit after the expiry date printed on the labels. Do not mix reagents from different kit lots.
- Avoid reagents contamination during opening the tubes.
- Avoid interruptions in test procedure.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

The detection of fecal parasites in stool specimen must be accomplished, at the microscope, by highly trained staff with considerable practice in this specific field. In order to perform an exact diagnosis it is very important the operator's ability in making an accurate value concerning the organisms dimensions in specimen. It is thus highly recommended the use of a microscope equipped with reticular lenses or lenses with micrometric range.

LIMITATIONS

The assay allows the concentration of parasites from fecal material and, if correctly followed, assures a good maintenance of parasites' morphological peculiarities and easy outlining. A right diagnosis depends on operator's skilfulness in reading microscope.

Physician must interpret results considering patient's history, physical findings, and other diagnostic findings.

PRECAUTIONS IN USE

The reagent is not considered harmful according to the 67/548/EEC and 88/379/EEC directives about classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances. However, the reagent should be handled with caution, avoiding swallowing and contact with skin, eyes and mucous membranes.

Handle samples with care, as potentially infective.

The use of laboratory reagents according to good laboratory practice is recommended.^[6]

Waste management

Please refer to local legal requirements.

REFERENCES

1. Ash LR, Orihel TC. Parasites. A guide to laboratory procedures and identification. Chicago, ASCP Press, 1991
2. Ash LR, Orihel TC. Atlas of human parasitology, 3rd ed. Chicago, ASCP Press, 1990
3. Basic laboratory methods in medical parasitology. Geneva, World Health Organization, 1991
4. Markell E.K., Voge M. Medical Parasitology, Saunders, Philadelphia, 1976
5. Spencer F.M., Monroe L.S. The color Atlas of intestinal parasites, Ch. Thomas, Springfield, 1975
6. EU-Dir 1999/11 Commission Directive of 8 March 1999 adapting to technical progress the principles of good laboratory practice as specified in Council Directive 87/18/EEC

