***Clinical Laboratory***

***Lab7***

***Swab Test :-***

 We use swab test when the Infection recurrence in the specific area of ​​the body parts , there are several types of swab :-

1- pus swab 2- Mouth (Throat ) swab 3- wounds and burns swab 4- Vaginal swab 5- Nasal swab 6-Ear swab 7- Eye swab 8- Other swab

\*\* **Conditions of swab work :-**

 1- Must sampling under Living situation sterile in terms of wear medical gloves sterile, and use a sterile swab scanner is a promises wooden coiled on the head with cotton wool sterile .

2- Must consider the method of taking a swab Some Wipes immediately with the site involved such as ( ear, nose, eyes and tonsils and vagina ) swabs while the swabs burns and wounds and pus taken from the skin should be sterilized the skin first, and drying the area with cotton wool sterilized and then take the swab

3- Should consider taking swab from a person not subject to the treatment of antibiotics or taking antibiotics but stopped taking them three days ago, at least since taking antibiotics inhibits the growth of sensitive bacteria and only resistance remains.

 4- Must be the examiner a knowledge of the normal flora of the body for example, bacteria, *Staph*. *aureus* is a nasal home normally have, but their presence or isolated from abscesses on the skin surface are considered pathological.

5- Must speed up the examination of the swab because many of microorganisms sensitive to drought, allowing the increase in the growth of fungi and Candida misleading results and so preferably put the swab immediately on the transport media if we are unsure of the late arrival of the swab to the laboratory .

**\*\* Swabs tests :-**

**A)) Swab culture:-**

 The first thing we do after obtaining a swab where are culturing a small area on each of Ptrey dish (Blood agar and Macconkey agar ) then just start streaking on blood agar and then then on Macconkey agar , then incubate in 37 o C for 24 hours and note the shape and color of the isolated colonies and in the case of the emergence of pathological microorganisms growth should check out the sensitivity to antibiotics and using nutritious media (Nutrient agar ) or Muller-Hinton agar.

**B)) Direct Examination :-**

 After Swab Culture now conduct an immediate check of microorganisms that presence on the swab by prepare the slides for this swab in the film and conducted by different methods depending on the microorganisms doubtful and swab types are :-

1-Vaginal swab :- Here prepare two films first wet film by using Normal slain covering by cover slip to see the parasites , yeasts , RBC , Pus cells and Epithelial cells .

 The second film would leave to dry and then dying by Gran stain esteemed *Neisseria* *gonorrhoeae* dye to check for bacteria, where they appear in pairs with the appearance like kidney shape either inside or outside the cells..

2- Nasopharyngeal and tonsils Swabs:- here is prepared by dry film and dying special dye according to microorganisms type .

A)) Dying by Albert- stain if the purpose of investigating the *Corynebacterum diphtheria* where showing resembles Chinese characters

B)) Dying by Acid fast – stain if the purpose of investigating the tuberculosis bacteria *Mycobacterium* *tuberculosis*