



Use for **culturing viruses**, from Nasopharyngeal swabs (NPS) and skin lesions, also cultures chlamydia, mycoplasma and ureaplasma (Label codes VIRTRANS, CHLTR, MYPL)



Use for **culturing bacteria** from wounds, eyes and ears, throats, vaginal samples and routine surveillance for antibiotic resistant organisms (AROs). (Label code SWAB)



Molecular transport kit: use for female **cervical specimens** when looking for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and *Chlamydia trachomatis*. (Label code PROBETEC)



Molecular transport kit: use for **nasopharyngeal swabs** collected to diagnose **whooping cough** (*Bordetella pertussis*)



Use for transporting **stools** to the lab for **bacterial culture (C&S)** (ie Salmonella, Shigella, Campylobacter, Yersinia, E. Coli O157:H7). (Label code ETM)

It is critical that the container is filled to the red line and stool is well mixed.



Use for transporting **stools** to the lab for **Ova and Parasite (O&P)** examination (ie Cryptosporidia, Microsporidia, Giardia, Cyclospora). (Label code SAF)

It is critical that the container is filled to the red line and stool is well mixed.



Use for collecting:
Urine samples – midstream or catheter
Sputum
Stool for *Clostridium difficile* toxin detection
Sterile tissue or body fluid specimens
Stool for virology



Blood cultures in Adults for bacteria and yeast.

Use for adults and children > 5yo/>25kg
Sterile collection technique must be used for collection and appropriate blood volume is important. (Label code BCSET)



To culture **mycobacteria (ieTB) and fungal organisms (Histoplasma, Blastomyces, mould) in blood**. Collect 2 tubes using sterile technique. (Label code GRN)



Blood cultures in Pediatrics and individuals < 25kg for bacteria and fungi:
Sterile collection technique must be used for collection and appropriate blood volume is important (Label code BCPED)