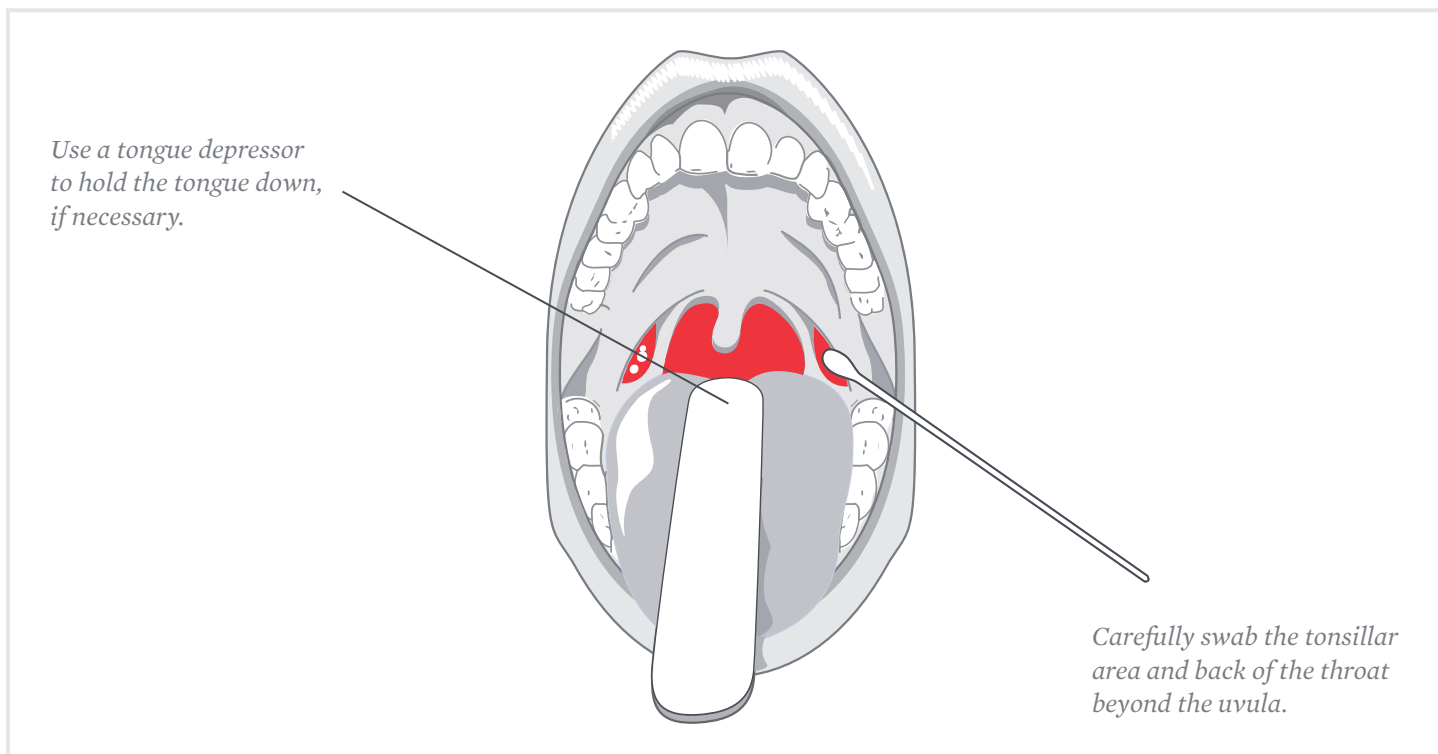


# TECH TIPS

## COLLECTION OF A PROPER STREP A THROAT SWAB



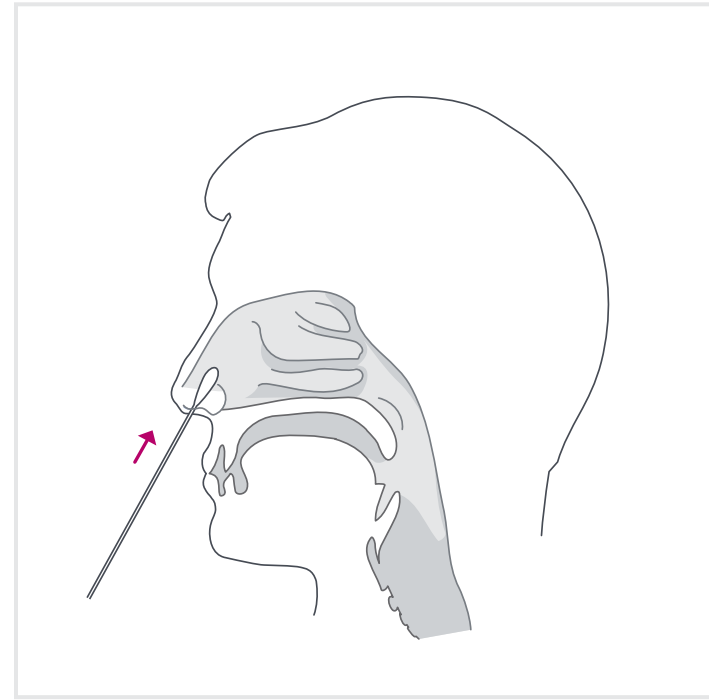
### IMPORTANT REMINDERS

- **Swab the area with a back and forth motion – do not merely touch the area.** Swabbing is required to remove organisms adhering to the surface of the throat.
- **Aim for white patches.** Streptococcal bacteria are frequently found in white patches in the tonsillar area.
- **Avoid contact with the lips, teeth, cheek, gums, uvula and tongue.** Contact with these areas may contaminate the sample.
- **When using dual swabs, collect bacteria on both sides of the swab head and rub the two swab heads together.** Rubbing ensures even distribution of the sample.

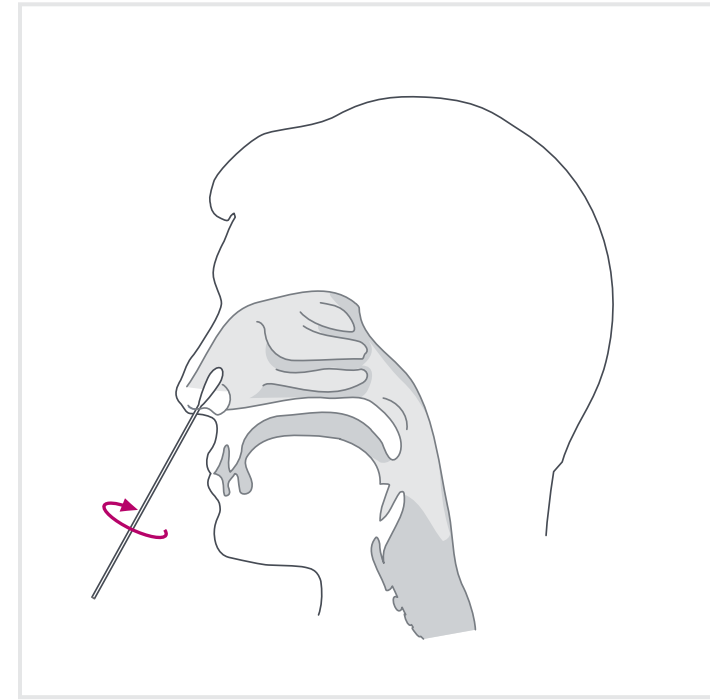
For optimal performance, use the swabs provided in the test kit.

# TECH TIPS

## COLLECTION OF A NASAL SWAB



**1** To collect a nasal swab sample, carefully insert the swab into the nostril exhibiting the most visible drainage, or the nostril that is most congested if drainage is not visible.



**2** Using gentle rotation, push the swab until resistance is met at the level of the turbinates (less than one inch into the nostril). Rotate the swab several times against the nasal wall then slowly remove from the nostril.

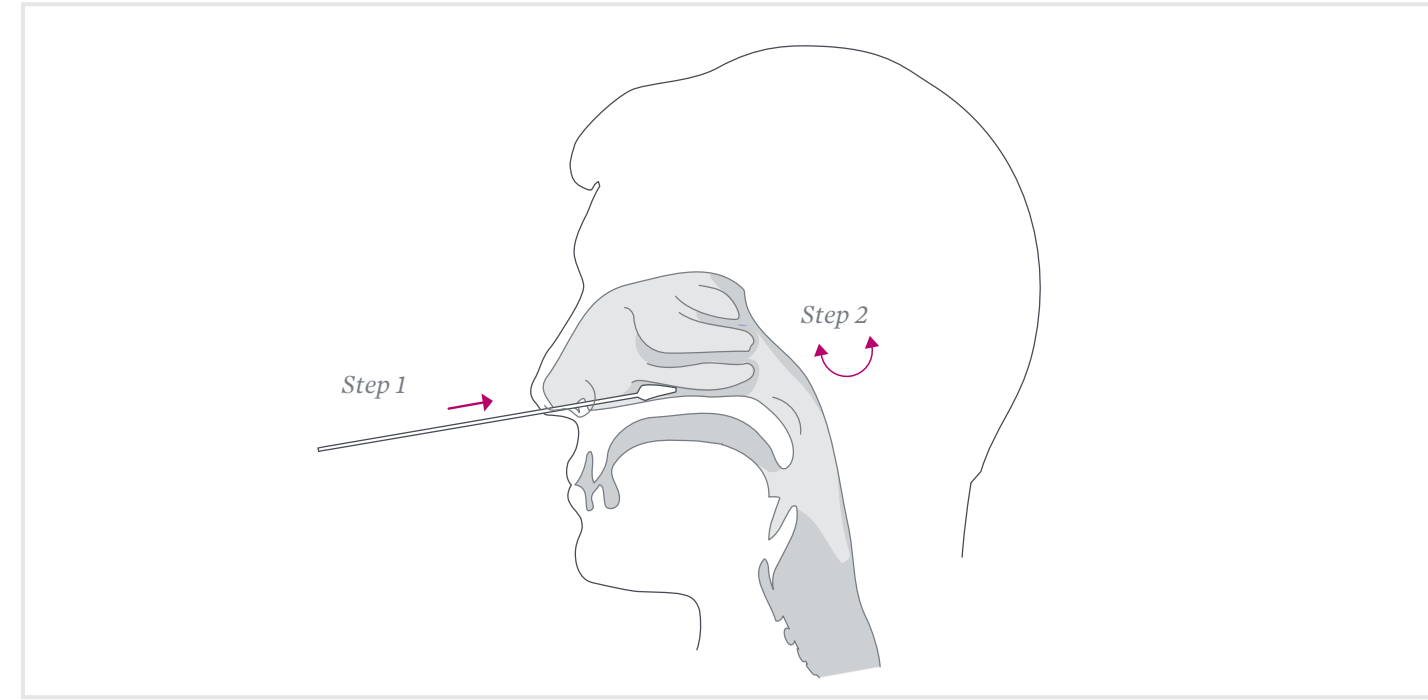
Products have specific requirements regarding specimen collection. Please refer to the specific product package insert.

For optimal performance, use the swabs provided in the test kit.



# TECH TIPS

## COLLECTION OF A NASOPHARYNGEAL SWAB



**1** Carefully insert the swab into the nostril exhibiting the most visible drainage, or the nostril that is most congested if drainage is not visible. Pass the swab directly backwards without tipping the swab head up or down. The nasal passage runs parallel to the floor, not parallel to the bridge of the nose.

To ensure proper collection, the swab should be passed a distance that is halfway of that from the nose to the tip of the ear. This is about half the length of the swab. **DO NOT USE FORCE** while inserting the swab. The swab should travel smoothly with minimal resistance; if resistance is encountered, withdraw the swab a little bit without taking it out of the nostril. Then elevate the back of the swab and move it forward into the nasopharynx.

**2** Using gentle rotation, insert the swab into the anterior nares parallel to the palate advancing the swab into the nasopharynx, leave in place for a few seconds, and then slowly rotate the swab as it is being withdrawn.

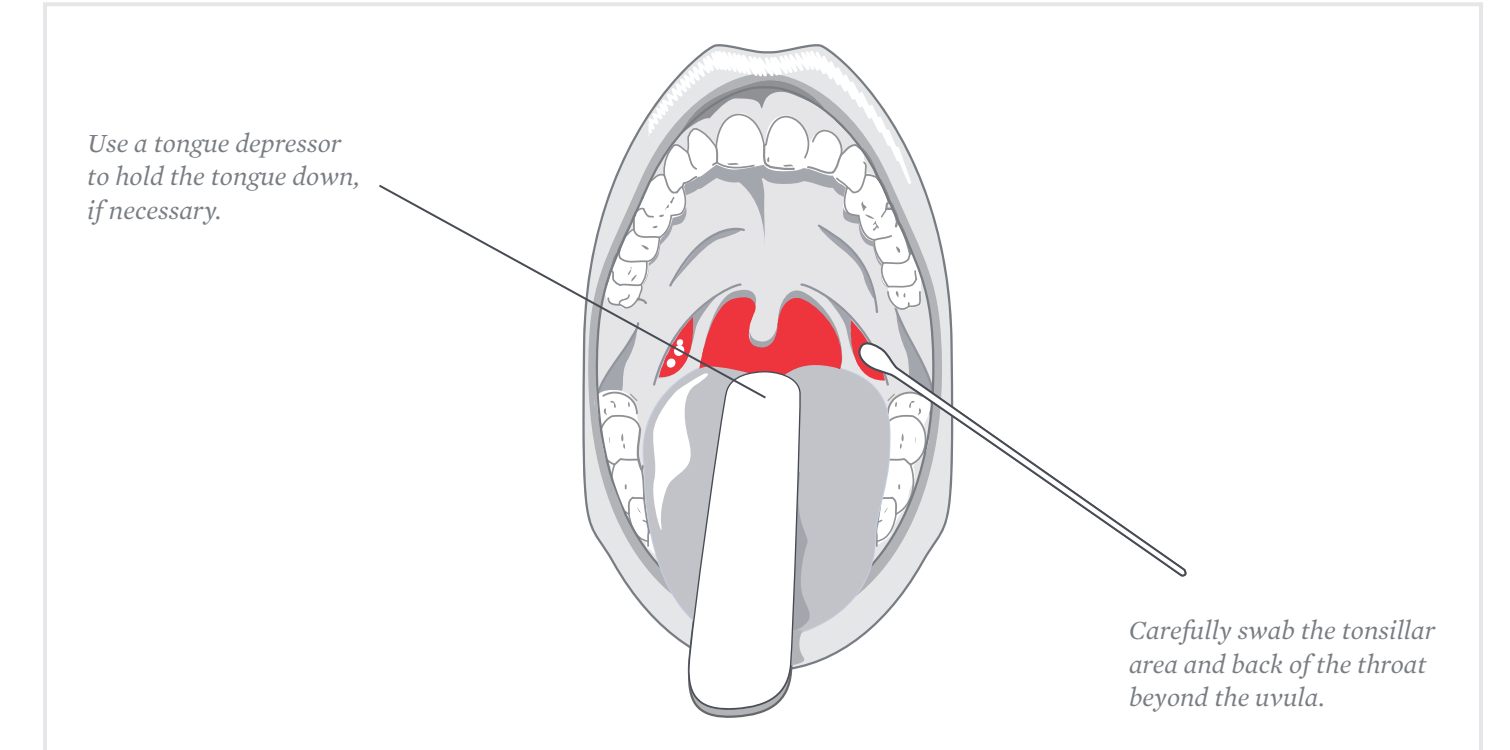
Products have specific requirements regarding specimen collection. Please refer to the specific product package insert.

For optimal performance, use the swabs provided in the test kit.



# TECH TIPS

## COLLECTION OF A PROPER STREP A THROAT SWAB



### IMPORTANT REMINDERS

- **Swab the area with a back and forth motion – do not merely touch the area.** Swabbing is required to remove organisms adhering to the surface of the throat.
- **Aim for white patches.** Streptococcal bacteria are frequently found in white patches in the tonsillar area.
- **Avoid contact with the lips, teeth, cheek, gums, uvula and tongue.** Contact with these areas may contaminate the sample.
- **When using dual swabs, collect bacteria on both sides of the swab head and rub the two swab heads together.** Rubbing ensures even distribution of the sample.

For optimal performance, use the swabs provided in the test kit.

