

Microbiology Container Guide



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 E-SWAB)



Duo eSWAB for surveillance from both nares and rectum for MRSA +/- VRE. (Label code DUOSWAB)



Neisseria gonorrhoeae, *Chlamydia trachomatis* molecular transport kit for cervical or urethral specimens



Use for transporting stools to the lab for **bacterial culture (C&S)** (Label code ETM)



Use both containers for transporting stools to the lab for **Ova and Parasite (O&P)** examination (Label code SAF)



Use for collecting **gastric aspirates for TB culture**. Gastric lavage kits are available in core labs and microbiology.



Use for collecting: Urine specimens
Stool for *C. difficile* testing
Sterile tissues/fluids
Sputum



Bordetella pertussis molecular transport kit for nasopharyngeal swabs collected to diagnose whooping cough

Container must be filled to the red line and stool mixed well



Aerobic Anaerobic

Blood cultures in Adults and Children >5kg for bacteria and yeast.

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*, *Malessezia*, mould) in blood**. Collect 2 tubes using sterile technique. (Label code GRN)



Blood cultures in Pediatrics
For children weighing ≤ 5kg when blood is collected for culture of bacteria and fungi: Sterile collection technique must be used for collection and appropriate blood volume is important (Label code BCPED)

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