

# FECAL PARASITES CONCENTRATOR

Method for concentration of helminth larvae and eggs, protozoan cysts and coccidian oocysts for microscopic examination

## TEST SUMMARY

LTA fecal parasites concentrator, is an easy and effective method for the detection of parasites in the feces. This reagent is used to concentrate helminth larvae and eggs, protozoan cysts and to recover oocysts like Giardia Lamblia, Entamoeba, Cryptosporidium Parvum and Isospora Belli etc..., before microscopic analysis.

## PRINCIPLE

The methodology is not an easy alteration of the traditional methods as Formalin Ether by Ritchie, but is a system that allows the immediate separation of parasites from feces, without the slightest damage for them.

The system concern in only one test-tube which contains substances with high molecular weight, mixed with solutions that operate on fecal material melting it and, in case of presence, making easier the release of eggs, larvae and oocysts. Furthermore, there is a colouring matter in every test-tube that allows a better underlining of eggs, larvae, nucleus, cytoplasm, membrane and cilia without alter them.

## REAGENTS

Concentrator test-tubes: cromotrope 2R, saline solution.

## MATERIALS REQUIRED NOT SUPPLIED

Normal laboratory equipment. Vortex, centrifuge, microscope.

## PRECAUTIONS

Reagent may contains not reactive and conservative components. It is opportune to avoid contacts with skin and do not swallow. Perform the test according to the general "Good Laboratory Practice" (GLP) guidelines.

## SAMPLES

Fresh feces. Stability: 24 hours at 2-8°C.

## REAGENTS PREPARATION

Reagent is ready to use.  
Store at 4-30°C until expiration date on the label.

## PROCEDURE

Take one Concentrator test-tube, remove the screw cap gifted with a dosimeter small shovel, melt 2 spoonfuls of feces in the test-tube's liquid. Mix on vortex and centrifuge for 5 minutes at low turn number (700/900).

### N.B. Never exceed those limits.

After centrifugation, draw 2 drops of supernatant from the liquid's surface and, 2 drops from the bottom with a Pasteur pipette. Then proceed with the sample's microscope survey, placing the sample to examine on a slide recovered with another slide.

Is recommended to observe with particular attention even the slide perimeter.

## NOTES

- If the results are incompatible with a clinical presentation, they have to be evaluated within a total clinical study.
- Only for IVD study.

## TEST PERFORMANCE

### Methods comparison.

A comparison with an available commercial method gave the following results on 65 samples compared:

LTA Fecal Parassites = y  
Competitors Fecal Parassites = x  
n = 65

y = x

r = 1,0

### Limitations of the method

Due to intermittent parasites elimination, negative results should be repeated from new samples collected on different days. It is advisable to examine at least three stool samples collected on different days

## WASTE DISPOSAL

Product is intended for professional laboratories.

Waste products must be handled as per relevant security cards and local regulations.

## PACKAGING

CODE VK03500 (50 TESTS)  
Test-tubes Concentrator 50

## REFERENCES

Bernieri F., Galli D., Giordano S., et al. Indagine nazionale AMCLI-CoSP sulla diffusione delle parassitosi intestinali. Microbiol.Med. 11: 463-472. 1996.  
Chiodini P.L., Engbaek K., Houang L. et al.: Basic Laboratory Methods in Medical Parasitology W.H.O. ed. Geneva 1991.  
De Carneri I.: Parassitologia Generale ed Umana C.E. Ambrosiana Milano 10° Ed. Sez.5° - 1989.

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## SYMBOLS

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
|  | Only for IVD use                 |
|  | Lot of manufacturing             |
|  | Code number                      |
|  | Storage temperature interval     |
|  | Expiration date (year-month)     |
|  | Warning, read enclosed documents |
|  | Read the directions              |
|  | Biological risk                  |

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