

# Genito-Urinary System

## *Laboratory Practical 2*

Specimen collection methods used  
in sexually transmitted diseases

- **Principles followed in collecting samples:**

1. Communication with laboratory staff to discuss collection, transport and testing.
2. wearing appropriate protective gear.
3. Avoid contamination
4. Adequate volumes
5. Labeled correctly
6. Optimal transport conditions

- **The common lab. diagnostic procedures:**

1. Dark-field microscopy-Syphilis
2. Gram staining for gonorrhea, non-gonococcal urethritis, chancroid, bacterial vaginosis
3. Tzanck smear for Herpes genitalis,
4. Wet mount for trichomoniasis
5. KOH wet mount for candidiasis

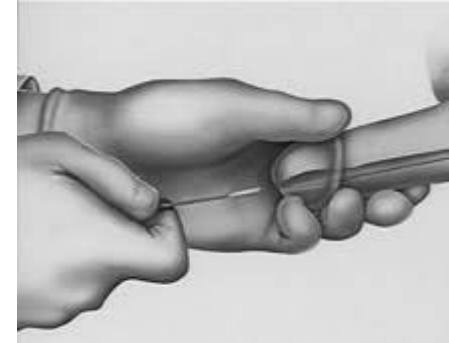
## Specimen collection methods used in sexually transmitted diseases:

### (A) Gonorrhoea

- *In men :*

- a) Urethral swab

- Collect specimen at least 2 hours after urination as voiding decreases the amount of exudates.
- Retract the prepuce, clean the tip of the meatus with normal saline and collect the pus directly onto a glass slide or sterile swab in case of frank urethral discharge.



- If no urethral discharge is seen, milk / strip the urethra from the root of the penis to the glans and collect the discharge as above.
- If no discharge is obtained, insert a sterile cotton tipped swab with a flexible wire shaft or a bacteriological loop 2-3 cm into the urethra and rotate for 5-10 seconds.

Milking of Urethra



From the base of the penis to the glans

by grasping the penis firmly between the thumb and forefinger

Thumb pressing on the ventral surface and then moving the hand distally, compressing the urethra

If there is no evidence of urethritis on examination, but there is a history of contact, ask the patient to hold the urine overnight and then milk / strip the urethra and collect the discharge if any. If no discharge is obtained, insert a swab and collect specimen.

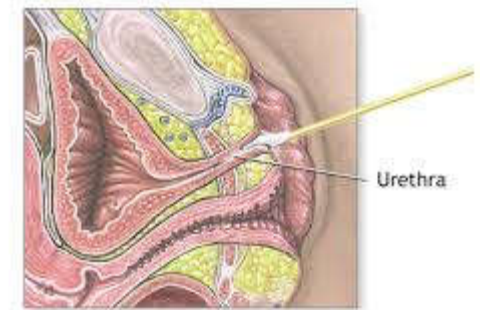
- *In women :*

### **a) Endocervical swab**

- No antiseptics, analgesics or lubricants should be applied.
- A sterile vaginal speculum moistened with warm water is inserted in the vagina and the ectocervix is visualized.



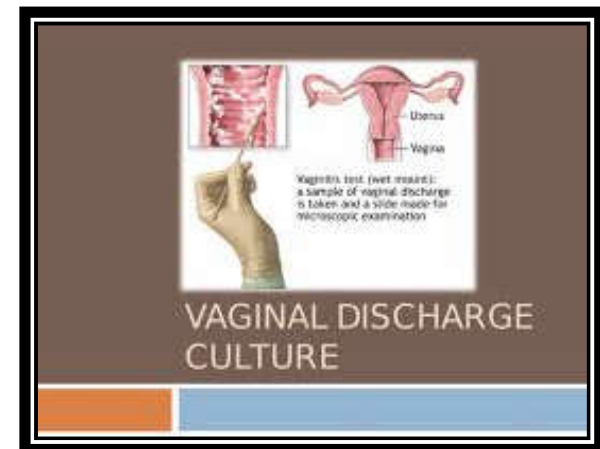
- After cleaning the ectocervix using forceps with a sterile cotton swab, insert a sterile swab 2-3 cm into the endocervical canal, rotate and move from side to side for 5-10 seconds and withdraw.
- **b) Urethral swab**  
Same method as for men, except that the urethra is massaged against the pubic symphysis from its proximal end towards the meatus if no pus is visible.



Urethral discharge is collected on a cotton swab



- **c) Vaginal swab**
- Vaginal swab or vaginal tampon may be used to obtain the specimen.
- Using a speculum, swab the posterior fornix with a sterile swab in women.



# Schistosomiasis

## Diagnostic Stage by Morphology

*mansoni*



-Lateral spine

*haematobium*



-Central spine

*japonicum*



# T. vaginalis

