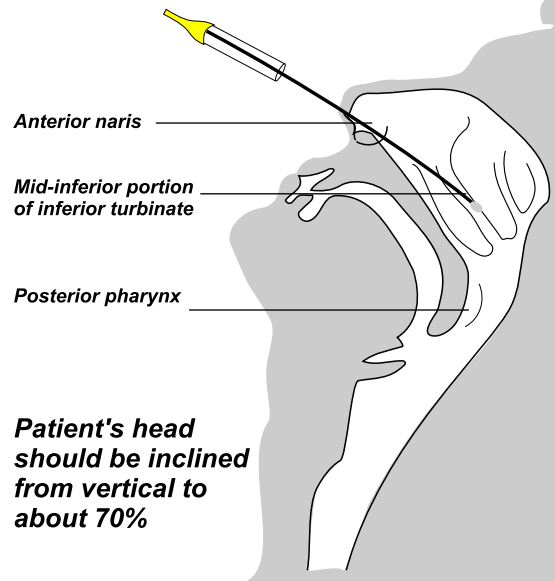




## NASOPHARYNGEAL SPECIMEN COLLECTION



### Nasopharyngeal swab method for respiratory virus detection



*The laboratory needs high levels of organism for detection of respiratory viruses such as RSV, influenzavirus A & B or parainfluenzavirus. A properly taken nasopharyngeal swab will yield high levels of organism.*

1. Insert flexible wire nasopharyngeal swab into one nostril.
2. Press the swab tip on the mucosal surface of the mid-inferior turbinate.
3. Rub swab back and forth about 5 times.
4. Leave swab in place for a few seconds to absorb material.
5. Withdraw swab and insert into transport medium.
6. Cut excess wire with scissors.

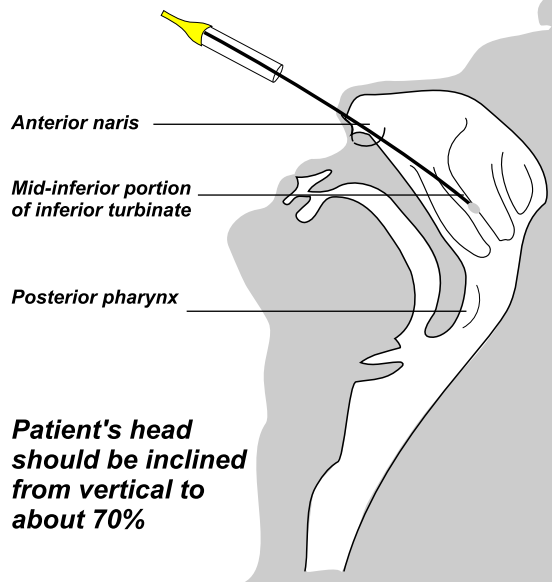
*N. B. Rule of thumb to determine when swab is placed properly: insert swab to one-half the distance from the tip of the nose to the tip of the earlobe.*



## NASOPHARYNGEAL SPECIMEN COLLECTION



### Nasopharyngeal swab method for pertussis culture/PCR



*The laboratory needs high levels of organism for detection of *Bordetella pertussis*.*

*A properly taken nasopharyngeal swab will yield high levels of organism.*

1. *Insert flexible wire nasopharyngeal swab into one nostril.*
2. *Press the swab tip on the mucosal surface of the mid-inferior turbinate.*
3. *Rub swab back and forth about 5 times.*
4. *Leave swab in place for a few seconds to absorb material.*
5. *Withdraw swab and insert into transport medium.*
6. *Cut excess wire with scissors.*

*N. B. Rule of thumb to determine when swab is placed properly:  
insert swab to one-half the distance from the tip of the nose  
to the tip of the earlobe.*