

Faeces concentration in parasitology tests with use of MiniParasep vials¹

Patryk Różycki

PZ Cormay S.A., ul. Wiosenna 22, 05-092 Łomianki, Poland; e-mail: office@cormay.pl

Parasitological faeces examination is an important step for confirming the diagnosis and start the treatment of parasitic infections of the digestive system. Initially, the study was performed by direct smear on a microscope slide. In the second half of the XXth century the development of faeces concentration techniques was initiated by Ritchie (1952).

In 1969, Ridley and Allen published dissertation about faeces concentration by using metal sieves and reagents: formalin and ethyl ether. This method with modifications is considered as the "gold standard" technique for faeces concentration. MiniParasep vials were designed in 1998 - as a commercial version of the Ridley-Allen technique.

Apacor company, which manufactures tubes constantly expanding product portfolio. Currently, the tubes are offered in different sizes and in different reagent versions like: Formalin and Triton X with built-in fatty filter, or Alcorfix® – alcohol-based reagent without formalin – especially recommended for molecular applications.

Advantages of use MiniParasep vials are: higher sensitivity through analysis of concentrated faeces, quick and standardize concentration procedure, or a safer working environment by limited contact with potentially infectious material.

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