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|  | Laboratorio Clinico Generale con aree specialistiche: Patologia Clinica e Sostanze d'Abuso - Microbiologia e Virologia | PUNTO PRELIEVI PEDIATRICI Amal05B3E del 26/09/2023 In Inglese |
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Preparation for Pinworm detection

Diagnosis of pinworm infection of the rectal canal is made by demonstrating *Enterobius vermicularis* ova. The human pinworm has a worldwide distribution. The parasite primarily infects young children. The eggs of the parasite rapidly develop to the infective stage and they can persist for long periods in the environment.

The adult female worms migrate out to the anal orifice at night to deposit eggs in the perianal area on a sporadic basis. The eggs adhere to the skin of the perianal area and can be detected by the use of a cellulose tape pressed to the perianal area. This scotch tape is then examined under the microscope for the presence of the *E. vermicularis* eggs.

Specimen: Scotch Tape slide preparation of perianal region.

Container: Scotch tape slide must be submitted in a covered container.

Caution: pinworm eggs are very infectious.

Collection: the specimen is best obtained early in the morning prior to bathing or using the toilet (before a bowel movement).

Clear scotch tape should be used, the non transparent type is unsatisfactory.

An 8 cm. (almost 3 inches strip) piece of cellophane tape is placed over the end of a glass slide sticky side out. The anal folds are spread apart and the mucocutaneous junction is firmly pressed in all four quadrants. The tape is then pressed over the slide and the specimen is transported to the laboratory in a carefully sealed container.

Causes of rejection: use non transparent Scotch Tape, Scotch tape on both sides of the slide, use of frosted slide, tape sent sticky side up.

For further information please contact Pediatric lab. **tel. 02-26437008** (between: 7.00- 11.00 A.M Monday to Saturday).

La Direzione del Laboratorio