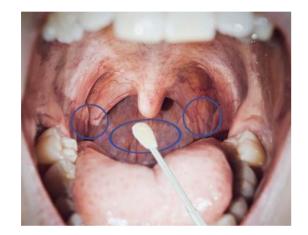
## Oropharyngeal swab sampling

### for Pharyn test

- Use only nylon flocked swabs for sampling. Oropharyngeal sampling should be done with rigid shafted, large swabs.
- Cough drops or other medicated tablets should not be used. Drinking and eating should be avoided for at least 1 hour prior to sample collection.



#### Sampling technique

Press the tongue down with a spatula or hold it with fingers and a gauze. Roll the swab on the tonsils and the posterior wall of the oropharynx with enough pressure to dislodge cells from the mucosal surface. Ensure that the sample is not contaminated by the normal flora of the mouth by avoiding contact with other surfaces, such as the tongue and cheeks.

Use scissors to cut the swab into a sample tube 1-2 cm from the nylon head of the swab. Remember to disinfect the scissors between samples using 70 % ethanol or equivalent.

Manufactured by ArcDia International Oy Ltd Lemminkäisenkatu 32 20520 Turku, Finland



Distributed by

2015-03

# Sampling guide maripoc 🛞 test system



Respi test Nasopharyngeal sampling



Pharyn test Oropharyngeal sampling

Use only flocked swabs for sampling in the respi and pharyn tests. According to the size of the patient choose the largest swab possible to obtain a sample of the highest quality.

	Copan	MWE 🚺	
Medium swabs (nasopharyngeal sampling)	503CS01 Popular!	MW812	
	501CS01	MW813	
	516CS01 (<6 months old)	MW819	
Large swabs (oropharyngeal sampling)	502CS01 Popular!	MW810	
	519CS01	MW811	$\prod$
	520CS01	MW817	

**Table.** Only flocked swabs are recommended for sample collection. Copan flocked swabs have been clinically validated for the mariPOC<sup>®</sup> test system. The flocked swabs by Medical Wire are technically suitable but require further clinical validation.

### Nasopharyngeal swab sampling

for Respi test

- Use only nylon flocked swabs for sampling.
- Ask the patient to blow their nose before the sampling if possible.

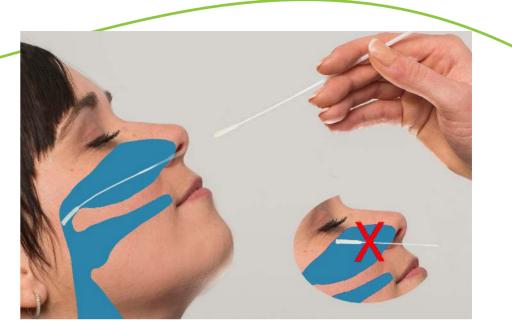
#### Children

Small children may sit on the lap of the parent or assisting nurse. The assistant should brace the child around the shoulders and arms with one arm, and use the other arm to hold the child's head slightly tilted backwards. If necessary the child's legs may be placed between the assistant legs. The sampling depth should be at least 4-8 cm.

### Adults

Adults should be positioned so that it is not possible to pull back the head while sampling. The head should be tilted backwards. The head may be held still by holding the chin, forehead or supporting it from the back of the head. The sampling depth should be at least 8-12 cm.





#### Sampling technique

Insert the swab swiftly into the nostril parallel to the palate. If resistance is met after a few centimetres, adjust the angle of the swab and try again. Once the swab is in the sampling depth, rotate it properly against the mucosal surface to dislodge epithelial cells. Remove the swab.

Use scissors to cut the swab into a sample tube 1-2 cm from the nylon head of the swab. Remember to disinfect the scissors between samples using 70 % ethanol or equivalent. Analyse samples immediately if possible or transport/store at +4 °C or -20 °C.



Nasopharyngeal aspirates are suitable for the mariPOC<sup>\*</sup> respi test. Please note that a swab dipped in an aspirate sample is not considered a swab sample. Nasopharyngeal washings are not suitable as they tend to be too dilute for rapid antigen testing.