Rectal or Bladder Biopsy Smears for Coccidia

**PRINCIPLE**

If a patient has an old, chronic infection of *S. mansoni* or *S. japonicum* the eggs may not be found in the stool, however, eggs will be present in the rectal mucosa. *S. haematobium* passes in the urine therefore a bladder biopsy is ordered.

**SPECIMEN**

The rectal or bladder biopsy should be delivered to the Parasitology laboratory quickly.

**REAGENTS**

4% KOH

**PROCEDURE**

*This is considered to be a non-routine procedure therefore it should only be performed by experienced personnel.*

1. The biopsy specimen may be crushed between two microscope slides and examined under low light for *Schistosoma mansoni, S. japonicum, S. haematobium*.

2. To determine if the eggs are viable switch to the 40X objective and look for active flame cells in the miracidia.

3. If necessary small pieces of tissue can be digested with 4% KOH for 2-3 hours at 60-80°C, the sediment collected and examined under low power for eggs.

**QUALITY CONTROL**

Ensure that the microscope has been calibrated in the last year and that the results of the calibration are displayed on the microscope base.

**REPORT**

The presence or absence of Schistosome eggs and if they are viable.
AUTHOR

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REFERENCES
