



Department of Biology 2025-2026

((Pathological analyses))

Stage (-3-)

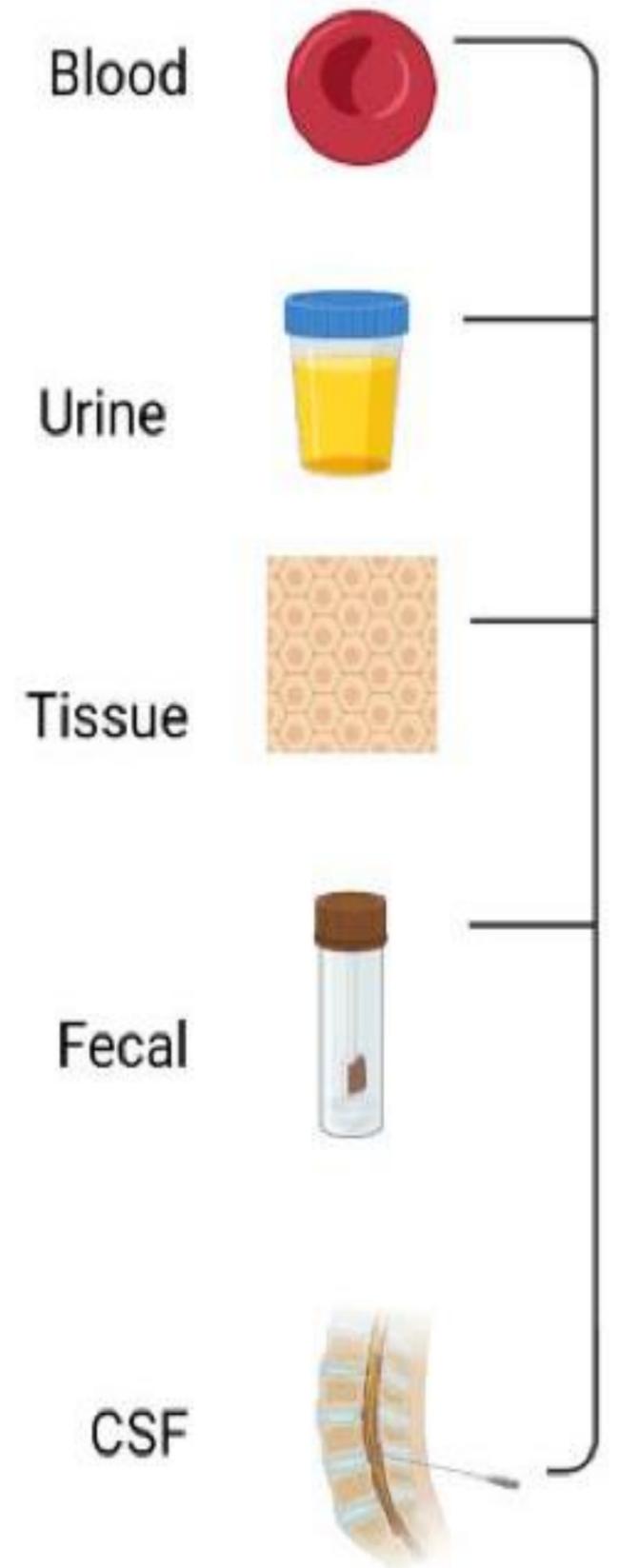
LEC- ((2))

Samples Collection

By Ass.L : Zahraa Jawad Kadhim

Types of biological samples

- Blood
- Whole blood
- Serum
- Plasma
- Urine
- Feces
- Other body fluids: Saliva, Spinal fluid, Synovial fluid, Pleural,
- Pericardial and Peritoneal fluids

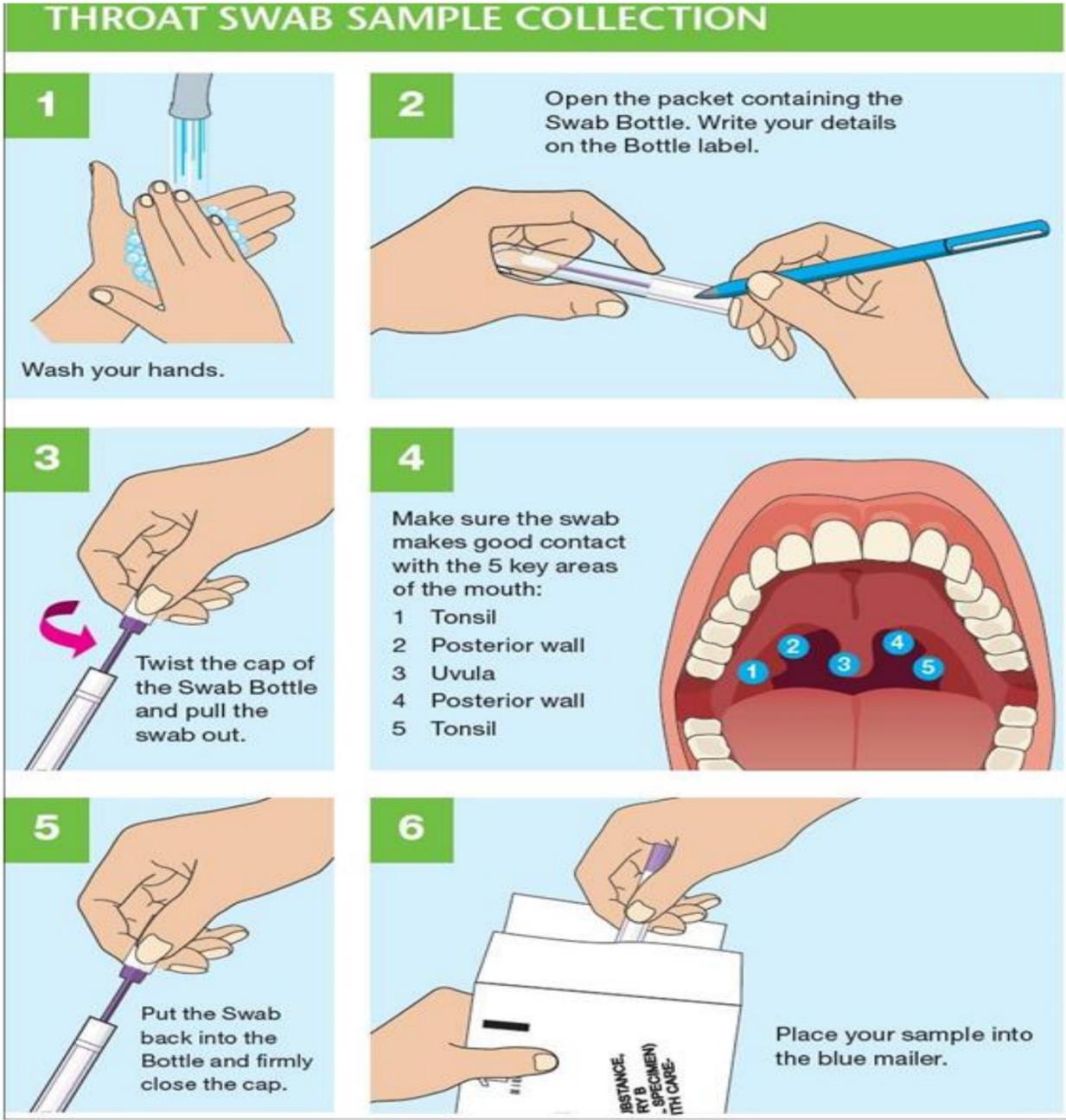


Medical analysis report:

1. Patient's name, DOB, ward/ department, and hospital number.
2. Type of specimen and the site of where it obtained. Date and time of sample collection.
3. The reason for collecting the sample.

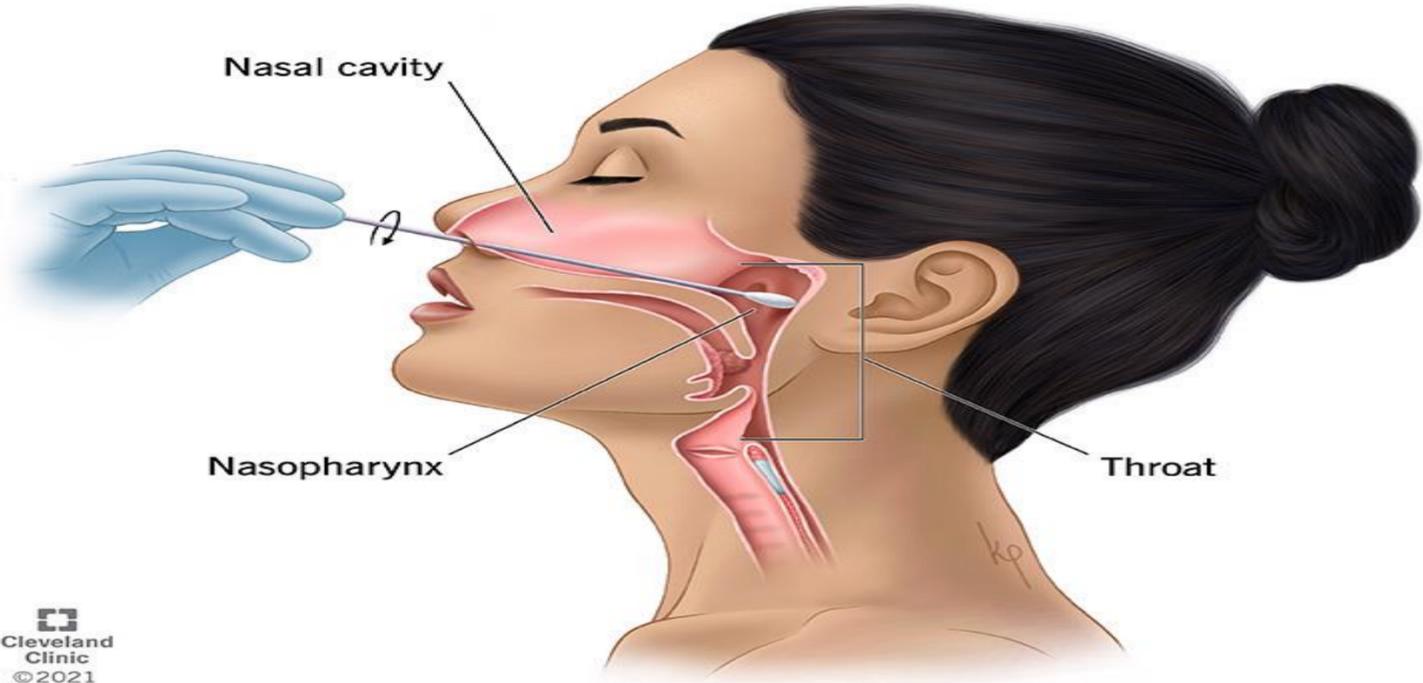


1. Mouth: throat swab, sputum



2. Nose

There are two places to take samples from nose, samples from nasal cavity and samples from nasopharyngeal cavity. If the nose is dry, the swab is moistened in 0.9 sterile saline solution before testing.



3. Skin

A. Skin swabs For cutaneous sampling, moisten swab with sterile saline and roll e-swab along the area of skin to be sampled. A skin swab is a way to sample the microbes living on the skin.

B. Wound swabs

Rotate the e-swab swab tip over a 1 cm square area of viable tissue, at or near the centre of the wound for 5 seconds. If the wound is dry, the tip of the swab should be moistened with sterile saline.

C. Ulcer swabs

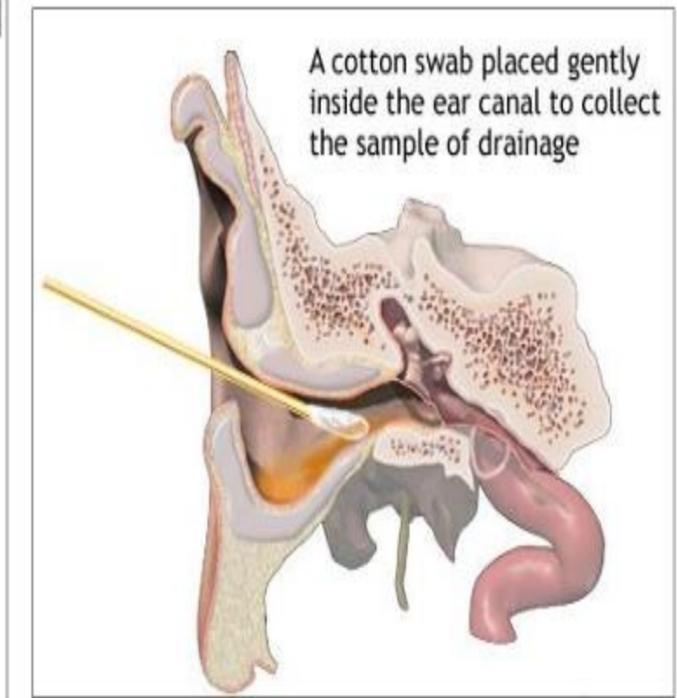
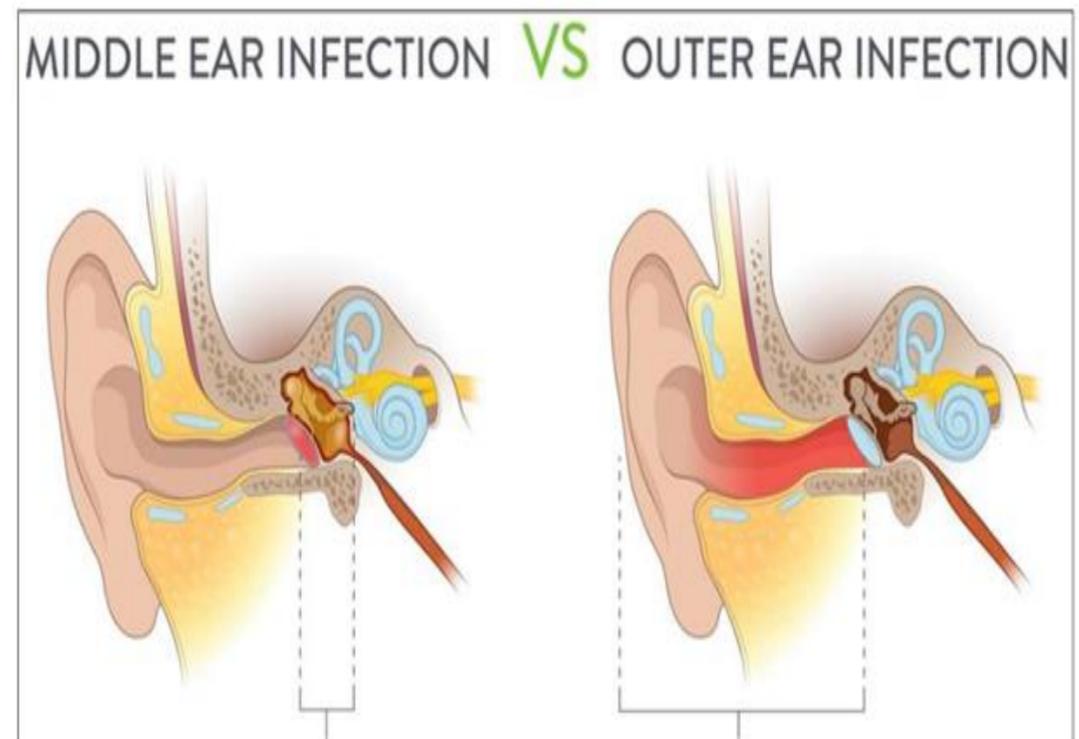
Cleanse the wound with tap water or saline to remove surface contaminants. Slough and necrotic tissue should also be removed. Swab viable tissue displaying signs of infection whilst rotating the e-swab.

4. Eye

1. With cotton wool swab, collect any discharge from the eye.
2. 2. Deliver immediately to the lab.

5. Ear

- a. Inner ear (Otitis media)
- b. b. Outer ear (Otitis externa)



6. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)

It is mostly obtained via a lumbar puncture performed by medical staff.

7. Blood collection

- a. From venous by syringe
- b. b. Peripheral blood by capillary tube.