Collection for Endocervical Swab Specimens

- 1. Remove excess mucus from cervical os and surrounding mucosa using cleaning swab (white shaft swab in package with red printing). Discard this swab.
 - A large-tipped cleaning swab (not provided) may be used to remove excess mucus.
- 2. Insert specimen collection swab (blue shaft swab in package with green printing) into endocervical canal.
- 3. Gently rotate swab clockwise for 10 to 30 seconds in endocervical canal to ensure adequate sampling.
- 4. Withdraw swab carefully; avoid any contact with vaginal mucosa.
- 5. Remove cap from swab specimen transport tube and immediately place specimen collection swab into specimen transport tube.
- 6. Carefully break swab shaft at scoreline; use care to avoid splashing contents.
- 7. Re-cap swab specimen transport tube tightly.

Collection for Male Urethral Swab Specimens

Patient should not have urinated for at least 1 hour prior to specimen collection.

- 1. Insert specimen collection swab (blue shaft swab in package with green printing) 2 to 4 cm into urethra.
- 2. Gently rotate swab clockwise for 2 to 3 seconds in urethra to ensure adequate sampling.
- 3. Withdraw swab carefully.
- 4. Remove cap from swab specimen transport tube and immediately place specimen collection swab into specimen transport tube.
- 5. Carefully break swab shaft at scoreline; use care to avoid splashing contents.
- 6. Re-cap swab specimen transport tube tightly.

Specimen Transport and Storage

After collection, transport and store swab in swab specimen transport tube at 2°C to 30°C until tested. Specimens must be assayed with the APTIMA Assay for CT and/or GC within 60 days of collection. If longer storage is needed, freeze at -20°C to -70°C for up to 90 days after collection.







