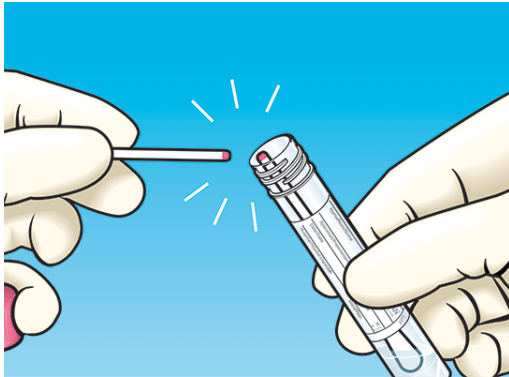


Viral Oropharyngeal Swab Specimen Collection Instructions

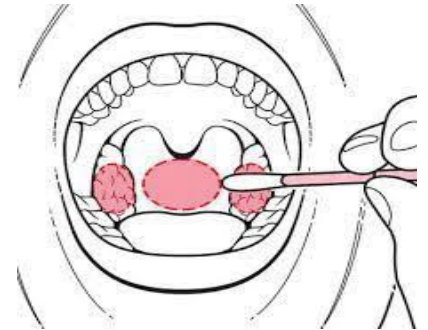
Included in this kit: a pre-labeled viral transport media tube, an oropharyngeal swab, a biohazard bag with absorbent material

NOTE: Oropharyngeal collection requires a medical professional wearing PPE as defined by the CDC. DO NOT use kit if the specimen collection tube is damaged, broken, or leaking.

1. Clean hands prior to collection with alcohol-based sanitizer or soap and water.
2. Confirm patient identity using two identifiers (i.e. DOB, name, etc.) before collecting the sample.
3. The patient should be seated in an upright position.
4. Remove the swab and insert into the posterior pharynx and tonsillar areas (back of the throat). Rub the swab over both tonsillar pillars and posterior oropharynx, making sure to avoid touching the tongue, teeth, and gums (only 1 swab is needed for this collection method).



5. Remove the lid from the tube containing the transport media and break the swab off against the side of the tube, into the media, approximately 2 inches above the tip. Replace the lid securely on the collection tube. Place the sample in a biohazard bag. Failure to properly secure the lid may result in specimen rejection or delayed testing.
6. Clean hands with alcohol-based sanitizer or soap and water.



Samples are stable at room temperature for up to 72 hours. After 72 hours, samples degrade at room temperature which increases the likelihood of indeterminate results. To maintain the sample's quality after 72 hours, refrigerate the sample at 35.6 °F - 46.4 °F. Discard and recollect any samples older than 7 days.