

Kato-Katz Kit

Fecal smear kit designed for efficient means of diagnosing intestinal Schistosomiasis and Soil-Transmitted Helminthiasis (STH).



Principle:

People infected with STH or intestinal Schistosomiasis pass the eggs of the worms through their feces. By examining a stool sample under a microscope it is possible to count the number and the type of eggs that are present. (WHO, 2008)

Contents of Kit:

- Applicator Sticks (500 pieces)
- Nylon Screen, 100 mesh (500 pieces)
- Template, calibrated to 41.7mg (500 pieces)
- Hydrophilic Cellophane (500 pieces)

Additional Items Needed:

- Microscope Slides (500)
- Flat-bottomed jar
- Forceps
- Absorbent Tissue
- Newspaper
- Glycerol-Malachite Green or Methylene Blue solution

Instructions for Use:

1. Soak cellophane strips in 50% Glycerol-Malachite Green or Methylene Blue solution for at least 24 hours before use.
 2. Transfer a small amount of feces onto a piece of scrap paper.
 3. Press nylon screen on top of fecal sample.
 4. Using flat-sided applicator stick, scrape across the upper surface of the screen to sieve the fecal sample.
 5. Place a template on a clean microscope slide.
 6. Transfer a small amount of sieved fecal material into the hold of the template and carefully fill the hole. Level with the applicator stick.
 7. Remove the template carefully so that all the fecal material is left on the slide and none is left sticking to the template.
 8. Cover the fecal sample on the slide with a glycerol-soaked cellophane strip.
 9. If an excess of glycerol is present on the upper surface of the cellophane, wipe off the excess with a small piece of absorbent tissue.
 10. Invert the microscope slide and press the fecal sample against the cellophane on a smooth surface to spread the sample evenly.
 11. Do not lift the slide straight up. The cellophane may separate. Gently slide the microscope slide sideways holding the cellophane.
- Preparation of the slide is now complete. The slide can be read after 24 hour incubation at room temperature. (WHO, 1991)

World Health Organization. "Dose Poles and Field Tools." Action against Worms 11 (Feb. 2008): 3.
World Health Organization. Basic Laboratory Methods in Parasitology. (1991): 25-28.