

Comparison of Routine and Concentration Techniques on Microscopic Examination of Stool for Parasitic Ova & Cysts

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Abstract:

Objective: To compare the routine and concentration techniques on microscopic examination of stool for parasitic ova and cysts to emphasize importance of concentration technique

Methods: A descriptive study of 100 symptomatic and asymptomatic patients who attended the Microbiology Lab, Pathology Department, Family Hospital, Rawalpindi a teaching hospital affiliated with Rawalpindi Medical College were studied for six months for stool examination. Three samples from each case at three different days were selected not necessarily consecutive. Three techniques were applied on all samples which included direct microscopic examination by using saline and iodine preparations and the microscopic examination after using two concentration techniques which included simple salt flotation technique and Formal-ether concentration technique.

Results: In routine technique 4% of patients were positive for ova/cysts. In saturated saline floatation technique 8% of patients were positive for ova/cysts of parasites. In formal ether sedimentation technique also 8% of patients were positive.