Genital Culture and Gram Stain

GTL_CULT

N/A

- Genital
- Vaginal
- Abscess
- Endocervical
- Rectovaginal
- Urethral/Penial
- Other

- ESwab
- ESwab Minitip Flocked Collection Kit (Urogenital)

- N/A (swab specimen)
- Must have swab present in container

- 24 hours

- Ambient (20 – 25°C)
- _____

- : _____ use lubricant. Cervical mucus should be removed first and discarded before inserting the swab into the endocervical canal, move the swab from side to side allowing several seconds for absorption of organisms by the swab. Return the swab to the transport tube and label.
  For vaginal, wipe away excessive secretions or discharge. Obtain secretions from the mucosal membrane of the vaginal vault with the swab. Return the swab to the transport tube and label.
- : Using a swab, insert 2 – 4 cm into the urethral lumen, rotate the swab & leave it in place for 2 seconds. Alternatively, use a swab to collect a specimen of urethral discharge. Return the swab to the transport tube and label.
- Refer to the WSU MDL ESwab Collection Guide

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Daily; Monday – Sunday

3 – 4 days

7 days

- Conventional aerobic bacterial culture technique with selective and non-selective media.
- Identification methods (when appropriate) may include any of the following: conventional biochemical testing, matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight (MALDI-TOF) mass spectrometry, and commercial identification panels.
- Susceptibility testing (when appropriate) may include minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) (broth microdilution or gradient strip diffusion) or disk diffusion.

- No growth of pathogen
- Normal skin and/or vaginal flora isolated
- Normal skin and/or vaginal flora includes:

  Lactobacilli

  Corynebacterium spp

  Gardnerella vaginalis

  coagulase-negative staphylococci

  Staphylococcus aureus

  Streptococcus agalactiae (GBS)

  Enterococcus spp

  Escherichia coli

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