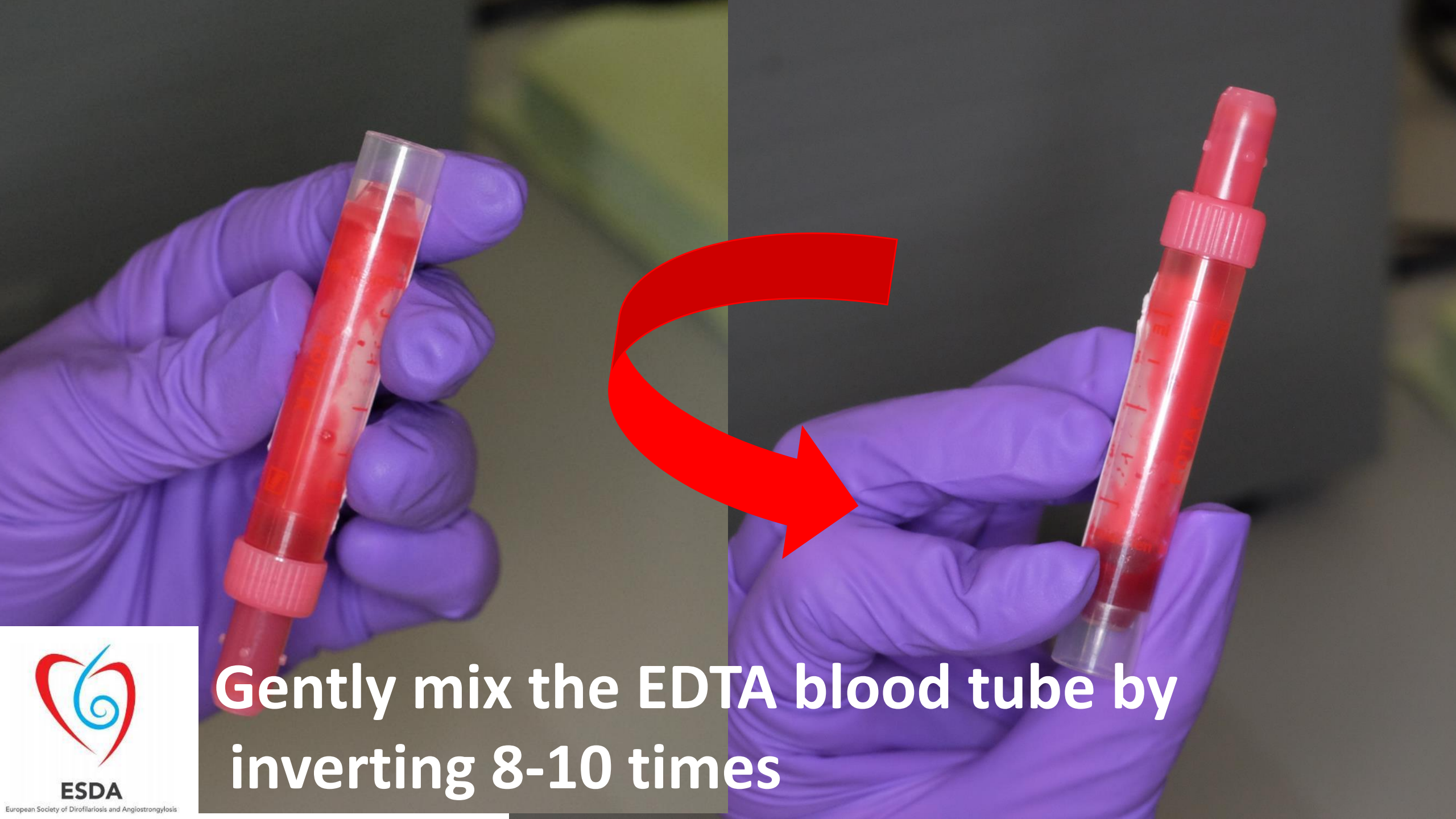




**ESDA**

European Society of Dirofilariosis and Angiostrongylosis

# **MICROHEMATOCRIT TEST**

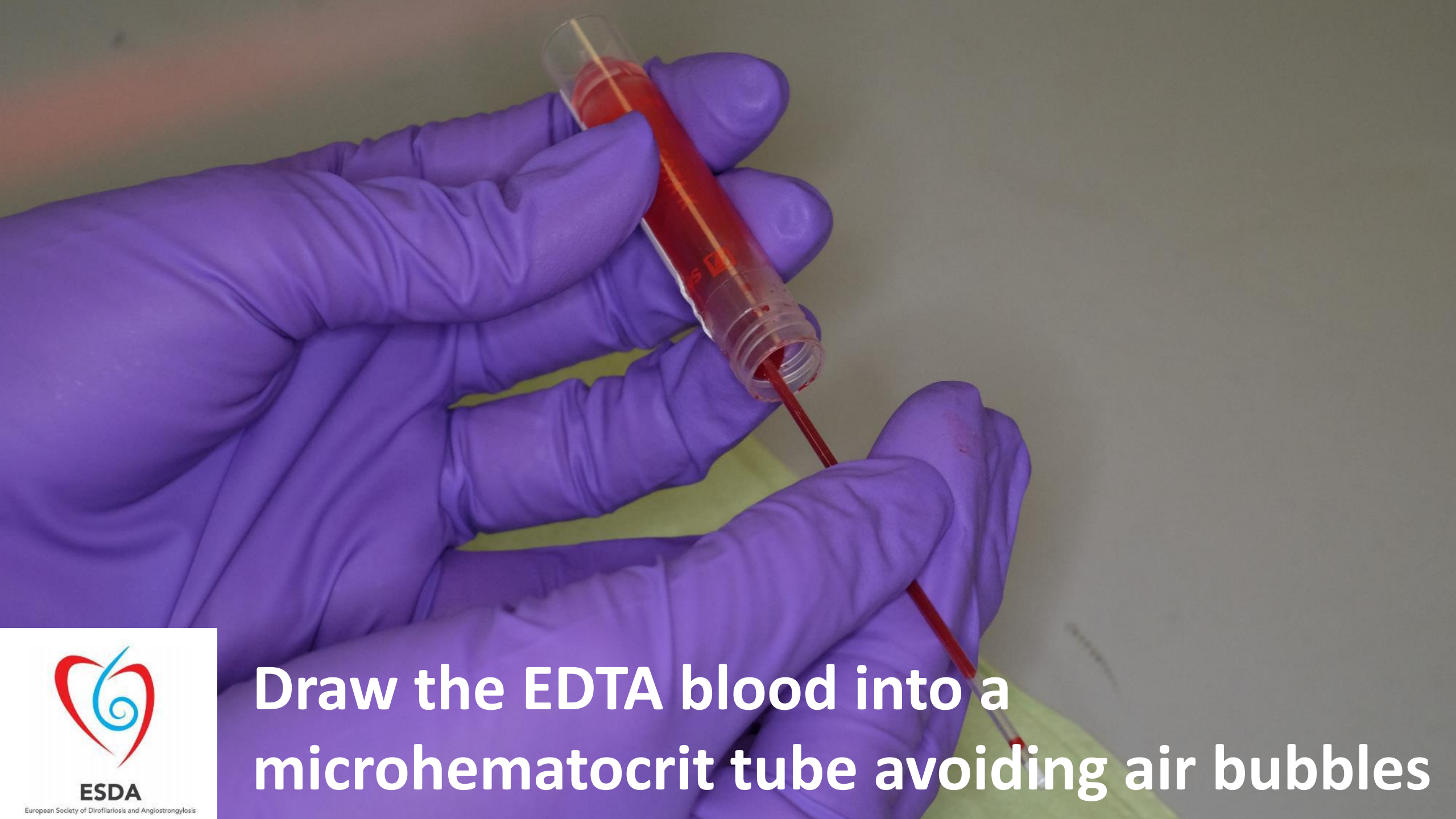


**Gently mix the EDTA blood tube by  
inverting 8-10 times**



**ESDA**

European Society of Dirofilariosis and Angiostrongylosis



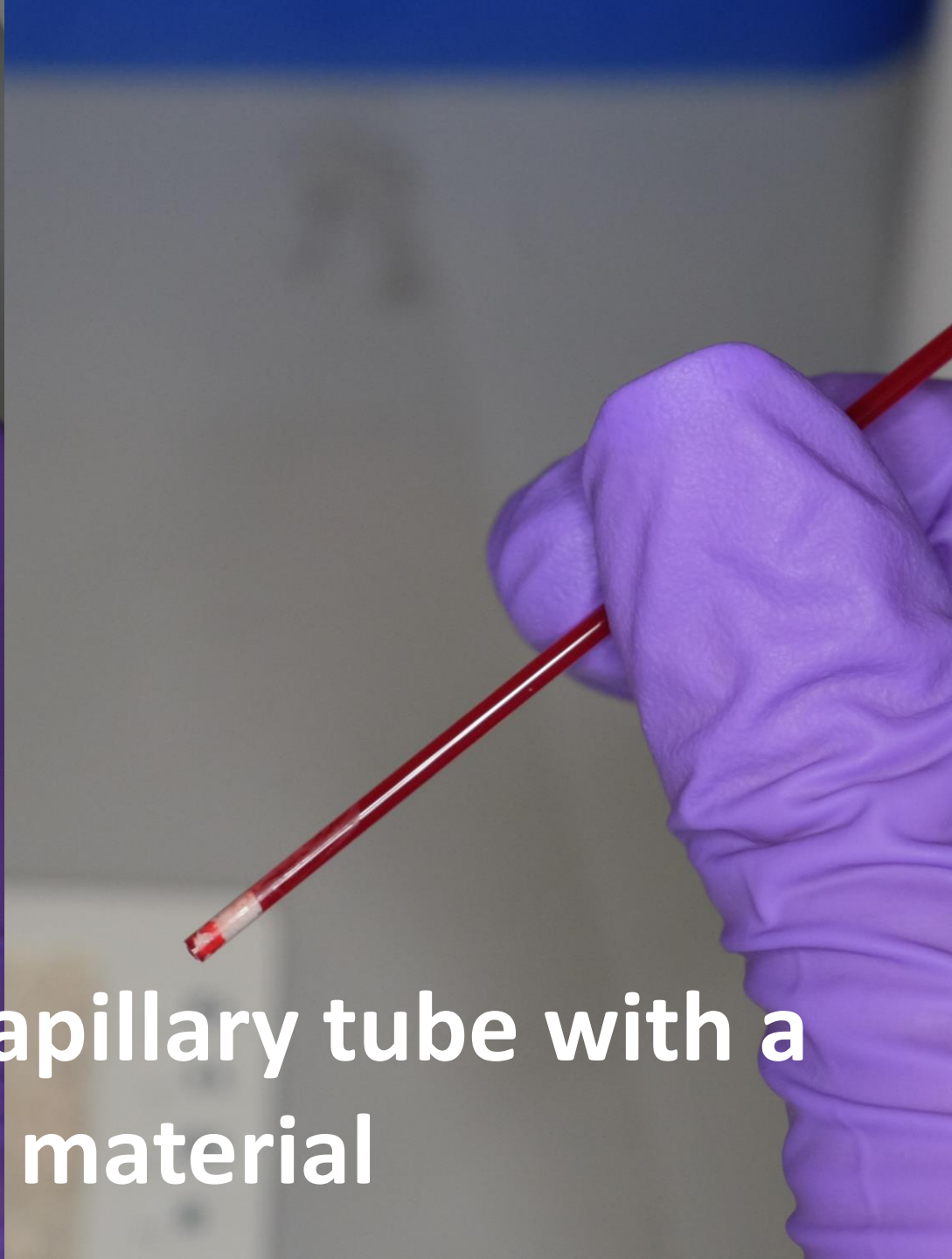
**Draw the EDTA blood into a  
microhematocrit tube avoiding air bubbles**



**ESDA**

European Society of Dirofilariosis and Angiostrongylosis





Seal the end of the capillary tube with a small amount of clay material



ESDA

European Society of Dirofilariosis and Angiostrongylosis

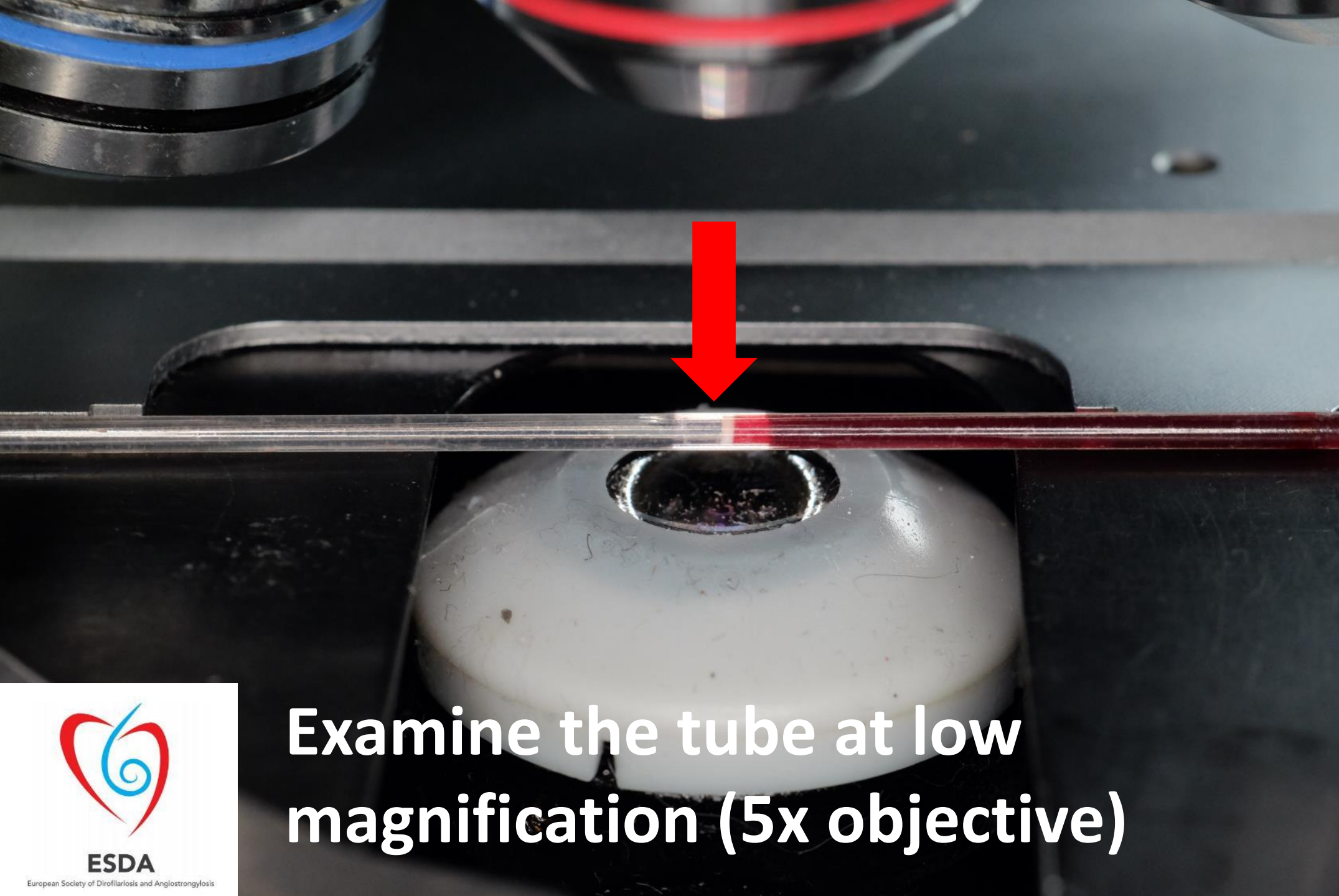


**Spin for 3-5 minutes in a hematocrit centrifuge**



**ESDA**

European Society of Dirofilariosis and Angiostrongylosis



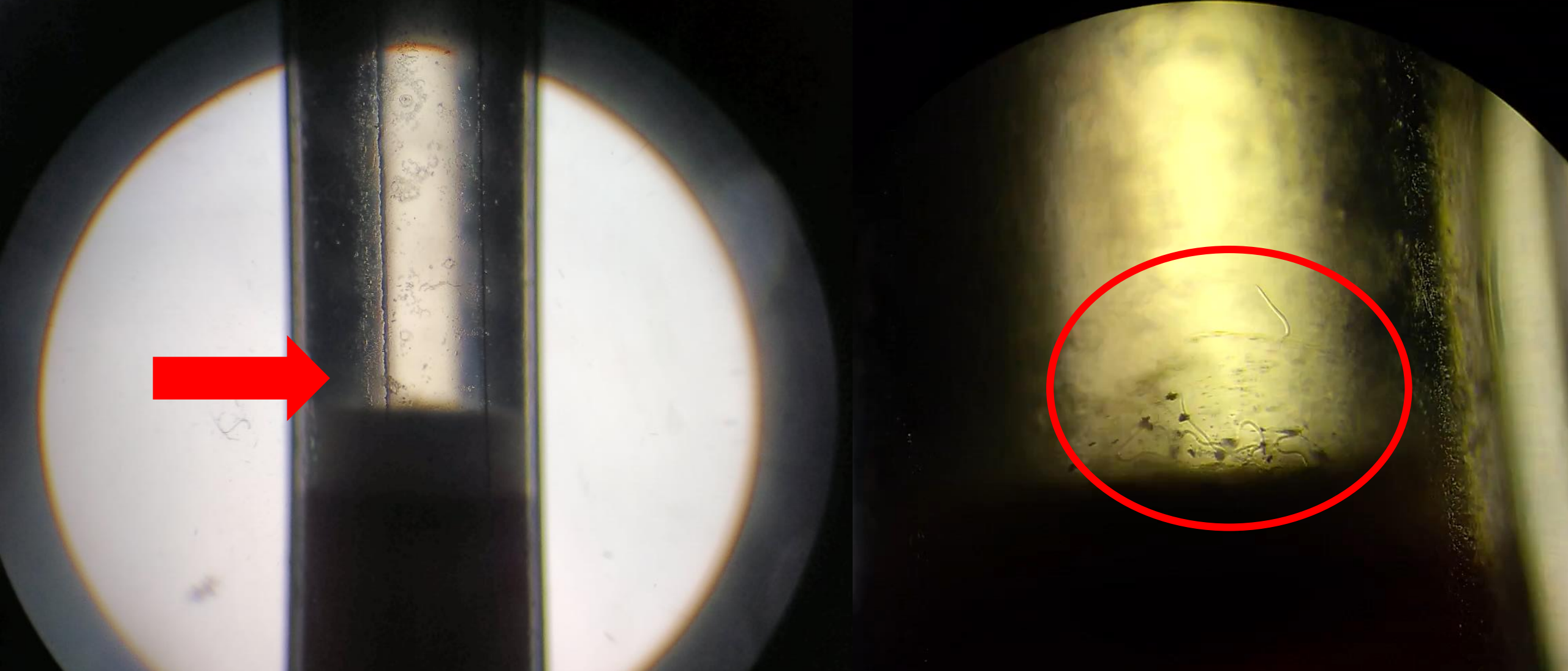
**Examine the tube at low magnification (5x objective)**



**ESDA**

European Society of Dirofilariosis and Angiostrongylosis



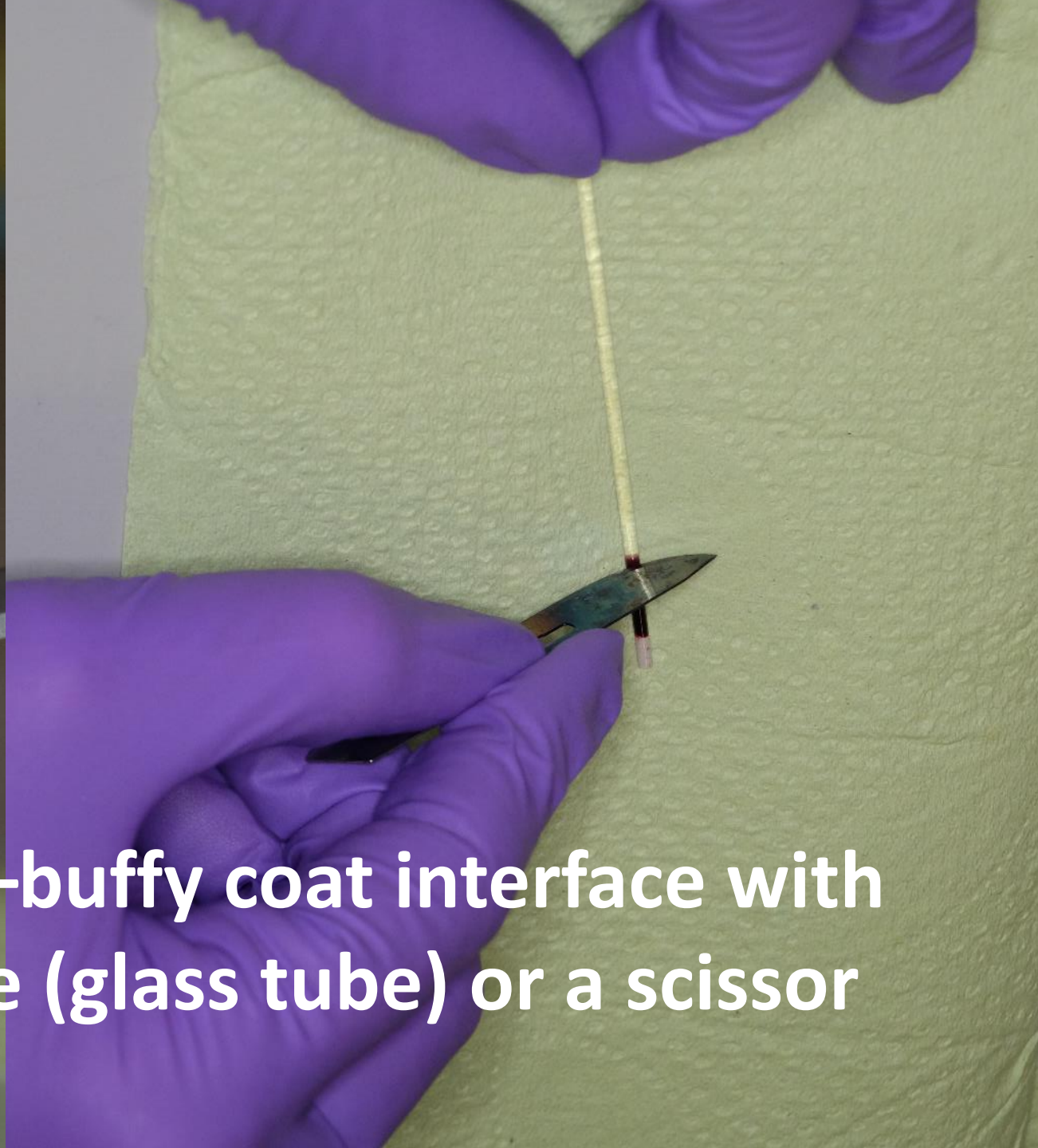
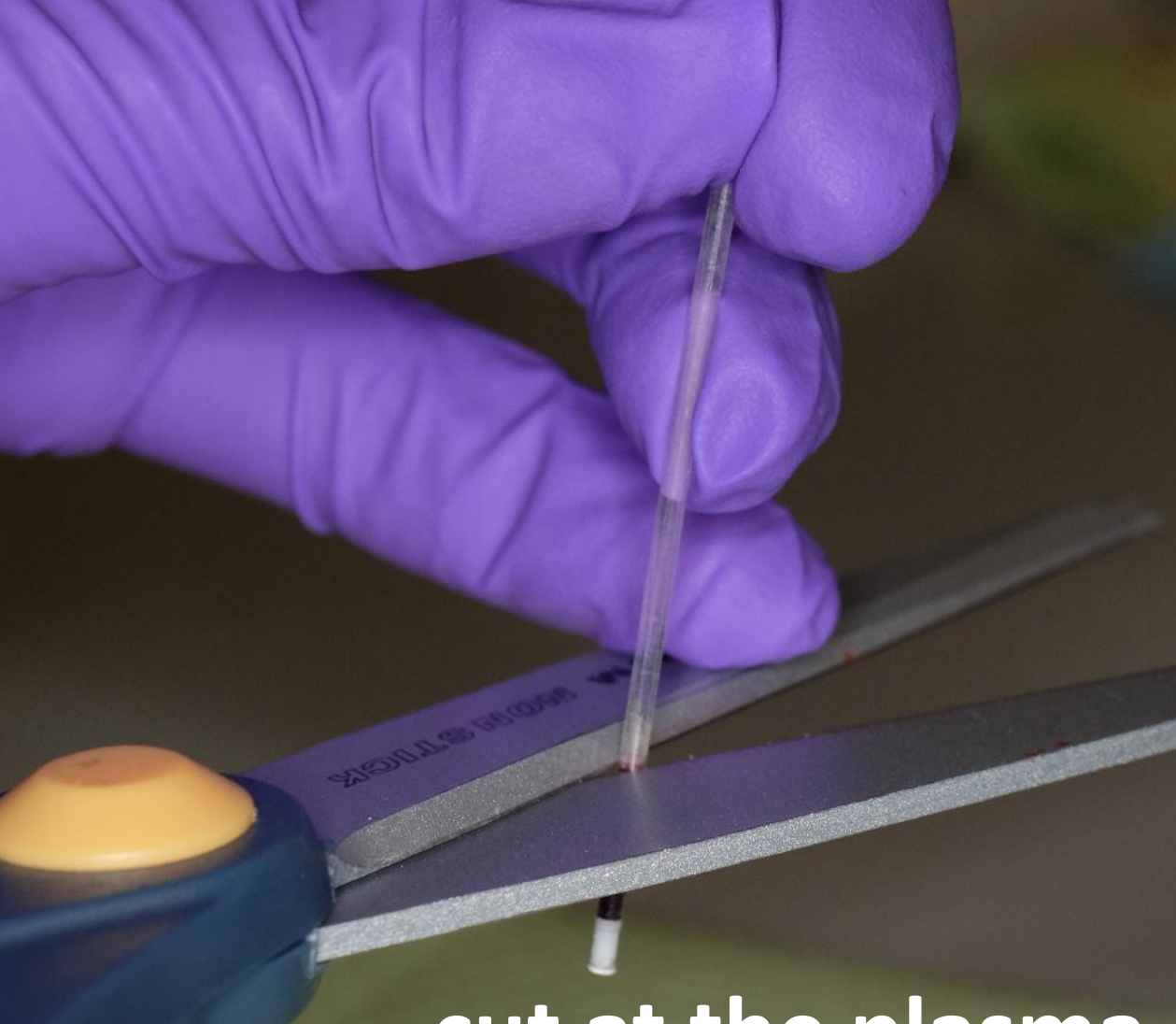


**Look for movement of the microfilariae  
in the plasma above the buffy coat**



**ESDA**

European Society of Dirofilariosis and Angiostrongylosis



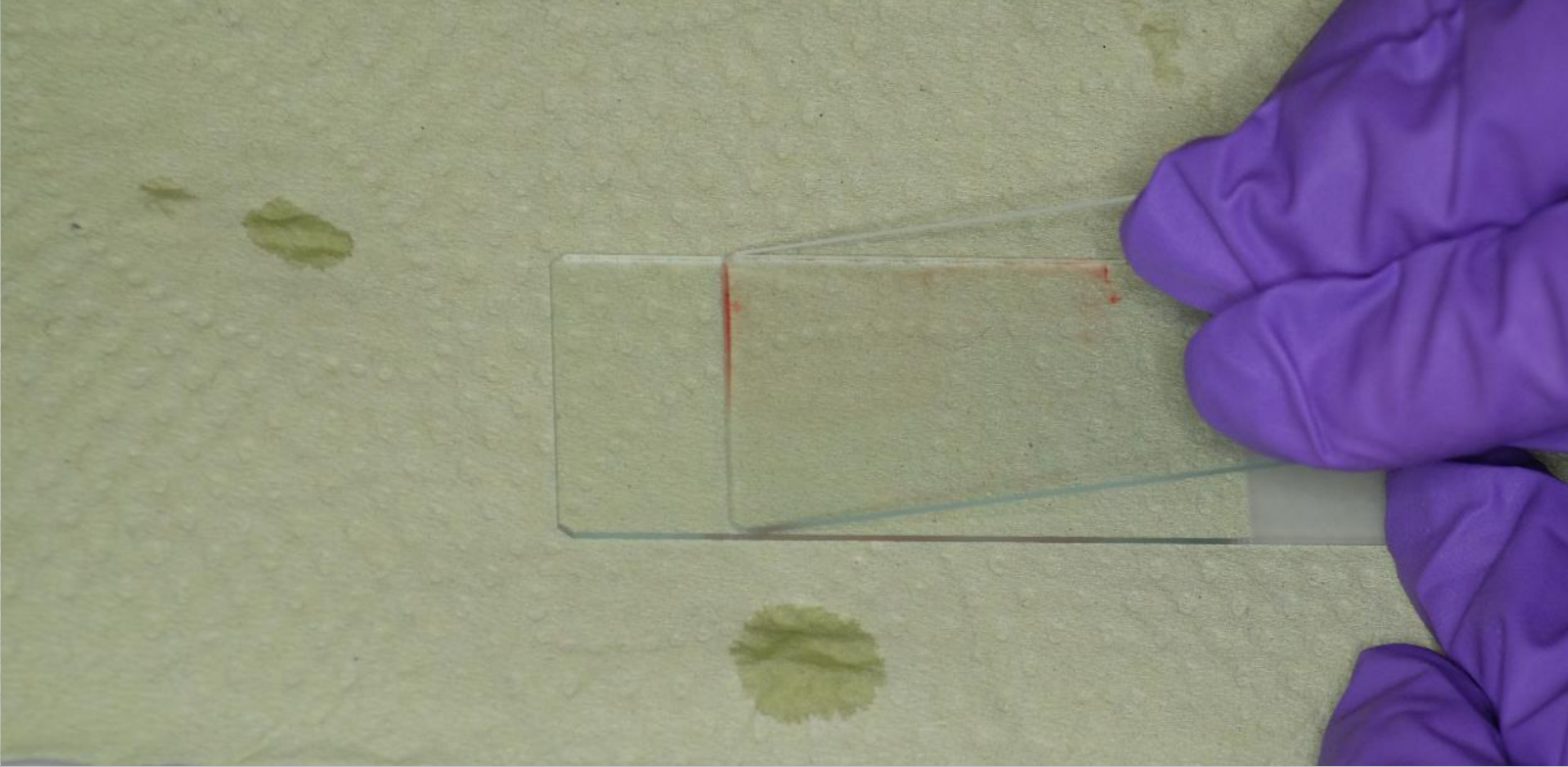
cut at the plasma–buffy coat interface with a glass cutter knife (glass tube) or a scissor (plastic tube)



ESDA

European Society of Dirofilariosis and Angiostrongylosis



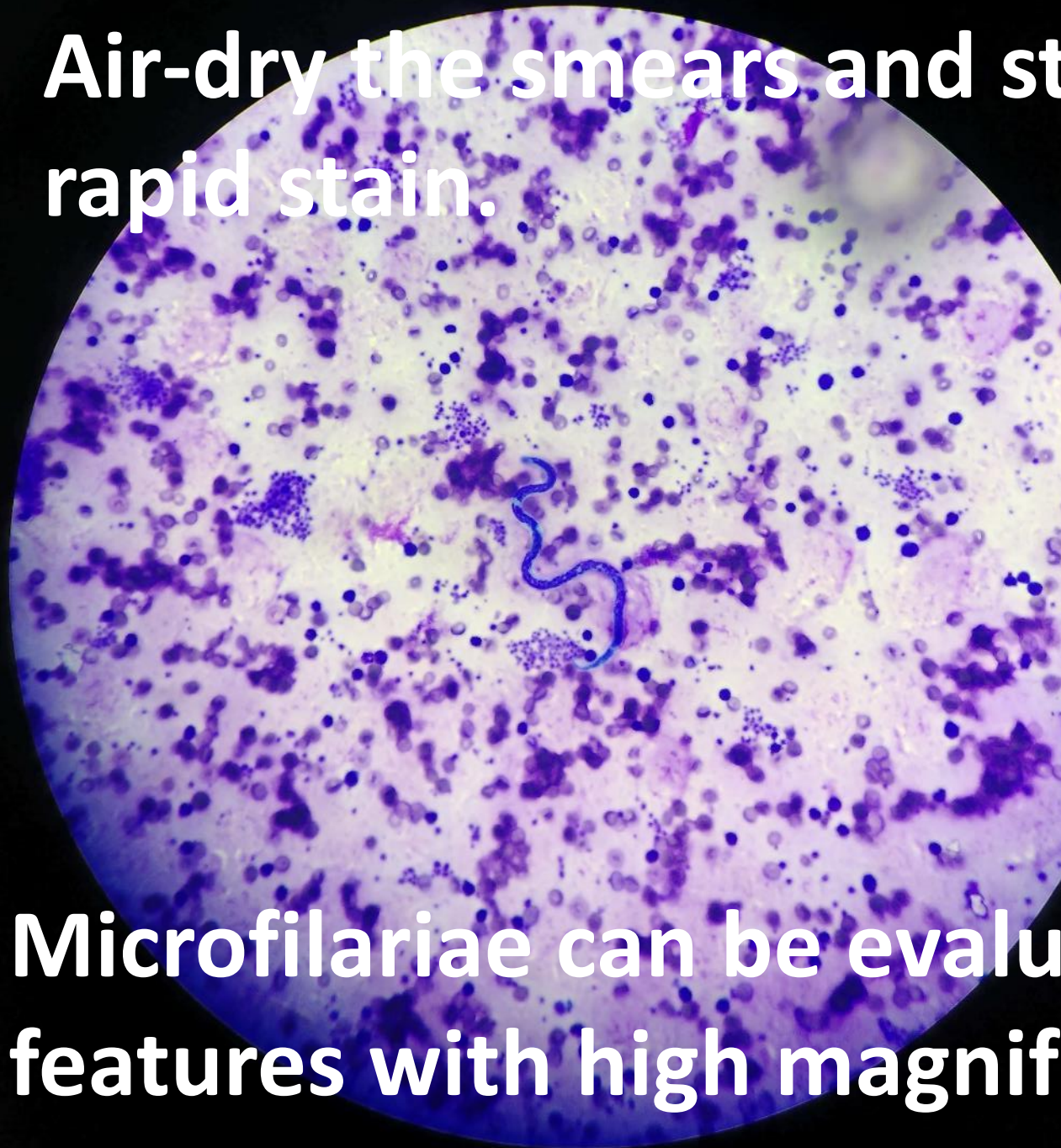


**Place the buffy coat and one drop of plasma on a glass slide for smear preparation**



**Air-dry the smears and stain with a hematology rapid stain.**

**Microfilariae can be evaluated for morphometric features with high magnification (40-100x obj)**







**ESDA**

European Society of Dirofilariosis and Angiostrongylosis