Collect & Analyse Some Peritoneal Fluid!

You will need:

- A disposable plastic / latex glove (alternatively you could use a sandwich / freezer bag and elastic band)
- A tumbler glass or jam jar
- A thin syringe or pipette / turkey baster
- Water
- Orange juice or orange squash
- (optional red food colouring or red coloured juice / squash)
- Hundreds and thousands type cake sprinkles
- 3 small bowls or ramekins / jars
- A measuring jug
- Paper & pen / pencil

Method:

1) Place the glove inside the tumbler and fold the cuff of the glove over the edges of the tumbler or jar so it holds the glove open (the glove will act like the peritoneum, the inside of your glove is the peritoneal cavity).
2) Fill your glove 1/3 with water, suck up the sample with your pipette or syringe and squirt it into 1 of your bowls – label the bowl sample A and put the date and time it was collected.
3) Fill up your glove with 2/3 water and add 2 tablespoons of orange juice or squash, add a teaspoon of sprinkles, give it a little mix
4) Suck up this sample with your pipette or syringe and squirt into a new bowl – label the bowl sample B and put the date and time it was collected.
5) Repeat step 3 and this time add 2 teaspoons of sprinkles, and if you have it a small drop of red food colouring or juice/squash
6) Suck up this sample with your pipette or syringe and squirt it into the 3rd clean bowl – label it sample C and write the time and date it was collected
7) Look at the 3 samples you collected from the peritoneal cavity (glove) – use the table and note down your observations for each parameter.
8) Using your measuring jug measure the volume of each sample in milliliters and note it down in your table.
9) Have a guess at which sample is ‘normal’ sample and which is blood contaminated.

Fluid Analysis Table

Sample reference (label)	Date & time of collection	Sample type (type of fluid collected)	Colour	Turbidity (how cloudy)	Estimated number of cells (sprinkles)	Any blood contamination (red / pink colour?)	Volume collected (ml)