Collection of the stool specimen the feces, pass the stool sample in a clean, dry, disinfectant free, suitable white necked container or a plastic cup with a tight-fitting lid.1- saline specimen preparation method place a drop of normal saline on a labeled glass slide (Figure 3.3), using an applicator stick transfer a small portion of the stool from the mucoid or blood or particulate matter in a watery stool and mix well in the saline (Figure 3.4), place a cover slip over it without any air bubbles and examine immediately.Materials: glass slides, normal saline, lugols iodine, saturated saline solution, applicator sticks, test tubes, microscopic examination the laboratory diagnosis of (Figure 3.2).1-Tools: v Iodine v Normal saline v Stool sample v Microscope v Petri dish v Beaker v Microscopic slides v Spatula v Test tube v Gloves v Stool collection container 2- Method: First, we put the stool sample in the Petri dish; then put iodine and normal saline on it. After that, we took a little of the stool sample and put it on a microscopic slide, and then we put it in the microscopicMicroscopic fecal analysis: A microscopic analysis of the feces is the essential initial step in identifying stool abnormalities and intestinal issues.Microscopic inspection is a diagnostic technique for identifying and classifying protozoa, helminths, and fecal leukocytes.Sample preparation method, the stool can be examined by the following techniques: Wet mount examination, iodine preparation, and concentration techniques.3-Concentration method If the number of parasites in the stool specimens is low, the examination of a direct wet mount may not reveal them, and hence the stool should be concentrated.To examine the slide, put the slide, with the mounts on the microscope stage and focus on the mount with the low power objective, first, systematically scan the entire cover slip area using the ten-x objective in a zigzag manner, if something suspicious is seen a higher magnification may be necessary.The slide was then examined under a microscope to detect motile parasites such as protozoa (e.g., Giardia, Tritrichomonas) or helminth eggs.26 / 37 3.5 Parasite detection An ova and parasite test examines a sample of your stool (poop) under a microscope to search for intestinal parasites and their eggs, or ova.Most parasitic infections are by the demonstration of ova and cysts of the parasite in the stools of the infected cat.3.3 Macroscopic fecal analysis Examination of total stool: The following characteristics are observed in the visual examination of stool samples: .The presence of the parasite in the stool, Such as pieces of tapeworms, roundworms (Ascaris), or gastric myiasis larvae in horses.If quick exploration of the feces is not feasible, it can be preserved in a 10% formalin solution to detect helminths and protozoa.Leukocytes may be absent in stool samples due to the disintegration caused by parasitic organisms (CDC – DPDX, 2016).Sample preparation: Due to the unpredictable excretion of cysts and trophozoites, three samples ...on different days may be necessary to diagnose infection accurately