INTRODUCTION
Recent outbreaks of infection affecting large groups of population in Europe has been related with the emerging group of pathogens microsporidia (Decraene et al., 2012).

MATERIALS & METHODS
40 faecal samples were collected from two locations on 28/06/2016, monitored areas and sources shown in Figs. 1 & 2 using Parasep® tube. The samples were treated according to manufacturer’s instructions, the solution smeared onto a microscope slide and stained using a modified trichrome stain (Galván-Díaz et al., 2014, Fig. 3).

RESULTS
11 of the 40 faecal samples collected were found to have either compatible or positive structures with microsporidia (Table 1; Chart 2; Figs. 4 & 5).

OBJECTIVES
The aim of this study was twofold: a) to determine the possible presence of microsporidia in recreational environments where there is a risk of exposure to the public; and b) to determine if the novel device Parasep® tube (Apacor, UK) with Alcorfix® (alcohol-based fixative) can be used to collect safely animal faecal samples for parasitic diagnoses. This was tested with or without Triton-X.

REFERENCES

CONCLUSIONS
• The detection of human pathogenic microsporidia (Enterocytozoon bieneusi & Encephalitozoon) may be public health risk.
• Using Parasep® does not affect the detection of microsporidia (with or without Triton-X) through microscopy and therefore may be an appropriate way to collect hazardous samples safely.