

WRIGHT-GIEMSA HEMATOLOGY STAIN PROCEDURE

Item# SVW001

(Revised 03/08/18)

PRINCIPLE: This stain demonstrates differential staining of blood and blood parasites.

SPECIMEN: Blood smear.

QUALITY CONTROL: Blood smear.

SOLUTION:

WORKING WRIGHTS-GIEMSA STAIN:

Wrights-Giemsa Stain25 ml

Phosphate Buffer 6.8pH25 ml

Mix thoroughly and keep covered.

PROCEDURE:

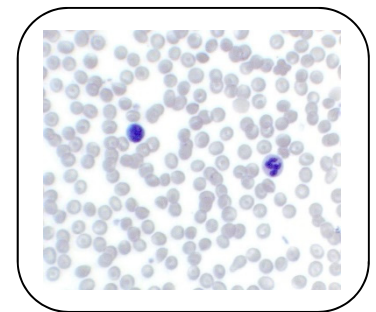
1. Place slide on staining rack in sink. Flood slide with **Working Wrights-Giemsa Stain** and stain for 5 minutes.
2. Flood slide with **Phosphate Buffer 6.8pH** and let sit covered in buffer for 1 minute.
3. Rinse slide with Distilled Water.
4. Air dry slide.
5. Dip slide in Xylene or Xylene Substitute.
6. Coverslip using a permanent mounting media.

STAT PROCEDURE:

1. Place slide on staining rack in sink. Flood slide with undiluted **Wrights-Giemsa Stain** and stain for 1 minute.
2. Flood slide with **Phosphate Buffer 6.8pH** and let sit covered in buffer for 1 minute.
3. Rinse slide with Distilled Water.
4. Air dry slide.
5. Dip slide in Xylene or Xylene Substitute.
6. Coverslip using a permanent mounting media.

RESULTS:

Red Blood Cells: **PINK-TAN**
White Blood Cells: **BLUISH-PURPLE**
Leukocytes: **BLUISH-PURPLE**
Neutrophils: **LIGHT PURPLE OR LAVENDER**
Eosinophils: **BRIGHT RED GRANULES**
Basophils: **DEEP PURPLE OR VIOLET GRANULES**
Platelets: **REDDISH-PURPLE GRANULES**



Blood Smear

REFERENCE: Sheehan, DC Hrapchak, BB: Theory and Practice of Histotechnology; Second Edition 1980; pg 155.

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