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 Stain ……25 ml
Phosphate Buffer 6.8pH …….25 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 BloodCells: **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**

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