WRIGHT-GIEMSA HEMATOLOGY STAIN PROCEDURE

**Item# SVW001**

**(Revised 04/28/11)**

**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 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

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

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