

Gill III is a strong haematoxylin solution with a dye content of 6g/L. Its applications are in cytology and histology using progressive and regressive methods. The staining solution does not have to be filtered before use (2). Haematoxylin and eosin are the principle stains used for the demonstration of nucleus and the cytoplasmic inclusions. Please refer disclaimer Overleaf. Here, acid reacting components of the cell combine with alkaline dyes and the alkaline area react with acid dyes.

Type of specimen

Clinical samples - fresh smear of bone marrow aspirate preferred, peripheral blood accepted

Specimen Collection and Handling:

For clinical samples follow appropriate techniques for handling specimens as per established guidelines (1, 2). For food and dairy samples, follow appropriate techniques for sample collection and processing as per guidelines (3, 4). For water samples, follow appropriate techniques for sample collection, processing as per guidelines and local standards(5). After use, contaminated materials must be sterilized by autoclaving before discarding.

Warning and Precautions :

In Vitro diagnostic Use only. Read the label before opening the container. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. Follow good microbiological lab practices while handling specimens and culture. Standard precautions as per established guidelines should be followed while handling clinical specimens. Safety guidelines may be referred in individual safety data sheets

Limitations :

1. Use results of Gram stains in conjunction with other clinical and laboratory findings. Use additional procedures (e.g., special stains, inclusion of selective media, etc.) to confirm findings suggested by gram-stained smears (6).
2. False Gram stain results may be related to inadequately collected specimens or delay in transit.
3. Careful adherence to procedure and interpretive criteria is required for accurate results. Accuracy is highly dependent on the training and skill of microscopists (7).
4. The sensitivity of Gram stain is 10^5 cells/ml or 10^4 if the specimen has been prepared with the cytocentrifuge (8). This is particularly applicable to the smear of a drop of urine, where an average of the one bacterial cell per field from an examination of 20 fields correspond to a count of $\geq 10^5$ cfu/ml.

Performance and Evaluation

Performance of the product is expected when used as per the direction on the label within the expiry period when stored at recommended temperature.

Quality Control!

Appearance

Dark purple coloured solution.

Clarity

Clear without any particles.

Microscopic Examination

Gram staining is carried out where Gentian Violet is used as one of the stains and staining characteristics of organisms are observed under microscope using oil immersion lens.

Results

Hsbm .qpt;jjwf !pshbojt n t !!!!!!!;!!Wjprfu

!Hsbm .ofhbjwf !pshbojt n t !! !!;!! Red

P u f s!f rfn fout !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!;! Wbsjpvt !ti beft !pgsf e !p!qvsqrfl!

Storage and Shelf Life

Store between 10- 30°C in tightly closed container and away from bright light. Use before expiry date on label. On opening, product should be properly stored in dry ventilated area protected from extremes of temperature and sources of ignition. Seal the container tightly after use.

Disposal

User must ensure safe disposal by autoclaving and/or incineration of used or unusable preparations of this product. Follow established laboratory procedures in disposing of infectious materials and material that comes into contact with clinical sample must be decontaminated and disposed of in accordance with current laboratory techniques (3,4).

Reference

1. Isenberg, H.D. Clinical Microbiology Procedures Handbook. 2nd Edition.
2. Jorgensen, J.H., Pfaller, M.A., Carroll, K.C., Funke, G., Landry, M.L., Richter, S.S and Warnock, D.W. (2015) Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 11th Edition. Vol. 1.
3. Downes F. P. and Ito K. (Ed.), 2001, Compendium of Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Foods, 4th ed., APHA, Washington, D.C.
4. Wehr H. M. and Frank J. H., 2004, Standard Methods for the Microbiological Examination of Dairy Products, 17th Ed., APHA Inc., Washington, D.C.
5. Rice E.W., Baird, R.B., Eaton A. D., Clesceri L. S. (Eds.), 2012, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22nd ed., APHA, Washington, D.C.
6. Brown, M.S., and T.C. Wu. 1986. The Gram stain morphology of fungi, mycobacteria, and Pneumocystis carinii. J. Med. Technol. 3:495-499.
7. Washington, J.A. 1986. Rapid diagnosis by microscopy. Clin. Microbiol. News. 18:135-137.
8. Shanhoodtzer, C.J., P. Schaper, and L.R. Peterson. 1982. Concentrated Gram stain smear prepared with a cytospin centrifuge. J. Clin. Microbiol. 16:1052-1056

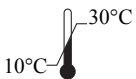
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In vitro diagnostic medical device



CE Marking



Storage temperature



Do not use if package is damaged



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