SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION:
The cellular elements found in abnormal urine sediment is stained by a special modified stain and easily distinguished.

PRINCIPLE OF PROCEDURE:
A quick-staining procedure by which a drop of stain solution is directly added to urine sediment.

REAGENTS:
Crystal Violet, Ethanol, Ammonium Oxalate, Safranin O
This solution is made from certified dyes.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS:
For in vitro diagnostic use only.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION:
Freshly voided urine specimen, the sediment of which is prepared by centrifuging.

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE FOR OPTIMUM RESULTS:
1. Decant and overlying fluid after centrifugation and add a drop of stain solution directly to the urine sediment.
2. Place a drop of resultant mixture on a clear slide and cover with a coverslip.
3. Examine microscopically under high dry or oil immersion lens.

***Materials required but no included are glass slides and coverslip.

RESULTS:
Neutrophilic leukocytes stain violet with red-purple nuclei. “Glitter” cells stain light blue to almost colorless. Squamous vaginal epithelial cells stain pale purple; nucleus stains dark purple. Bladder epithelial cells are either colorless or a pale blue. Hyaline casts stain a delicate pink to rose shade. Granulation stains red, violet or blue in granular casts. WBC, RBC, epithelial and cellular casts are easily recognized by the intense staining characteristics of cellular inclusions. Fatty cells have a bright honeycomb-like structure in a slightly stained matrix. Bacteria stain pink when living and active; dark purple when dead. Yeast cells may stain dark purple or may not take the stain at all. Trichomonas are either colorless or pale blue. RBC’s stain faintly.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
American Journal of Medicine, 11:312-323, 1951.