

## 甘油-亚甲蓝染色液

货号: G1980

规格: 100mL

保存: 室温, 避光保存, 有效期 6 个月。

### 产品介绍:

亚甲基蓝(Methylene blue)又称亚甲蓝、美蓝、次甲基蓝、次甲蓝等, 含水亚甲基蓝的分子式为 C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>24</sub>CIN<sub>3</sub>O<sub>3</sub>S, 分子量为 373.9, CAS 号为 7220-79-3。甘油-亚甲蓝染色液由甘油、亚甲蓝、去离子水组成, 可用于检查粪便的各种蠕虫卵。

### 自备材料:

不锈钢、塑料或纸平板、亲水性玻璃纸条

### 操作步骤: (仅供参考)

- 1、准备玻璃纸条: 将玻璃纸浸润于甘油-亚甲蓝染色液至少24h。
- 2、置少量粪便样本于报纸或小纸片上, 用滤网在粪便标本上加压, 使部分粪便样本通过滤网积聚于网上。
- 3、用刮片横刮滤网以收集筛过的粪便样本。
- 4、取带孔平板置于载玻片中央位置, 用刮片时孔内填满粪便样本, 并用刮片边缘横刮板面以去除孔边过多的粪便。
- 5、小心取下平板, 使粪便样本呈矮小圆柱状留在玻片上。
- 6、玻璃纸条浸泡于甘油-亚甲蓝染色液, 取出并覆盖于粪便上。
- 7、翻转玻片, 在另一张玻片或在表面平滑、坚硬的物体上, 朝向玻璃纸条挤压粪便样本, 以使标本在玻片与玻璃纸条间均匀散开。澄清后, 应能透过涂片读出本说明书上的字迹。
- 8、轻轻从侧面滑动并移下上层玻片, 避免与玻璃纸条分离或使之掀起, 将玻片置于实验台上, 玻璃纸条面朝上。目的玻片(除钩虫卵外)应置于室温一至数小时, 以使样本清晰。
- 9、以上下或横向移动方式检查涂片, 并报告所发现的每种虫卵的计数, 然后乘以适用的数值得出每克粪便中虫卵的数目。如使用20mg平板, 乘以50; 使用41.7mg平板, 乘以24; 使用50mg平板, 乘以20。

### 注意事项:

- 1、刮片和滤网经仔细清洗后, 可重复使用。
- 2、粪便样本较干燥时, 覆盖粪便的玻璃纸条必须湿润; 如为软便, 覆盖粪便的玻璃纸条的水分可略少。在干燥的气候条件下, 过多的甘油只能延缓而不能防止粪便样本的干燥。
- 3、本法制片中的蛔虫及鞭虫卵可保存较长时间; 血吸虫卵可保存数月; 钩虫卵在制片30-60min后往往就观察不到了。
- 4、该染色法对粪膜厚度和透明时间有要求, 如粪膜厚透明时间短, 虫卵难以发现; 如透明时间长则虫卵变形, 不易辨认。如果检查钩虫卵, 透明时间宜控制在30min以内。
- 5、为了您的安全和健康, 请穿实验服并戴一次性手套操作。

## Glycerol-Methylene Blue Stain Solution

**Cat:** G1980

**Size:** 100mL

**Storage:** RT, avoid light, valid for 6 months.

### Introduction

The molecular formula of methylene blue is  $C_{16}H_{24}ClN_3O_3S$ , the molecular weight is 373.9, and the CAS number is 7220-79-3. Glycerol-Methylene Blue Stain Solution is composed of glycerin, methylene blue and deionized water, which can be used to examine various worm eggs in feces.

### Self Provided Materials

Plastic or paper plate, Hydrophilic cellophane

### Protocol(for reference only)

1. Pretreatment of cellophane strip: soak cellophane in Glycerol-Methylene Blue Stain Solution for at least 24 h.
2. Place a small amount of fecal samples on newspaper or small paper, pressurize fecal samples with filter screen, so that some fecal samples can be accumulated on the Internet through the filter screen.
3. Use the scraper to scrape the screen horizontally to collect the screened fecal samples.
4. Place the plate with hole in the center of the slide, fill the hole with fecal sample when scraping, and wipe the plate surface horizontally with the edge of the scraping blade to remove excessive fecal at the edge of the hole.
5. Carefully remove the plate, and leave the stool sample on the slide as a small cylinder.
6. Take the cellophane soaked in Glycerol-Methylene Blue Stain Solution and cover it on the feces.
7. Turn the slide over, and squeeze the fecal sample towards the glass strip on another slide, so that the sample can be evenly spread between the slide and the glass strip. After clarification, it shall be able to read the handwriting on this manual through smear.
8. Gently slide and remove the upper glass slide from the side to avoid separation from or lift up of the glass strip. Place the glass slide on the test bench with the glass strip facing up. Objective the slides (except the eggs of hookworm) should be kept at room temperature for one to several hours to make the samples clear.
9. Check the smear by moving down or horizontally above, and report the count of each kind of eggs found, and then multiply the applicable value to get the number of eggs in each gram of feces. If 20 mg flat plate is used, multiply by 50; if 41.7 mg flat plate is used, multiply by 24; if 50 mg flat plate is used, multiply by 20.

### Note

1. The scraper and filter screen can be reused after careful cleaning.
2. When the feces sample is dry, the glass strip covering the feces must be wet; if it is soft, the water content of the glass strip covering the feces may be slightly less. In dry climate, too much glycerin can only delay the drying of fecal samples but not prevent it.
3. The eggs of *Ascaris* and *Trichuris* can be preserved for a long time, the eggs of *Schistosoma* can be preserved for several months, and the eggs of hookworm can not be observed after 30-60 mins of production.
4. The staining method requires the thickness of fecal membrane and the transparent time. If the fecal membrane is thick and transparent for a short time, it is difficult to find the eggs; if it is transparent for a long time, it is difficult to identify the eggs. If the eggs of hookworm are examined, the transparent time should be controlled within 30 mins.
5. For your safety and health, please wear experimental clothes and disposable gloves.