

Nasal Smear for Eosinophils

Principle Nasal smear is stained with Wright Stain and observed microscopically for the presence of eosinophils. Allergic and atopic conditions such as bronchial asthma and seasonal rhinitis (hay fever) are characterized by eosinophilia.

Safety All specimens, reagents and controls should be handled as though capable of transmitting infectious diseases. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when running patient samples or performing scheduled maintenance. Refer to: Policy and Procedures Safety Manual Infection Control and Procedures 11-085-01.

Materials and Reagents Microscope
Cover Slip
Glass Slides
Hematek Slide Stainer
Hematek Stain Pak

Specimen Nasal swab/smear.

Procedure

Step	Action
1	Lab Assistant prepares the smear and labels the slide with patient's first and last name and date then gives it to the CLS.
2	Stain slide with Wright Stain on Hematek slide stainer.
3	Examine for the presence of eosinophils under oil immersion.
4	View the slide under oil immersion lens (100X) and report any eosinophils seen as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) 0/HPF = NONE SEENb) 0-5/HPF = 0-5 cells/oil immersion fieldc) 5-10/HPF = 5-10 cells/oil immersion fieldd) 10-25/HPF = 10-25 cells/oil immersion fielde) >25/HPF = >25 cells/oil immersion field See attached Cerner screenshot NOTE: Cell and parasite identification can be difficult. If you have any doubt of the correct identification, you may consult your co-worker, supervisor or pathologist for assistance.

**Procedure,
 continued**



**Result
 Reporting**

Results are manually entered in Cerner under the Accession Result Entry (ARE) mode.

For detailed instructions of entering results, please refer to Laboratory Informatics – Cerner Genlab Policies & Procedures Manual, “*Resulting in Cerner GenLab: Manual Entry*” LIS.SCPMG.041 document.

**Reference
 Range**

None seen

Reference

John Bernhard Henry, M.D. Clinical Diagnosis & Management by Laboratory Methods, 18th Edition.

