

Fecal Wright's Stain

Principle Fecal material is stained with Wright's stain and observed microscopically for the presence of white blood cells. Fecal Wright's stain is a useful tool for the early presumptive diagnosis of infectious bacterial diarrhea.

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 schedule maintenance. Refer to: Policy and Procedures Safety Manual Infection Control and Procedures 11-085-01.

Materials and Reagents Microscope
Sterile Cotton Swab
Glass Slides
Hematek Slide Stainer
Hematek Stain Pak

Specimen Fecal material (Stool)

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 white blood cells under oil immersion.
4	View the slide under oil immersion lens (100X) and report any white blood cells seen as follows: a) 0/HPF = No WBC's seen b) 1-5/HPF = Few WBC's seen c) 6-10/HPF = Moderate WBC's seen d) >10/HPF = Many WBC's seen

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.

