PURPOSE: The acridine orange stain is an optional stain that can be helpful in detecting organisms not visualized by Gram stain. This may be due to the nature of the organism's cell wall or due to organisms being hidden in cellular debris. It is also useful for positive blood culture specimens, where no bacteria are seen in the Gram-stained smear.

SAMPLE INFORMATION:

Type	• Sterile fluids, including CSF. • Blood culture specimens where no bacteria are seen in the Gram-stained smear.

REAGENTS INFORMATION:

Type	Acridine orange stain
Source	Dalynn Biologicals, Acridine Orange Stain, 250 mL, SA16-250
Storage	Stored in the upright position at room temperature
Stability	As per expiry date listed on bottle

SUPPLIES:

- Ringed cytology microscope slide
- Frosted end glass microscope slide
- QC slide
- Methanol, absolute
- Fluorescent microscope
- Immersion oil
- Slide storage tray

SPECIAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS:

Containment Level 2 facilities, equipment, and operational practices for work involving infectious or potential infectious materials or cultures.

- Lab gown must be worn when performing activities with potential pathogens.
- Gloves must be worn when direct skin contact with infected materials is unavoidable.
- Eye protection must be used when there is a known or potential risk of exposure of splashes.
- All procedures that may produce aerosols, or involve high concentrations or large volumes should be conducted in a biological safety cabinet (BSC).
- The use of needles, syringes and other sharp objects should be strictly limited.

All patient specimens are assumed to be potentially infectious. Universal precautions must be followed. Since viable micro-organisms are used, all cultures must be handled with appropriate precautions. All equipment in contact with cultures should be decontaminated by appropriate methods.

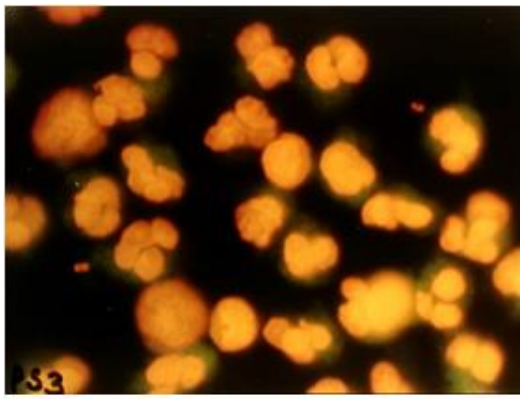
QUALITY CONTROL:

- Refer to MIC60060 – Microbiology Stain Quality Control.

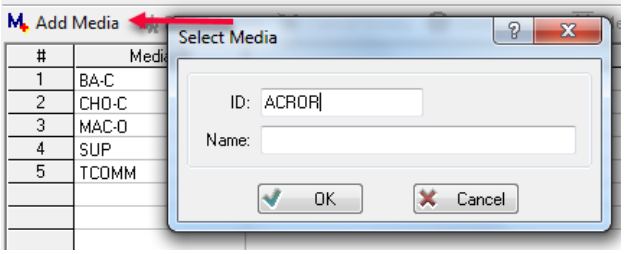
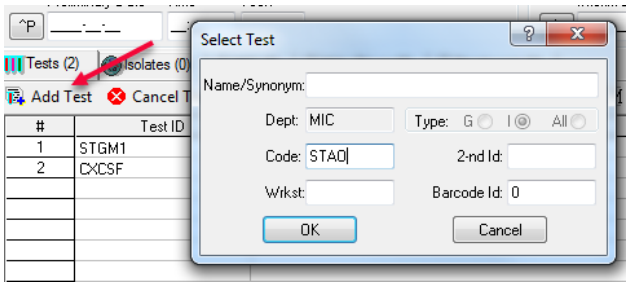
PROCEDURE INSTRUCTIONS:

Step	Action
1	Turn on the fluorescent component of the microscope and allow the lamp to warm up for at least 15 minutes.
2	Prepare a smear of the specimen to be stained. Refer to MIC10220 – Microbiology Specimen Handling for slide preparation instructions.
3	Place slide on the slide warmer in the BSC until dry.
4	Once dry, fix smear with methanol by flooding the slide and draining the excess. Allow to air dry.
5	Flood slide with acridine orange stain for 2 minutes.
6	Drain the excess stain and rinse thoroughly with tap water.
7	Allow to air dry. The slide may be gently blotted on a clean sheet of filter paper or paper towel to decrease drying time.
8	Examine with fluorescent microscope at 400X or 1000X (oil immersion lens). Look for distinct morphology of bacteria or fungi. No coverslip is needed.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS:

Step	Action
1	• Bacteria and fungus stain bright orange. • Background appears black to yellow-green. • WBC will stain yellow, orange and red. 
2	If no organisms were seen on the initial Gram stain but acridine orange stain is positive for organisms, review the Gram- stained smear again to see if organisms can be recognized.

REPORTING OF RESULTS:

IF	REPORT
Acridine orange stain was used to verify bacteria seen on Gram- stained smear.	• Report Gram stain as per MIC20400 or MIC20500. • In the media resulting plate log, add the media **"ACROR"**:  • Result the media using the **"ACROR"** keypad. • Do **NOT** report results of acridine orange stain on the final report.
No organisms were seen on Gram-stained smear but acridine orange stain is positive for organisms.	• In the test resulting area, add test **"STAO":**  • Result the test using the **"STAO"** keypad. • Add test comment **}ACRO** to state: **"Culture positive for bacteria by acridine orange stain; bacteria not seen by Gram stain"** • Organisms seen in sterile fluids or blood cultures are considered critical results. Phone ordering location to give result. • Document call in the **"Call"** box. Refer to LIS?????. • If unable to reach ordering location, consult the hospital wide policy "Laboratory: Critical Values – Responsible Party".

LIMITATIONS:

1. Nuclei or granules from disintegrated activated leukocytes and certain types of debris may fluoresce in acridine orange-stained smears. These may be differentiated from microorganisms on the basis of morphology.
2. Acridine orange staining does not distinguish between Gram-negative and Gram-positive organisms. The Gram stain may be determined by Gram staining directly over the acridine orange after removal of the immersion oil. Acridine orange staining may also be done over Gram stain (after removal of oil) if necessary.
3. Intracellular organisms may be more difficult to see by the acridine orange stain, due to the staining of cellular nuclei.
4. The sensitivity of the acridine orange smear is approximately 10^4 bacteria/mL.

REFERENCES:

- Clinical Microbiology Procedures Handbook, 4th edition, ASM Press, 2016.
- Dalynn Biologicals Acridine Orange Stain package insert, 2014.

REVISION HISTORY:

REVISION	DATE	Description of Change	REQUESTED BY
1.0		Initial Release	L. Steven