

## INTENDED USE

For use in detecting oocysts of *Cryptosporidium* species in prepared faecal smears from clinical specimens.

## SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

*Cryptosporidium* was first identified in 1976 and is one of the most common waterborne diseases found worldwide. Modifications of the acid-fast staining procedure can be used to identify *Cryptosporidium*; this method uses a high concentration of phenol to facilitate penetration of the basic fuchsin dye into the cell wall of oocysts.

## PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

Cell wall components of *Cryptosporidia* oocysts form a complex with Carbol Fuchsin which is retained in the cell wall after decolourisation. A counterstain is then used to emphasise the stained oocysts.

## MATERIALS PROVIDED

### Ready to use Stains and Differentiators:

-	PL.7072	Cryptosporidium Fixative	500 ml
-	PL.7062	Cryptosporidium Stain	500 ml
-	PL.7065	Differentiator 1	500 ml
-	PL.7068	Differentiator 2	500 ml
-	PL.7071	Cryptosporidium Counterstain	500 ml

### Per 100ml solution:

- Cryptosporidium Stain contains 2.95g of Basic Fuchsin powder and 15.63 g of Phenol.
- Differentiator 1 contains 1ml of Hydrochloric Acid and 99ml of IMS.
- Differentiator 2 contains 1ml of Acetic Acid and 99ml of IMS.
- Cryptosporidium Counterstain contains 0.4g of Malachite Green powder.

### Staining Kits (ready to use):

- PL.8060 Cryptosporidium Staining Kit  
1 x PL.7072, 1 x PL.7062, 2 x PL.7065, 2 x PL.7068, 1 x PL.7071

## MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- Glass slides
- Inoculating loops
- Microscope
- Immersion Oil PL.396
- Pro-Slide™ Cryptosporidium Stain Control PL.4962

## STABILITY AND STORAGE

The stains and differentiators should be stored at 15°C-25°C in their original containers. Product stored under these conditions will be stable until the expiry date shown on the product label.

## PRECAUTIONS

- For *In Vitro* Diagnostic Use only.
- For professional use only.
- Directions should be read and followed carefully.
- Do not use beyond the stated expiration dates.
- Microbial contamination may decrease the accuracy of the staining.
- Safety precautions should be taken in handling, processing and discarding all clinical specimens.
- Samples should be processed in the correct containment level conditions.
- Dispose of all material in accordance with local regulations.

## TEST PROCEDURE

1. Prepare smear by emulsifying in saline on a clean glass slide. Allow to air dry.
2. Place slide on a staining rack and fix in Cryptosporidium Fixative for 1 minute. Allow to air dry.
3. Flood the slide with Cryptosporidium Stain, stand for 5 minutes.
4. Pour off excess stain and decolourise with Differentiator 1 until no more stain washes out of the smear. Rinse with water and shake off any excess.
5. Decolourise with Differentiator 2 for 2 minutes. Rinse with water and shake off any excess.
6. Flood the slide with Cryptosporidium Counterstain, stand for 1 minute.
7. Rinse well with water and gently blot dry, or dry using gentle heat.
8. Examine using a microscope.

**N.B. PL.7076 Cryptosporidium Differentiator (500ml) can be used as an alternative to Differentiator 1 and Differentiator 2.**

**To use Cryptosporidium Differentiator, steps 4 and 5 of the Test Procedure should be replaced with a single step: 'Decolourise with Cryptosporidium Differentiator for 2 minutes or until no more stain washes out of the smear.'**

**PL.7076 is sold separately, and not as part of the Cryptosporidium Staining Kit (PL.8060).**

- Cryptosporidium Differentiator contains 1ml of Hydrochloric Acid and 99ml of Methanol.

## QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURE

Internal quality control of the stains and differentiators must be performed regularly on known reference material.

### Recommended quality control:

Positive control – A proven positive  
Negative control – A proven negative  
Pro-Slide™ Cryptosporidium Stain Control PL.4962

## INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS










Cryptosporidia oocysts are stained bright pink-red. Decolourised background material will appear as pale green or pale red in colour.

## LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCEDURE

- Only experienced personnel should carry out the interpretation of stained slides.
- Read prepared slides as soon as possible after staining. Failure to do so may affect the results.
- False staining results can be seen due to cellular debris being stained by the technique.
- Organisms other than *Cryptosporidium* species may display varying degrees of acid fastness, e.g. *Rhodococcus* spp., *Mycobacteria* spp., and *Isopora* spp.

## REFERENCES

- Cruickshank, R., Duguid, J. P., Marmion, B. P. and Swain, R.H.A. The Practice of Medical Microbiology. 12th Edition. V2
- Kinyoun, J.J. 1915. A note on Uhlenhuth's method for sputum examination for tubercle bacilli. *American Journal of Clinical Pathology*. 46:472-4.
- Lennette. 1974. Manual of Clinical Microbiology. *American Society for Microbiology*, Washington, D.C.
- Neelson, F. 1883. Ein Casuistischer Beitrag zur Lehre von der Tuberkulose. *Centralbl. Med. Wiss.* 21:497-501.
- Public Health England. May 2019. UK Standards for Microbiology Investigations: Staining Procedures. *Bacteriology – Test Procedures*. TP 39, Issue no.3.
- Ziehl, F. 1882. Zur Färbung des Tuberkelbacillus. *Dtsch. Med. Wochenschr.* 8:451.

	= Use by
	= Lot number
	= Catalogue number
	= Manufacturer
	= Authorized Representative in the European Community
	= Contains sufficient for <n> tests
	= In vitro diagnostic medical device
	= Temperature limitation
	= Consult instructions for use







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## HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Please refer to Safety Data sheets for full text for all hazard and precautionary statements.

 <p>DANGER</p>	<p>PL.7072 PL.7076</p>	<p>H225, H302, H311+H331, H370  P210, P270, P280, P301+P310, P330, P304+P340, P308+P311, P501</p>
 <p>DANGER</p>	<p>PL.7062</p>	<p>H226, H302+H332, H314, H341, H351, H373, H412  P210, P270, P273, P280, P301+P330+P331, P303+P361+P353, P305+P351+P338, P310, P501</p>
 <p>DANGER</p>	<p>PL.7065 PL.7068</p>	<p>H225, H332, H319, H371  P210, P270, P280, P303+P361+P353, P304+P340, P305+P351+P338, P312, P501</p>
 <p>WARNING</p>	<p>PL.7071</p>	<p>H226, H319, H412  P210, P273, P280, P305+P351+P338, P370+P378, P501</p>

