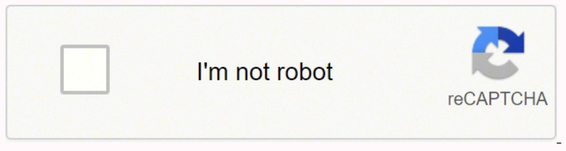
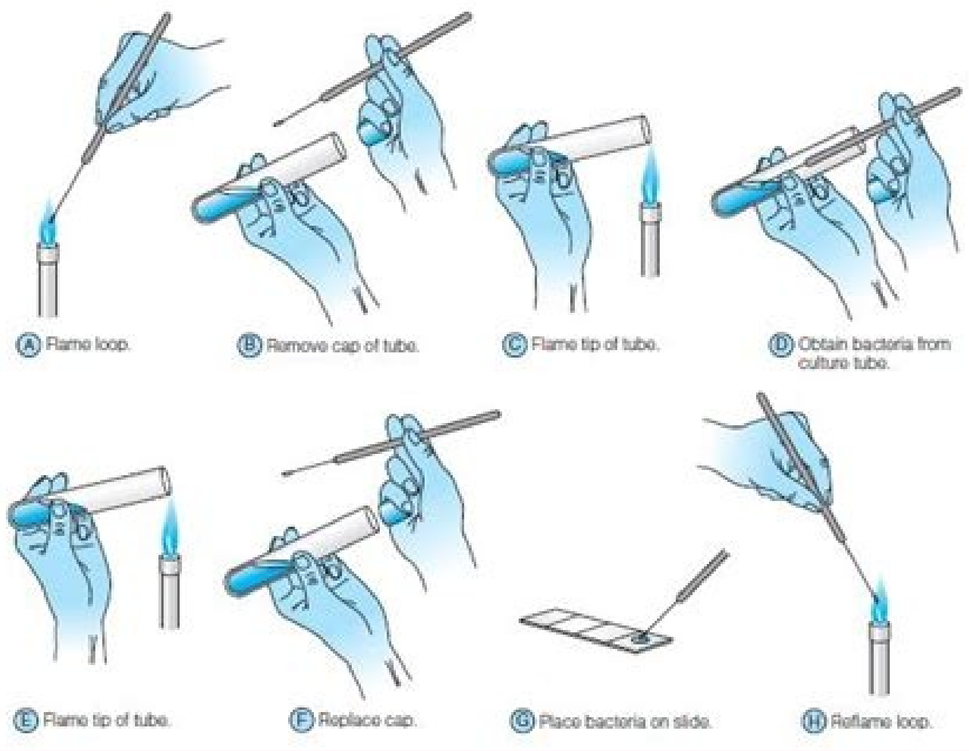


Next

Bacterial smear preparation pdf



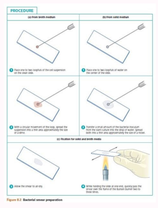


Figure 3.1 Bacterial smear preparation.

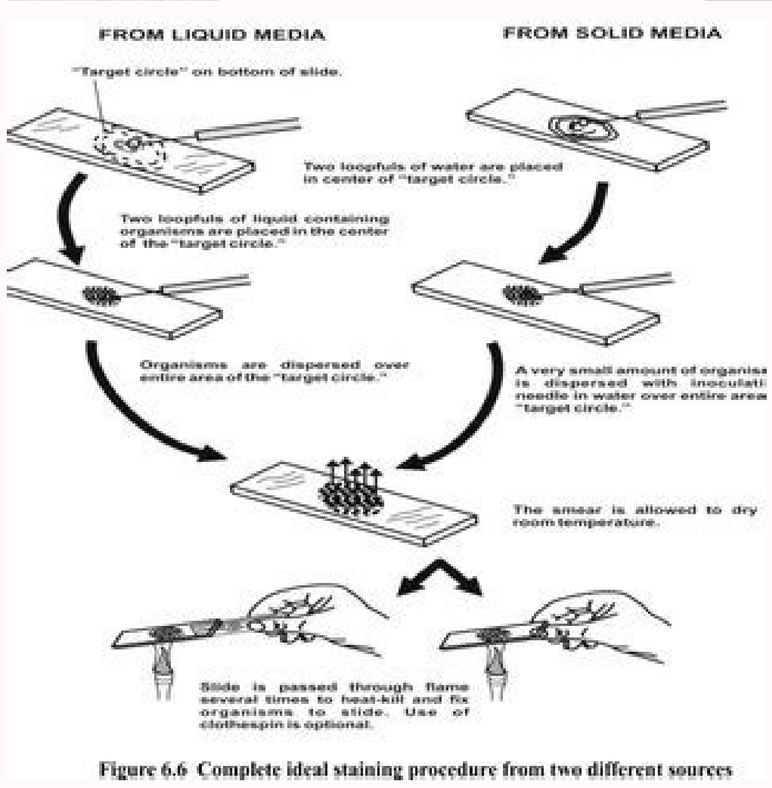


Figure 6.6 Complete ideal staining procedure from two different sources

Bacterial smear preparation and gram staining. Bacterial smear preparation and staining. Materials used in preparation of bacterial smear. Bacterial smear preparation from broth culture. Bacterial smear preparation ppt. Bacterial smear preparation materials. Bacterial smear preparation medical importance. Bacterial smear preparation importance.

The first step in most bacterial staining procedures is the preparation of a smear. In a smear preparation, cells from a culture are spread in a thin film over a small area of a microscope slide, dried, and then attached to the slide by heating or other chemical fixatives. A good smear preparation is the key to a good stain. The following procedure is one

that you will do repeatedly during the semester, so pay close attention to your technique. The most common errors in staining are due to poor preparation of the smear.Most bacteria are colorless, so they generate little contrast in the microscopic field. Therefore, to see bacteria under the microscope, it is necessary to apply color using a staining reagent. Once dyed, the bacteria can be observed and studied in terms of their shape, size, and disposition. A bacterial smear is a thin layer of bacteria placed on a sheet of glass and “fixed” by heat or other, in part to ensure that they remain attached to the glass for coloring. It can be prepared from a solid medium or broth Then a staining is applied. The surface and cytoplasm of bacterial cells, DNA, RNA, proteins and chromatin are negatively charged (acid) to color them is applied a positively charged (basic) dye (methylene blue, basic fuchsin, violet crystal, saffron, malachite green). General Considerations There are some important things to consider when preparing a smear for staining: Bacteria should spread evenly and lightly. Bacteria must be firmly attached to the slide so that they do not wash during staining procedures. It is very easy not to know which side of the slide the smear is on. Be sure to label the far edge of the slide. Let your slide dry in the air before heating it (bacteria will boil and the cell phone will be lost) Â ¢ Â ¢. Perform frots Â ¢ Â¶ STROTIS diffusion Degrease the surface of a glass slide with alcohol in a buncen burner, place it on a stain holder with the surface degreased up, let cool :: â € œIs you working from a solid medium, place a drop of water in an area on the slide. If you are using broth medium, no extra liquid is needed. - With its sowing handle, mix the sample (bacterial colonies) completely with the water and spread the mixture to cover about half of the total area of the slide. From swabs (sample) – Smears should not be prepared from a swab after it has been used for inoculating culture media. Ideally, if the sample can only be taken from smears, two swabs were present. - – swab smears are prepared by rolling the back swab forward and backward (The swab should never be rubbed, the swab elements could be broken) over adjacent areas of the glass slide to deposit a thin layer of sample material. This preserves the morphology and relationships of microorganisms and cellular elements. Of thick or semi-solid liquids – - Swabs can also be used as a tool for preparing swabs of thick or semi-solid liquid samples such as feces. The swab is immersed in the sample for several seconds, then used to prepare a thin layer of material on the glass slide for staining and visualization. This method of preparation swab is appropriate, but may produce less desirable results than other methods. A Â· Drying and fixing of smears – Drying should precede fixing. It should be done as much as possible at laboratory temperature, if necessary by placing the slide on a heating plate set at 37 Â°, or by keeping it in the hot air above the pilot burner of a Bunsen burner. Note: Precautions should be taken to avoid extreme heat due to deformation of the cell and splashes may occur (alteration of certain components, in The bacterial wall). - A fixation of a sample refers to the process of joining cells to a slide. The fixation is often obtained by heating (for example by rapidly passing the sheet three times through the buncen burner), or by chemical treatment of the sample. In addition to joining the sample to the slide, the accessory is also killed microorganisms in shows, arresting your movement and metabolism by preserving the integrity of your cellular components for observation. August 19, 2017 Gaurab Karki Practical Microbiology 0 The preparation of a stain is necessary for many laboratory procedures, including the Gram-stain. The purpose of making a stain is to fix the bacteria on the slide and prevent the sample from being lost during a staining procedure. A hanger can be prepared from a solid medium or broth. Below are some guidelines for the preparation of a stain for a Gram-stain. 1. Place a solid bacterial growth needle or two fluid bacterial growth loops in the center of a clean slide. 2. If you work from a solid medium, add a drop (and only a drop) of water to your specimen with a bottle of water. If you use a brothmedium, don't add water. 3. Now, with its inoculated loop, mix the specimen with the water completely and spread the mixture to cover about half of the total slide area. 4. Place the slide in a slide heater and wait for it to dry. The smear is ready for the procedure of staining.