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Abstract

For many years the trichrome staining technique (TricrómicWheatley) has been considered as the most important technique for the identification ofthe most common intestinal protozoa and popularin parasitology (1).Currently the mostsensiblidad procedure for detecting and identifying protozoa trophozoites stool sample as it helps to easily highlight the morphology of amoebic cysts and trop-hozoites however, the procedure is complicated and tediousto perform and require at seven different reagents which is probably the most critical especially in laboratories with limited staff, this makes it complicated the routine use of this technique in most of the clinical laboratory, using koplic additionally facilitates reagent contamination by repeated use.(4,5

Index terms— tricrómicwheatley, diagnosis of amoebae.

1 Introduction

he main purpose of this study was to evaluatea new method for obtaining atrichromic staining faster and effective for it used the samedyesand proce-ededim plementing two different technical koplicone with and one with direct drops of reagent in the lamina.

Author: Bacteriologa, Universidad Colegio Mayor de Cundinamarca. Colombia, Afiliation: CMD SIPLAS. e-mail: daissyjasbeydi@gmail.com There were 20 positive smearsall parasites and made several technical modifications in order to simplify and expedite the procedure equally maintaining the excellent staining qualities, the nimplemented the steps mentioned in the original technique and then the technique modified. ethanol should be as free of water as possible to avoid both the reactive evaporation of moisture absorption as that can preventeasy identification of the parasite.(**??**)

2 Original Technical Steps

3 Wheatley's Modification of the Gomori

Note: formalin fixed Fecal samples are suitable for this dyeing process

4 a) Important considerations

The fund continues to see green and cytoplasm of protozoa is stained a blue green and purple. There dnuclei with inclusions purple and intracellular structures are easy to distinguish as glycogen vacuoles are the Iodamoeba butschlii. (**??** Kappa: the agreement between observers for the identification of parasitic forms, leukocytes, yeasts, and negative for themis 1.0, which shows diagnostic accuracy and level of agreement between observers for the samples with the latest changes made by SIPLAS medical laboratory, concluding that the changes mentioned here allow adequate identification of both parasite forms leukocytes, yeast and other fungal forms structures that allow the definition diagnosed patients, ensuring diagnostic accuracy versus the clinical definition kappa Degree of agreement < 0 without agreement 0 -0.

5 Sensitivity and Specificity

The sensitivity and specificity of the samples analyzed for fungal structures, yeast and parasiticleucoidesis 100%, which shows that the stain can classify patients according to the irpositive or negative real state against it sclinical definition

43 # 6 a) Parasitic forms identification with modified technique

Micrographs of amoebae obtained modified tech-nique implemented [1] [2] [3]

1

Figure 1: Figure 1 :

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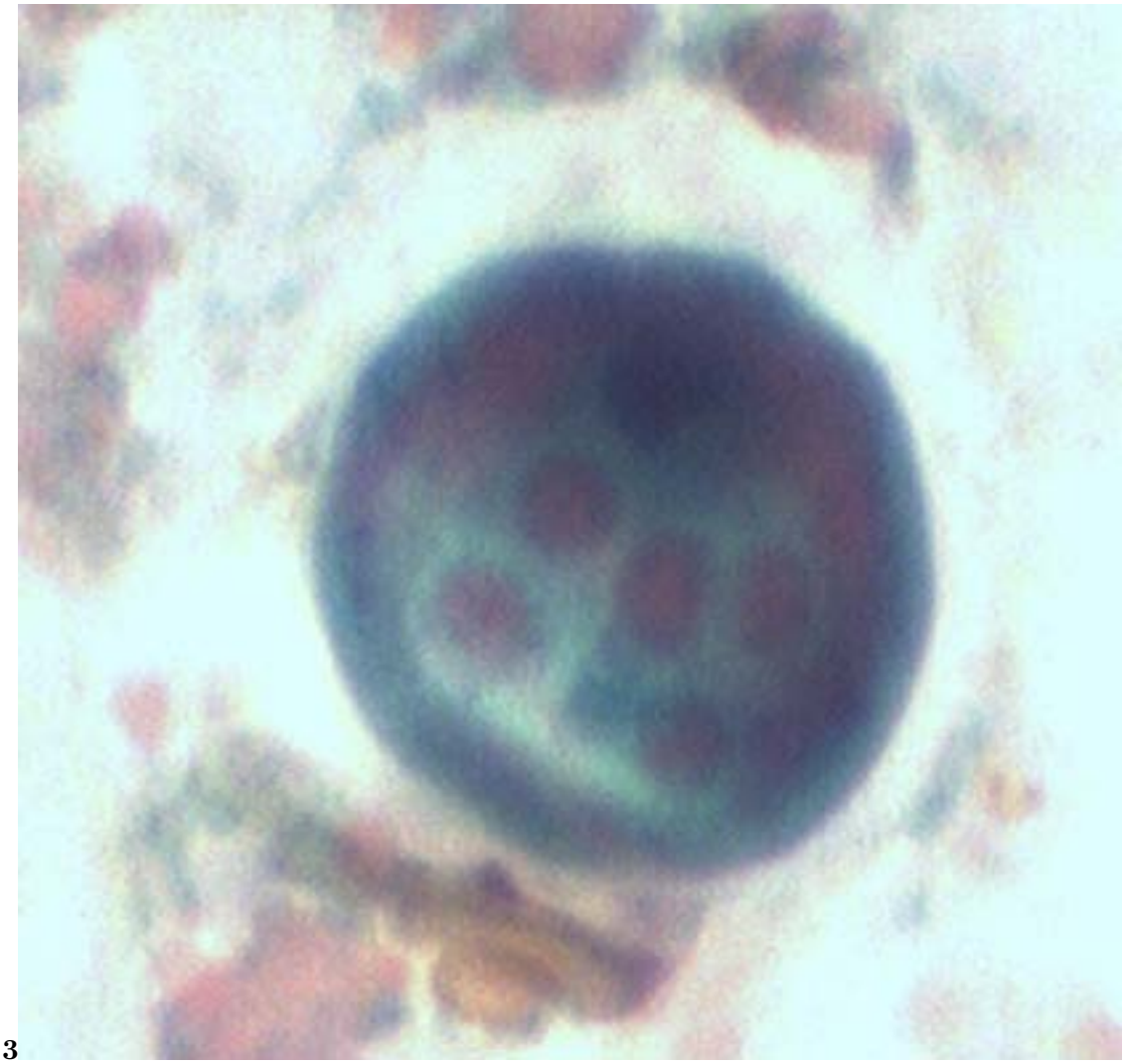
[3] ( )

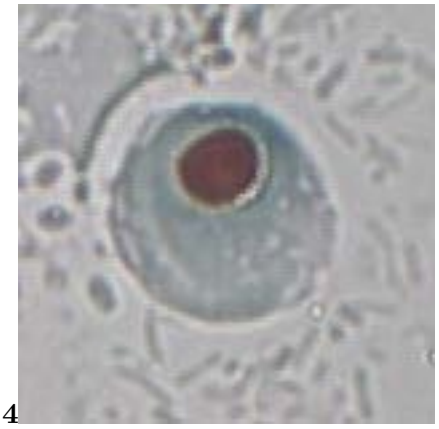
2 

Figure 2: Figure 2 :



3

Figure 3: Figure 3 :



4

Figure 4: Figure 4 :

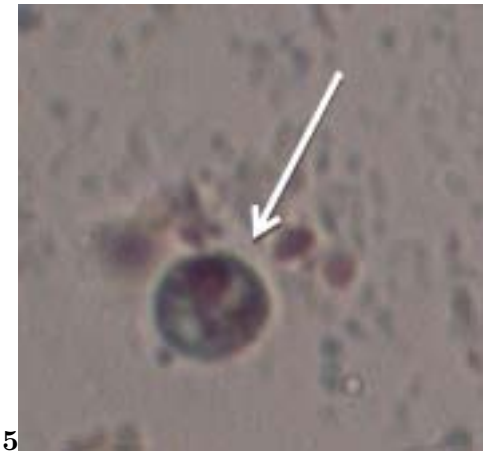
5 

Figure 5: Figure 5 :Conclusions?

1

Experimental development
Validation of the art Stian Modified Trichrome in Cmd
Siplas

Figure 6: Table 1 :

DE

b) Kappa index leukocytes

TABLA DE 2*2

Reference

Reagent

OBSERVER 1 Reagent to validate Vp

concordance No Reagent to validate FN

in identification Vp+FN

OBSERVADOR concordance in identifying parasitic forms Sensitivity Specificity negative f l k 1 Vp/(Vp+FN)=Tr
2

2 17 %Sensitivity ÍNDICE KAPPA VPP (%) 1 100,0

%Specificity VNP (%) 100,0

Total Positives

Volume TABLA DE 2*2 Reference Reagent Reagent to validate Vp Vp+FN Sensitivity Vp/(Vp+FN)=True
XIII
Issue
VII
Ver-
sion
I

( ) K 2*2 Reference Reagent ÍNDICE KAPPA Reagent to validate Vp VPP (%) No refere

No Reagent to VNP (%) validate Total positives FN

Vp+FN Total Negatives

Sensitivity Vp/(Vp+FN)=True positives

Specificity VN/(VN+Fp)=True Negatives ÍNDICE KAPPA

Pe

Po

c)
Kappa
index
yeast

ÍNDICE KAPPA

OBSERVER 1

VPP (%) 100,0 concordance in

VNP (%) 100,0 identific

BSERVADOR positives Total Negatives Pe ÍNDICE KAPPA yeast 16 1 0,886 concordance in identifying par

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