NEW METHYLENE BLUE FOR RETICULOCYTES

IVD **In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device**

Stability: 2 years under recommended storage conditions.
Storage conditions: Store at 15 - 25 °C, protected from fire and sunlight. Packing to be stored tightly closed.

Procedure duration: ~20 min.

Content: Reagents:
New Methylene Blue water, isotonic solution, tilled with anticoagulant

Application:

Blood smears examination for reticulocytes. Reticulocytes are juvenile red cells, which contain remnants of basophilic ribonucleoproteins. This material reacts with the dye to form a bluish black precipitate of granules or filaments. The most immature reticulocytes have the largest amount of precitable material. In the least immature only a few dots or short strands are seen.

As the number of reticulocytes in the peripheral blood is a measure of erythropoietic activity, a reticulocyte count is one of the essential procedures of diagnostic haematology.

N.B!: The clinical interpretation of any staining, or its absence, should be complemented by morphological studies and proper controls, and should be evaluated within the context of the patient's clinical history and other diagnostic tests by a qualified pathologist.
All reagents have been optimally prepared for use and require no mixing or diluting.

Method:

1. Mix equal volumes of reagent A and blood (without EDTA) and pull out in haematocrit capillare.
2. Leave the mixture in the haematocrit capillare for **15-30** min at room temperature.
3. Make thin smears from mixture drops on clear slides.
4. Let smears dry on air.
5. Mount and examine.

Results:
Reticulocytes: greenish to blue with dark blue ribonucleoprotein granules inside
Erythrocytes: greenish to blue

References:
1. Dacie J. and Lewis S., Practical haematology. Churchill Livingstone, London, 1996
2. Horobin, R W, and Kiernan, J. Conn's biological stains, Ed 10. (2002), BIOS Scientific Publishers, Oxford, UK.
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