Grams Stain-Kit

**Intended Use**
Grams Stain Kit is used for differentiation of bacteria on the basis of their gram nature.

**Composition**

**Ingredients**

**Gram's Crystal Violet (S012)(Solution A)**
- Crystal Violet 2.000 gm
- Ethyl alcohol, 95% 20.000 ml

**Gram's Crystal Violet (S012)(Solution B)**
- Ammonium oxalate 0.800 gm
- Distilled Water 80.000 ml

Solution A and B are mixed and stored for 24 hours before use. The resulting stain is stable.

**Gram's Decolourizer(S032)**
- Ethyl alcohol, 95% 50.0 ml
- Acetone 50.0 ml

**Gram's Iodine(S013)**
- Iodine 1.000 gm
- Potassium iodide 2.000 gm
- Distilled water 300.000 ml

**Safranin, 0.5% w/v (S027)**
- Safranin O 0.500 gm
- Ethyl alcohol, 95% 100.000 ml

**Directions**
1) Prepare a thin smear on clear, dry glass slide.
2) Allow it to air dry and fix by gentle heat.
3) Flood with Gram's Crystal Violet (S012) for 1 minute. (If over staining results in improper decolourization of known gram-negative organisms, use less crystal violet).
4) Drain the stain.
5) Flood the smear with Gram's Iodine (S013). Allow it to remain for 1 minute.
6) Decolourize with Gram's Decolourizer (S032) until the blue dye no longer flows from the smear.
7) Wash with tap water.
8) Counter stain with 0.5% w/v Safranin (S027). Allow it to remain for 1 minute.
9) Wash with water.
10) Allow the slide to air dry or blot dry between sheets of clean bibulous paper and examine under oil immersion objective.

**Principle And Interpretation**
The Gram stain is a differential staining technique most widely applied in all microbiology disciplines laboratories. It is one of the most important criteria in any identification scheme for all types of bacterial isolates. Different mechanisms have been proposed to explain the gram reaction. There are many physiological differences between gram-positive and gram-negative cell walls (1). Ever since Christian Gram has discovered Gram staining, this process has been extensively investigated and redefined. In practice, a thin smear of bacterial cells is stained with crystal violet, then treated with an iodine containing mordant to increase the binding of primary stain (2). A decolourizing solution of alcohol or acetone is used to remove the crystal violet from cells which bind it weakly and then the counterstain (like safranin) is used to provide a colour contrast in those cells that are decolourized.
Gram-positive bacteria have a thick mesh-like cell wall made of peptidoglycan (50–90% of cell envelope), and as a result are stained purple by crystal violet, whereas gram-negative bacteria have a thinner layer (10% of cell envelope), so do not retain the purple stain and are counter-stained pink by safranin. In a properly stained smear by gram staining procedure, the gram-positive bacteria appear blue to purple and gram negative cells appear pink to red.

**Type of specimen**
Clinical samples - Blood, urine, CSF, pus, wounds, lesions, body tissues, sputum etc. ; food & dairy samples ; Water samples

**Specimen Collection and Handling**
For clinical samples follow appropriate techniques for handling specimens as per established guidelines (3, 4). For food and dairy samples, follow appropriate techniques for sample collection and processing as per guidelines (5, 6). For water samples, follow appropriate techniques for sample collection, processing as per guidelines and local standards(7). After use, contaminated materials must be sterilized by autoclaving before discarding.

**Warning and Precautions :**
In Vitro diagnostic Use only. Read the label before opening the container. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/ face protection. Follow good microbiological lab practices while handling specimens and culture. Standard precautions as per established guidelines should be followed while handling clinical specimens. Safety guidelines may be referred in individual safety data sheets.

**Limitations :**
1. Use results of Gram stains in conjunction with other clinical and laboratory findings. Use additional procedures (e.g., special stains, inclusion of selective media, etc) to confirm findings suggested by gram-stained smears (8).
2. False Gram stain results may be related to inadequately collected specimens or delay in transit.
3. Careful adherence to procedure and interpretive criteria is required for accurate results. Accuracy is highly dependent on the training and skill of microscopists (9).
4. The sensitivity of Gram stain is $10^5$ cells/ml or $10^4$ if the specimen has been prepared with the cytocentrifuge (10). This is particularly applicable to the smear of a drop of urine, where an average of the one bacterial cell per field from an examination of 20 fields correspond to a count of $>= 10^5$ cfu/ml.

**Performance and Evaluation**
Performance of the product is expected when used as per the direction on the label within the expiry period when stored at recommended temperature.

**Quality Control**
**Microscopic examination**
Gram staining is carried out and observed under oil immersion lens.

**Results**
Gram-positive organisms : Violet coloured
Gram-negative organisms : Pinkish red coloured

**Storage and Shelf Life**
Store between 10- 30°C in tightly closed container and away from bright light. Use before expiry date on label. On opening, product should be properly stored in dry ventilated area protected from extremes of temperature and sources of ignition. Seal the container tightly after use.

**Disposal**
User must ensure safe disposal by autoclaving and/or incineration of used or unusable preparations of this product. Follow established laboratory procedures in disposing of infectious materials and material that comes into contact with clinical sample must be decontaminated and disposed of in accordance with current laboratory techniques (3,4).
Reference

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In vitro diagnostic medical device

CE Marking

Storage temperature

10°C - 30°C

Do not use if package is damaged

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