

DIRECT EXAMINATION

Dr. Ahmed Hasan



Learning objectives:

- Take a look on the direct examination methods which used in microbiology.
- Learn the principle and some details of procedure for these methods.

Methods of direct examinations

- **Light Microscopy:**

Direct examination of stained or unstained preparations by **light (bright-field) microscopy** is particularly useful for detection of bacteria, fungi, and parasites.

1. The Gram Stain
2. The Acid-Fast Stain
3. Fungal and Parasitic Stains




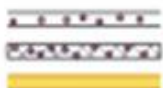



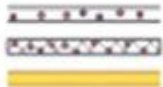








GRAM STAIN PROCEDURE

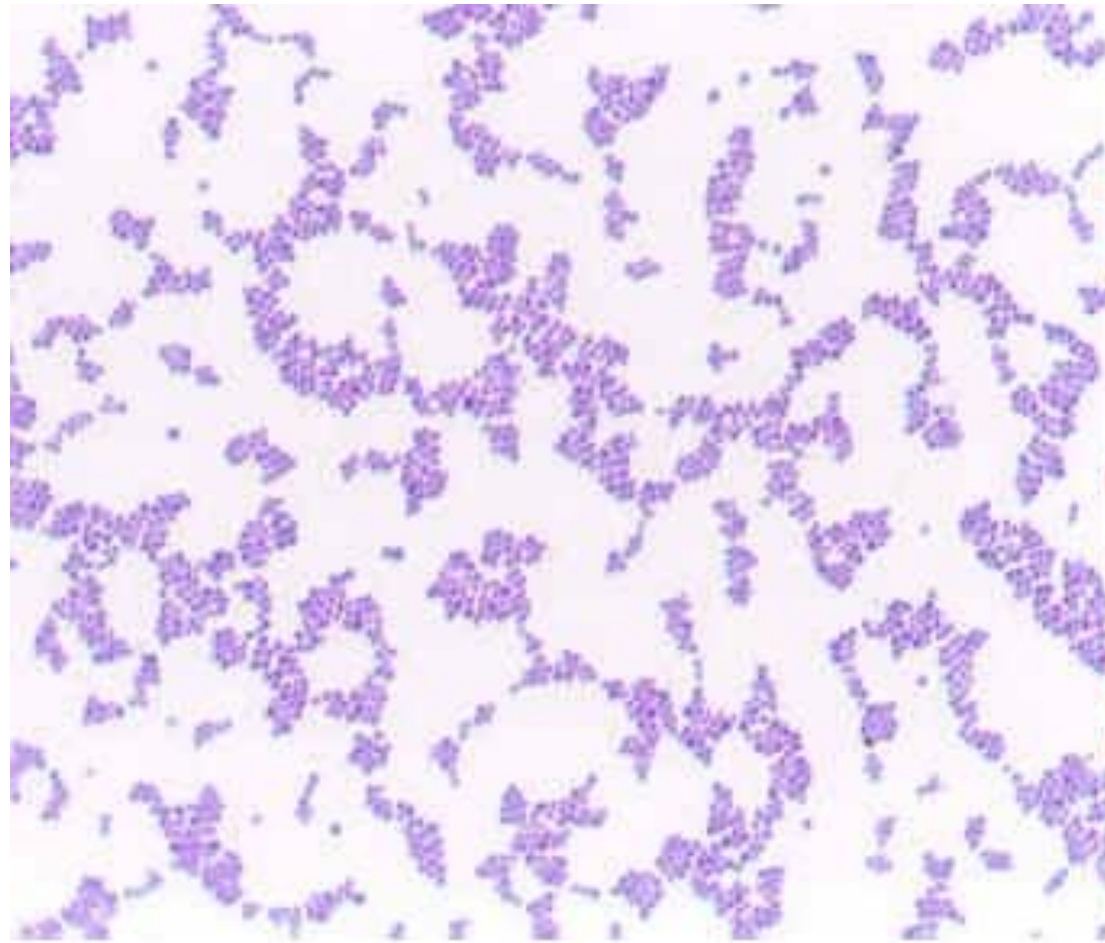
1. Flood with crystal violet for 1 minute. Rinse

2. Flood with iodine for 1 minute. Rinse

3. Decolorize with alcohol until no more purple comes off the slide. Rinse

4. Flood with safranin. Rinse and dry.

Microscopic Appearance of Cell		Chemical Reaction in Cell Wall (very magnified view)	
Gram (+)	Gram (-)	Gram (+)	Gram (-)
			
Both cell walls affix the dye			
			
Dye complex trapped in wall			No effect of iodine
			
Crystals remain in cell wall			Outer membrane weakened; wall loses dye
			
Red dye masked by violet			Red dye stains the colorless cell



Gram +ve Bacteria



Gram -ve Bacteria

Acid Fast Stain

1. Apply primary stain of carbolfuchsin for 30 seconds



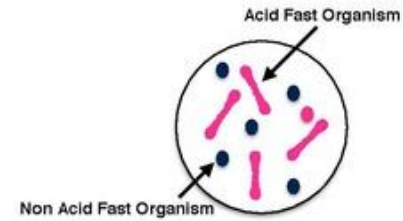
2. Heat fix cells to the slide using flame

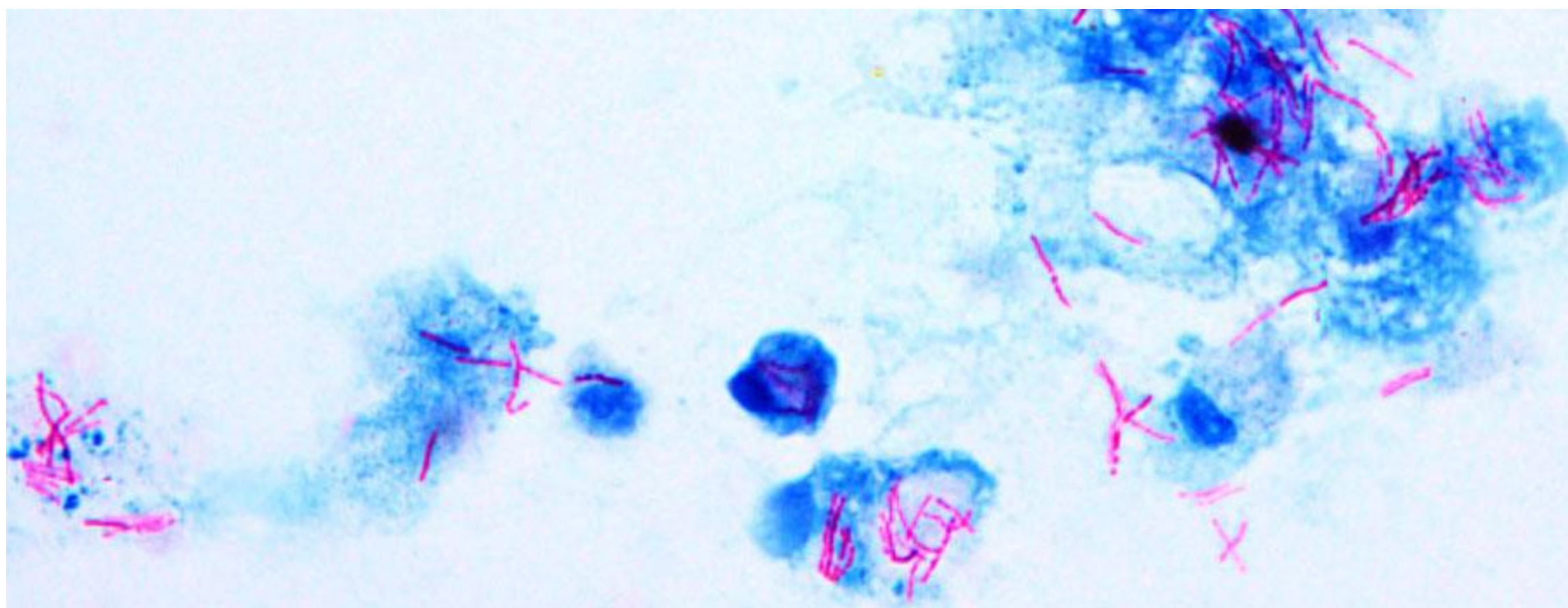


3. Decolorize with acid alcohol for 15-20 seconds



4. Apply counterstain of methylene blue for 30 seconds then rinse excess stain

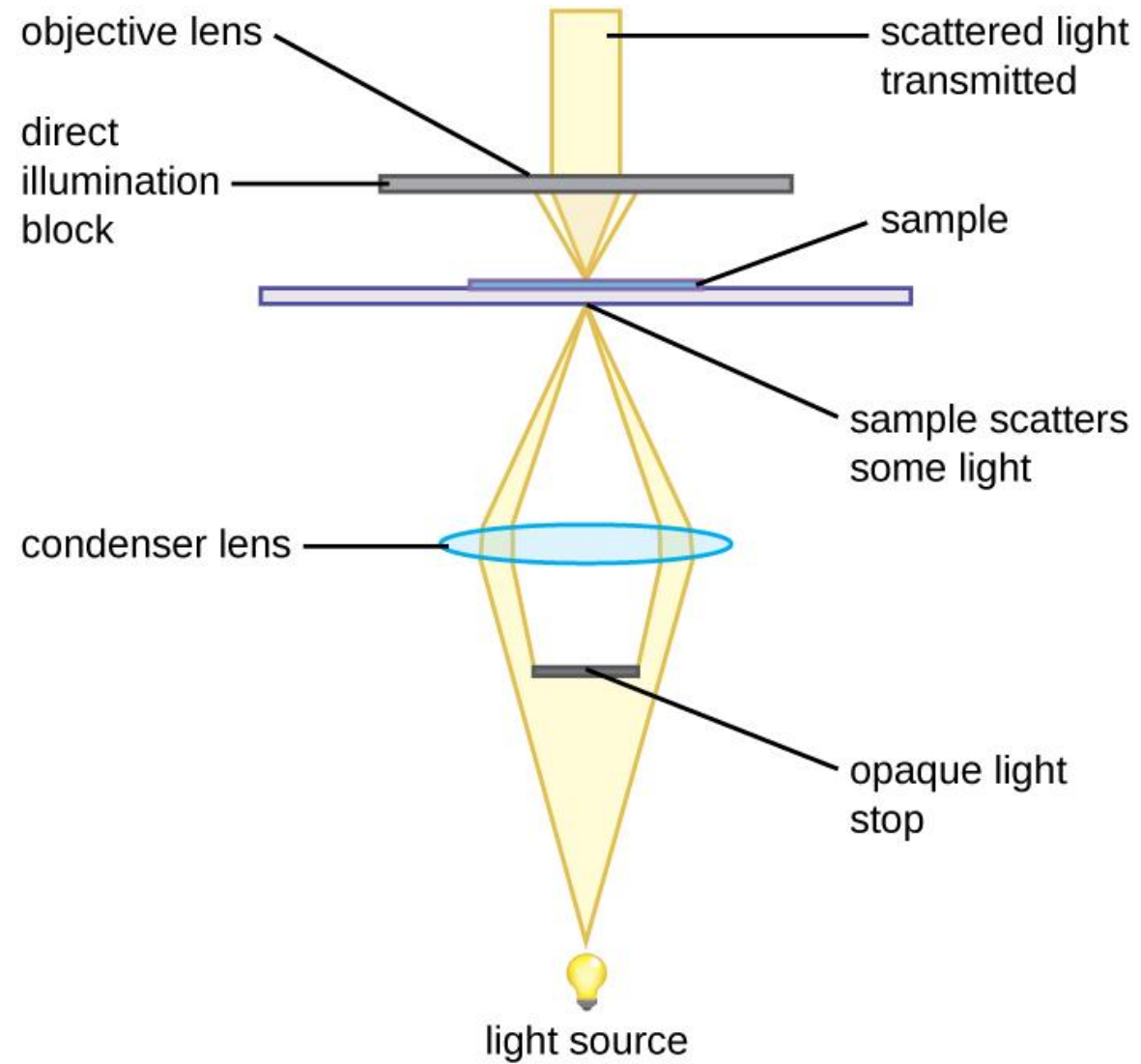


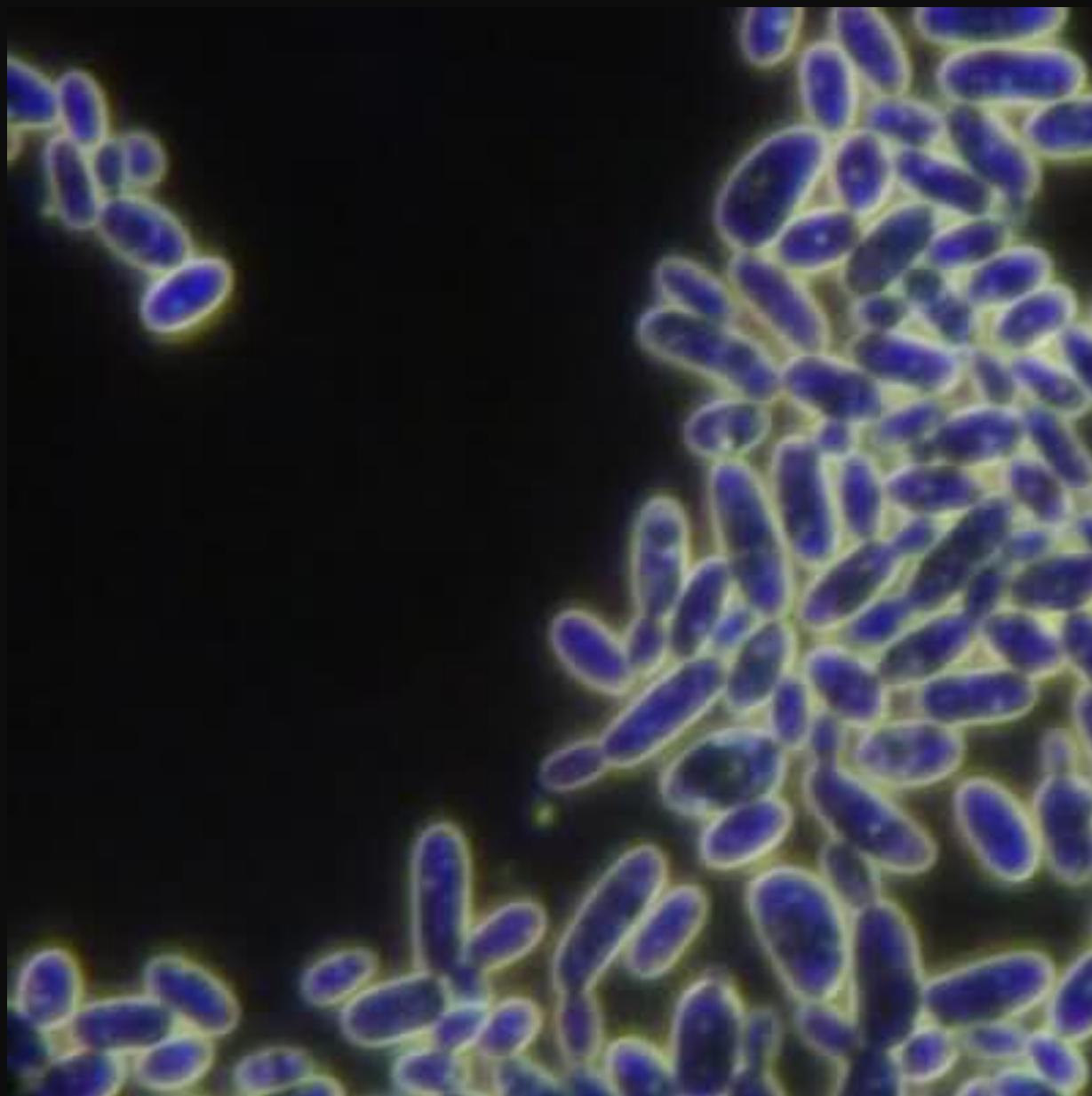


- **Dark-Field and Fluorescence Microscopy**

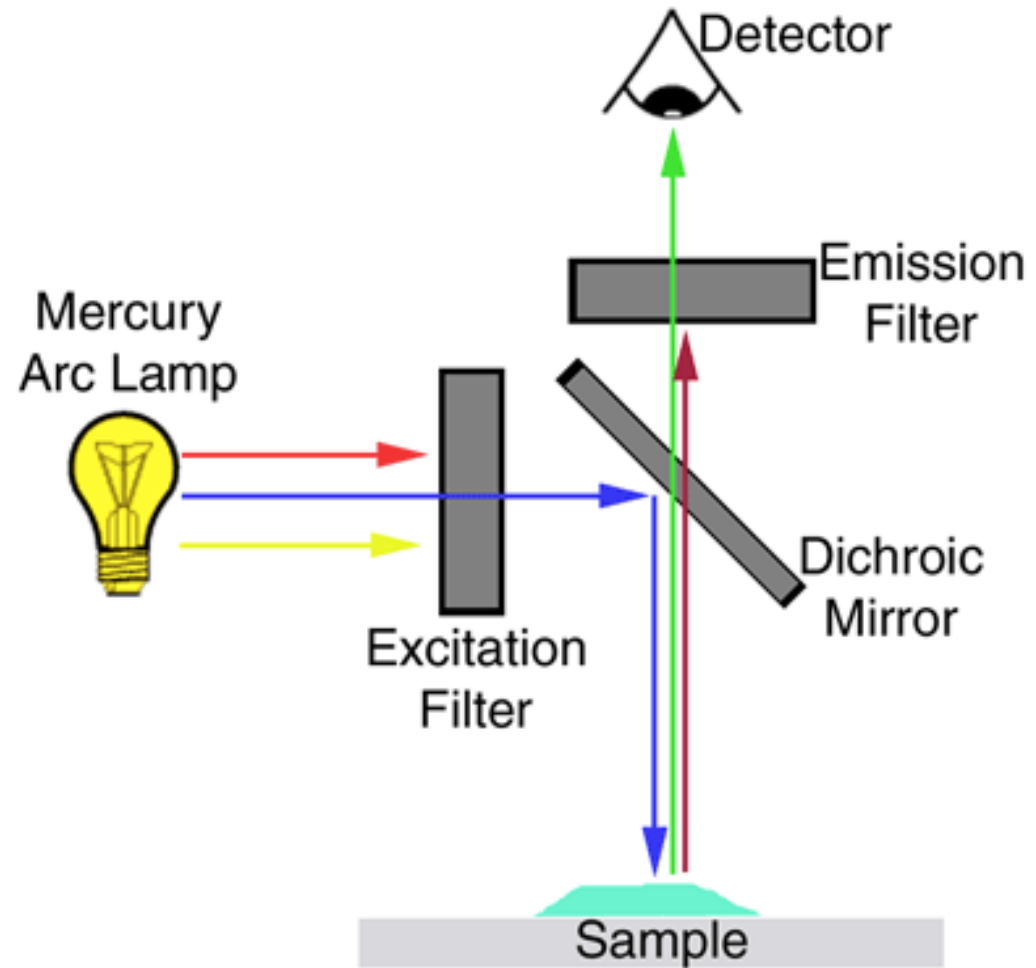
a condenser focuses light diagonally on the specimen in such a way that only light reflected from particulate matter such as bacteria reaches the eyepiece. The angles of incident and reflected light are such that the organisms are surrounded by a bright halo against a black background.

Dark Field





Fluorescence Microscope



▪ Electron Microscopy

Electron microscopy demonstrates structures by transmission of an electron beam and has 10 to 1000 times the resolving power of light microscopic methods. For practical reasons its diagnostic application is limited to virology, where, because of the resolution possible at high magnification, it offers results not possible by any other method. Using negative staining techniques, direct examination of fluids, and tissues from affected body sites enables visualization of viral particles.

EM

