

Blood Cell Staining

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Dear Wilsede Visitors, Friends and Students,

At the Wilsede Meetings from 1973 to 2014, we discussed the function of blood cells.

The blood smear method provides diagnostic indications to start the immediate treatment of millions of children in the poor countries worldwide.

Please Help! Thanks

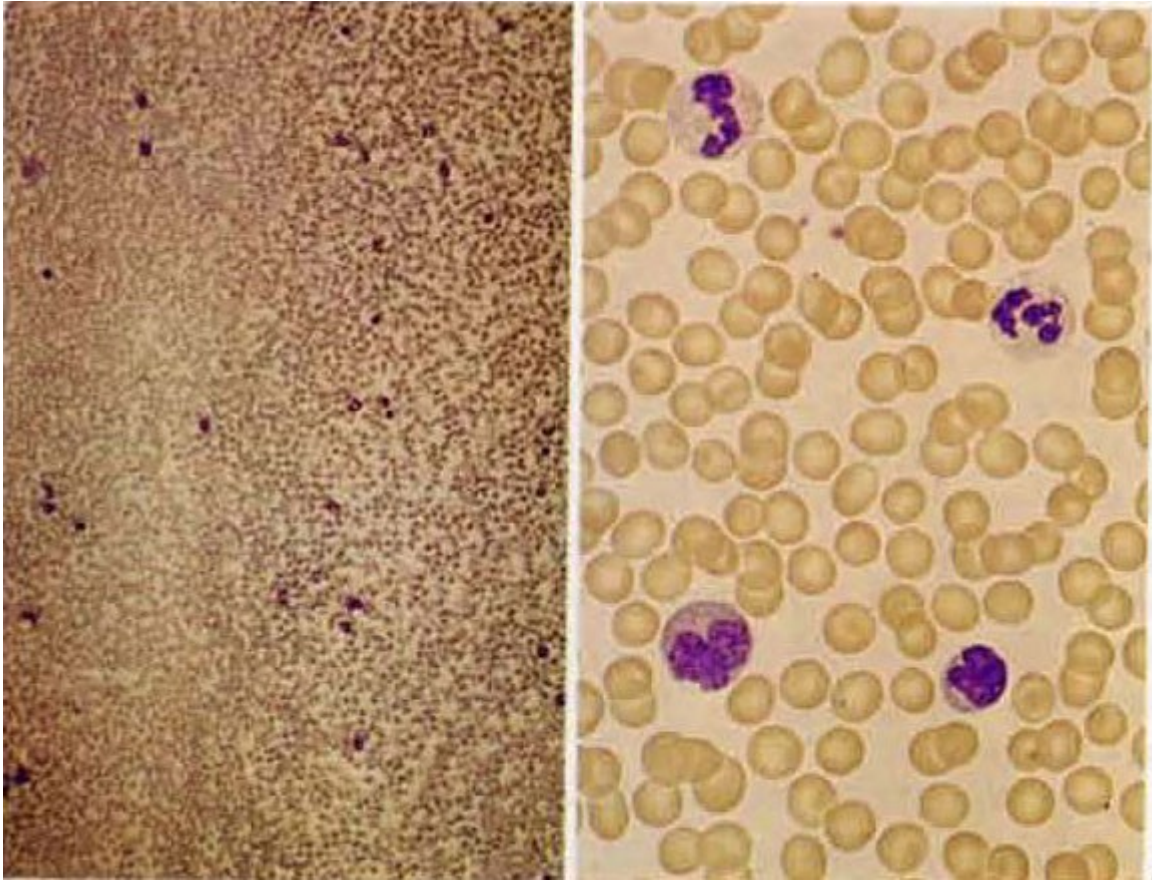
Staining and assessment of blood cells in blood smears has been successfully used for more than 100 years as a simple and low-cost diagnostic test.

The preparation of a blood smear is easy, inexpensive and does not depend on climate.

Trained medical professionals are able to prepare a blood smear within 10 minutes.

The blood smear sample needs to be assessed microscopically.

The assessment of microscopic examinations of blood cells is a successful diagnostic method that cannot be replaced by modern, expensive automatic equipment, the so-called „klick machines”.

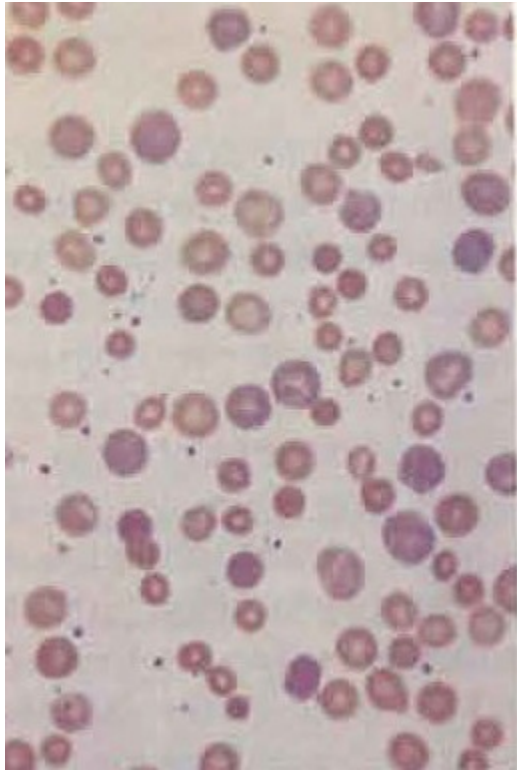


Erythrocytes 2 Granulocytes, 1 B lymphocytes, 1 T lymphocytes, thrombocytes

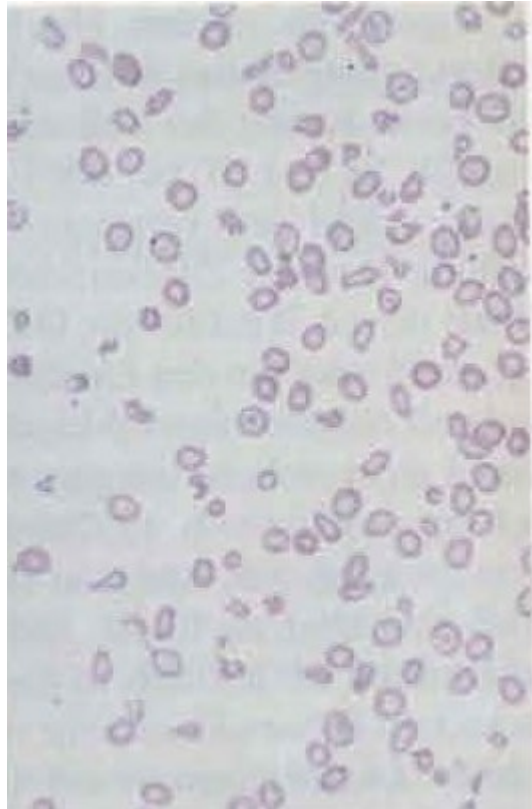
Blood smears are used to assess anaemias, infections, immune system disorders, Aids, malaria and leukaemias.

1. Anaemias

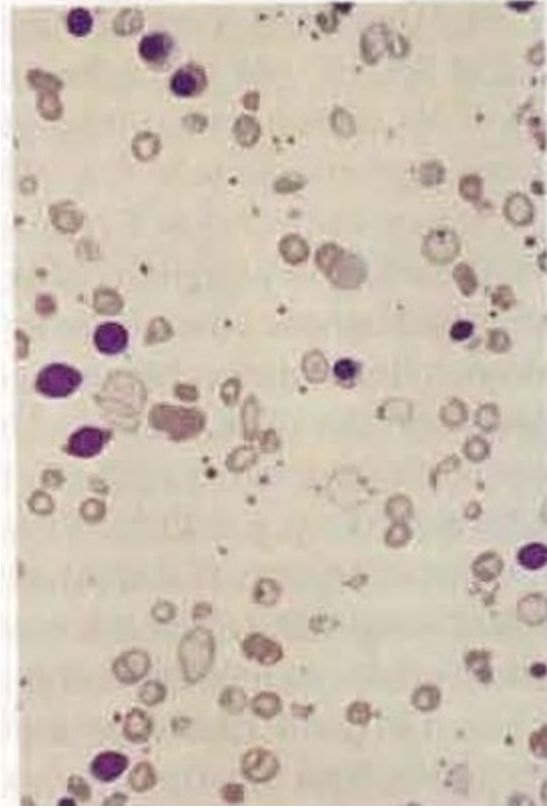
1. Polychromasia and anisocytosis - haemolytic anaemia



2. Hypochromasia and anisocytosis - iron deficiency anaemia

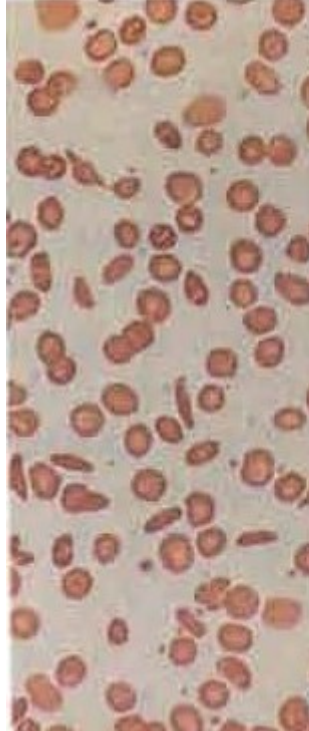
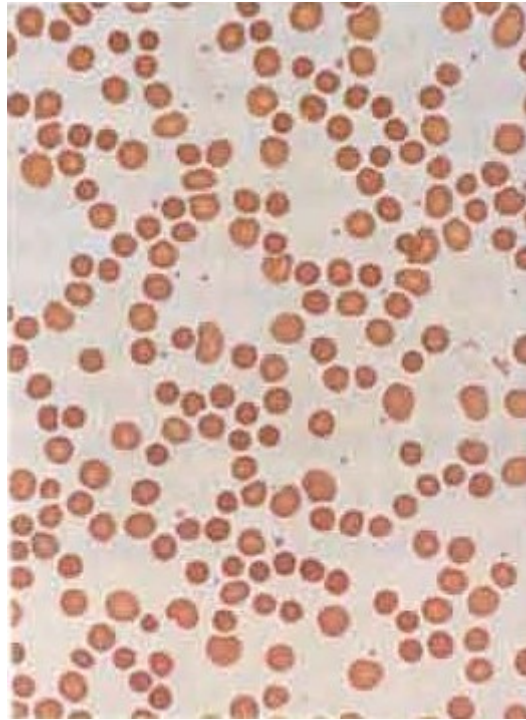


3. Hypochromasia and poikilocytosis - thalassemia



4. Spherocytes - haemolytic anaemia

Anisocytosis and sickle cells - sickle cell disease

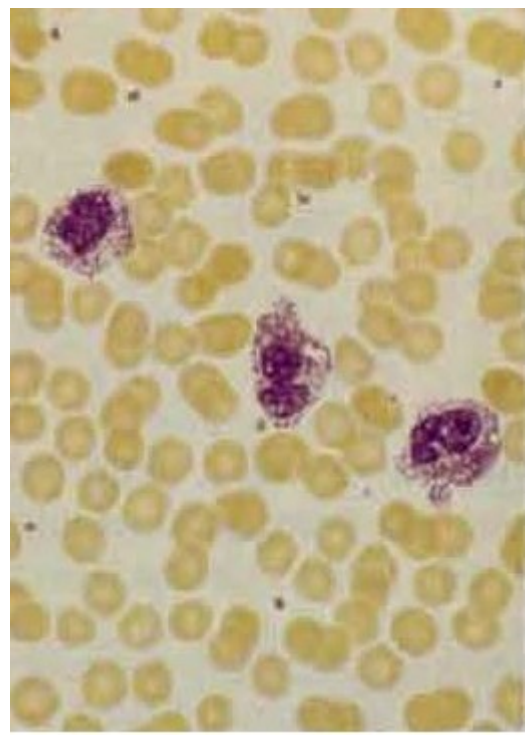
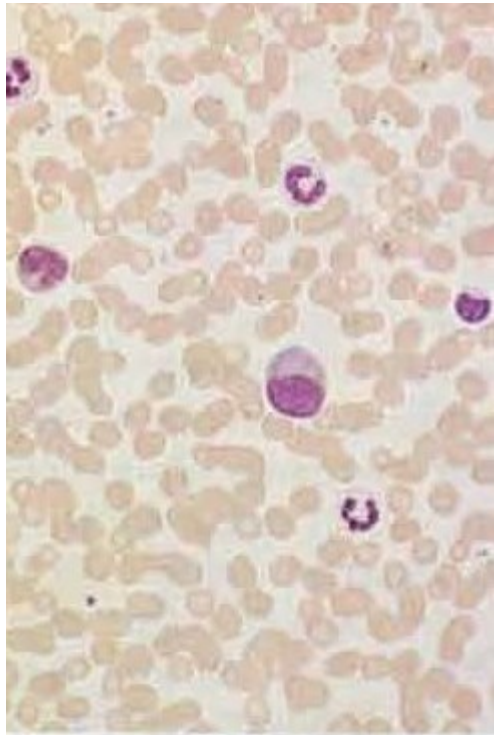


5.

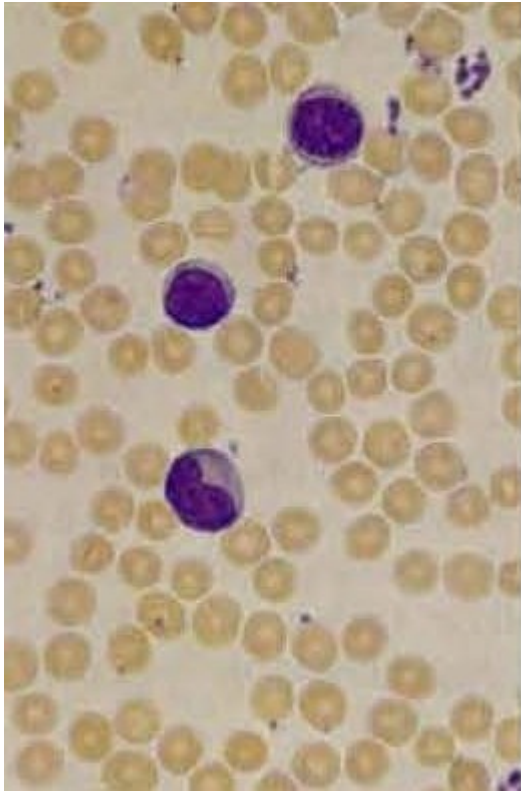
2. Infections

Deviation to the left and forms of stimuli of lymphopoiesis - bacterial infections

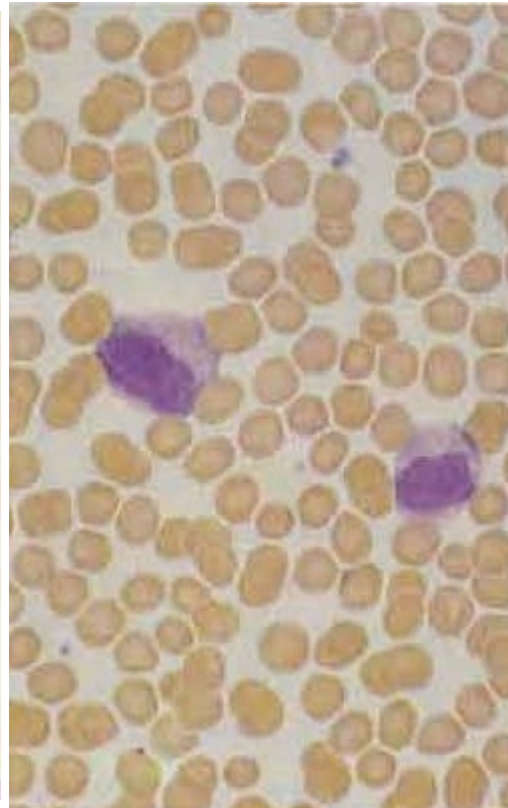
Deviation to the left and toxic granulocytes - sepsis



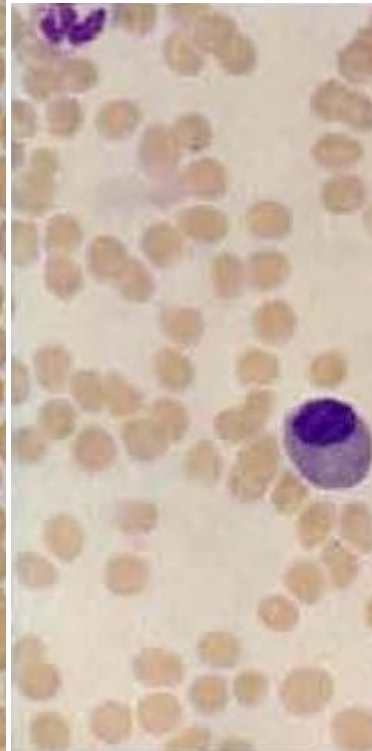
Lymphocytosis- virus infection, Aids and Ebola



Lymphocytes - mononucleosis infectiosa



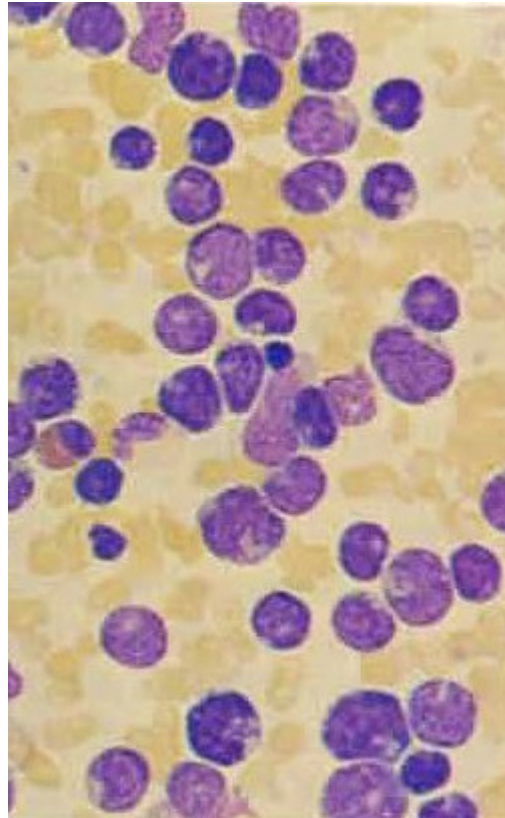
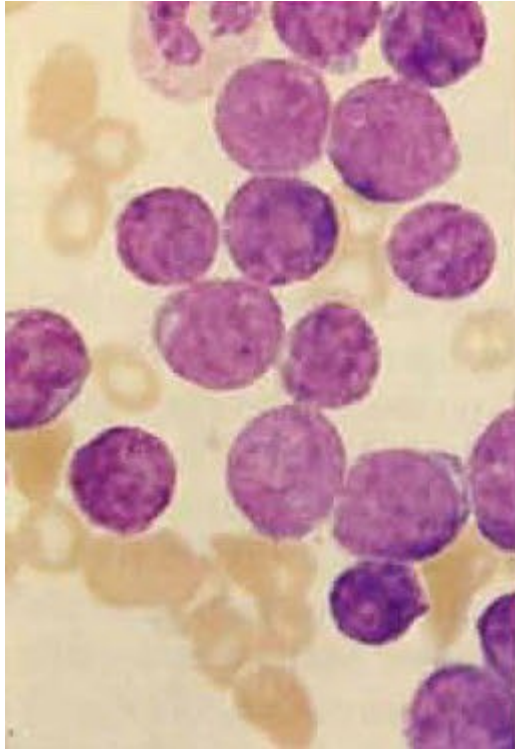
Plasma cell - rubella



Leukaemia

**Acute
lymphatic
leukaemia**

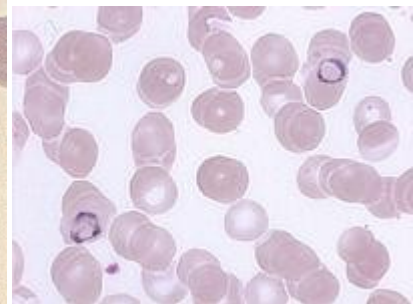
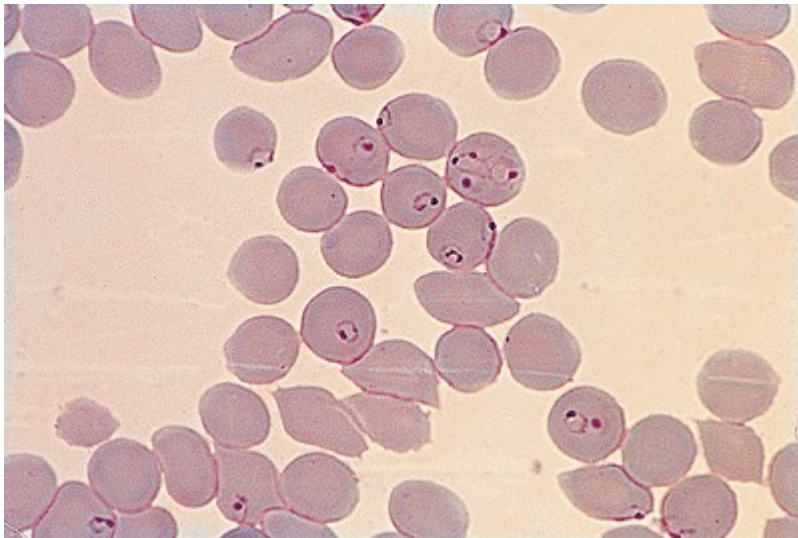
Acute undifferentiated leukaemia



Malaria

Malaria tropica

Malaria tertiana



In addition to medical therapies, patients need to be instructed about prevention, hygienic behaviour and vaccination. When current special knowledge is required, for instance malaria therapies, aids prevention, cytostatics for cancer and leukaemia as well as modern current genetic diagnostics, specialists and scientists need to be contacted.

For information see: Google Klick:

“Blood Smear and Urine Analysis”