long-term complications of C. glabrata fungemia even in patients who have received traditionally adequate therapy.

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References

Rapid, Hot Chromotrope Stain for Detecting Microsporidia

Microsporidia, intracellular protozoan parasites (phylum Microspora), have been recognized as agents of diarrhea and wasting in patients with AIDS [1–3]. Several time-consuming diagnostic staining procedures are in vogue, and because of the small size of the spores, considerable expertise is required to distinguish them from other fecal elements [4, 5]; transmission electron microscopy is still the gold standard for species identification, and reliable serological assays and fluorescein-labeled monoclonal antibody testing for identification are still under development and/or lacking. Recently, attempts have been made to improve staining by heating; however, the time needed to complete these procedures varies from 30 to 40 minutes [6, 7]. Our laboratory has extensively used the fluorescent Fungi-Fluor chitin stain (Polysciences, Warrington, PA) in a screening procedure [8] and the conventional and time-consuming Weber’s modified trichrome (chromotrope) stain procedure for confirmation [4].

To speed up the trichrome stain procedure for confirmation and archiving, fecal samples preserved in 10% formalin that were from 50 patients positive for microsporidia were tested by a new, rapid staining method. Smears were prepared from 10 to 20 50 patients positive for microsporidia were tested by a new, rapid staining method. Smears were prepared from 10 to 20

References