IVD MEDICAL DEVICE FOR IN VITRO DIAGNOSTICS CE

NAME **Absolute ethanol anhydrous RS Histology**

European Medical Device Nomenclature (EMDN) **W01030799 HISTOLOGY / CYTOLOGY REAGENTS – OTHER**

Packaging available

308715	**Absolute ethanol anhydrous RS Histology**	**Conditioning 5L**

Intended use
In combination with other reagents during paraffin inclusion and staining operations of biological samples.

Principle
Paraffin inclusion
The study of tissues under a microscope requires a series of manipulations of the sample to obtain a better consistency of the latter, thus making it feasible to obtain very thin slices. The fabric is immersed to do this in alcohols (**ethanol**) in increasing concentration (dehydration), then in a solvent (Xylene) which removes the alcohol and allows its impregnation in paraffin.
Coloring of sections
The cuts are colored after dissolution of paraffin (xylene then **ethanol**) and rehydration. The dyes are multiple. For routine studies, a basic dye, such as hemalum, an acidic dye such as eosin is usually used. A dye can be added that binds more electively to connective fibers (saffron, yellow). The preparation obtained is then covered with a transparent synthetic medium, then with a lamella that protects it.

Main components
- **Ethanol 99°9**

Warnings and precautions
The product is intended for specialized technical personnel.
The product is ready for use. It can also be used for the preparation of dilutions.
Read the information on the indications of danger and precautionary statements on the label carefully. Always **consult the safety data sheet** (accessible from the website at https://www.carloerbareagents.com/fr/) where you can find information on the risks presented by the product, the precautionary measures to be taken during use, the first aid measures and the response measures in case of accidental release.
Do not use if primary container is damaged.

Reagents shall be produced with uniform methods in accordance with bibliographic references and verified in accordance with quality control specifications.

Procedure

From sampling to block

Step	Reagents	Duration
1	Fixer	200mn
2	**Ethanol 50%**	20mn
3	**Ethanol 70%**	30mn
4	**Ethanol 90%**	40mn
5	**Ethanol 90%**	40mn
6	**Absolute ethanol**	50mn
7	**Absolute ethanol**	50mn
8	Xylene	45mn
9	Xylene	45mn
10	Xylene	45mn
11	Paraffin	60mn
12	Paraffin	60mn
13	Paraffin	60mn

The blocks are thus preserved until the implementation of histological sections which are made with microtome to obtain sections 3 to 5 µm thick. The cuts are spread and glued on blades and put to dry

Stages of coloring (example Hemalum – Eosine)

Step	Reagents	Duration
1	Xylene	5mn
2	Xylene	5mn
3	Xylene	5mn
4	**Absolute ethanol**	5mn
5	**Absolute ethanol**	5mn
6	**Absolute ethanol**	5mn
7	**Ethanol 95%**	5mn
8	**Ethanol 70%**	5mn
9	Water	20s
10	Water	1mn
11	Hemalum	5mn
12	Water	20s
13	Water	20s
14	Saturated aqueous solution of lithium carbonate	20s
15	Water	15s
16	Water	3mn 30s
17	Eosine 1%	45s
18	**Absolute ethanol**	5mn
19	**Absolute ethanol**	5mn
20	**Absolute ethanol**	5mn
21	Xylene	2mn
22	Xylene	2mn
23	Xylene	2mn

Results

KERNEL	VIOLET BLUE
CYTOPLASM	RED ROSE
ERYTHROCYTES	PINK
COLLAGEN	PALE PINK
MYELINISEE FIBER	PINK

Remarks

The passage into xylene dissolves fats, especially triglycerides that can only be sought using freezing techniques.

Stability

The product is stable under normal storage conditions.
There is no particular risk of reaction with other substances under normal conditions of use.

Shelf life of the product

The product has a shelf life of 6 years, in unopened and properly stored packaging.
Close the can after use.
After the first opening, the product can be used for 6 months or within the limit of the total shelf life.

Storage conditions

Products are packaged in appropriate containers, with a sealed cap; They must be kept tightly closed, protected from light, in a cool, dry place.
Recommended temperature range for storage: 5-30°C

Waste disposal
For more information on disposal, please refer to the safety data sheet. It is advisable to follow appropriate safety precautions when handling, processing and disposing of all clinical specimens, as pathogenic organisms may be present

References
Manuel d'anatomie pathologique générale G. Chomette (Masson 1984)
French Journal of Histotechnology (https://www.afhisto.fr/les-revues-afh)

English version
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