

1. Peripheral blood smear - May-Grünwald and Giemsa staining

- Ready to use May-Grünwald stain pour over the blood smear – for 5 min
- Rinse by water
- Previously prepared Giemsa stain (1 volume Giemsa + 9 volumes water) pour over the blood smear – for 15 min
- Rinse by water
- Dry the blood smear and observe under microscope with 100-fold magnification – using immersion oil. Do not wipe the preparations
- Illustrate the different types of cells identified in preparation:

| Neutrophil | Eosinophil | Basophil | Lymphocyte | Monocyte |
|------------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
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2. Agarose plate method

- Describe the principle of the method:

- Application of the test:

3. Boyden's method -

- Describe the principle of the method

Application of the test:

4. Phagocytic test by Wright

- Describe the principle of the method

- Illustrate the positive result:

- Fill the normal range:
 Percentage of phagocytic cells -
- Phagocytic index -
- Calculate the phagocytic index for example 5 phagocytic cells -
- Application of the test -

5. NBT test – induced and spontaneous:

- Describe the principle of the method:

- Illustrate the positive result:

| NBTs | NBTi |
|------|------|
| | |

- Fill the normal range:
 NBTi - NBTs -
- Application of the test -

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 Teacher's signature