ABSTRACT

MODIFIED ULTRA FAST PAP STAIN IN CYTOLOGY IN COMPARISION WITH REGULAR PAP STAIN AND MGG

Quick diagnosis of Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) plays an important role in efficient medical practice. Few rapid stains available these days include MGG, Diff quick and toluidine blue stain. However many cytopathologists prefer the transparent, traditional, crisp nuclear features offered by wet fixed PAP stain rather than air dried Romanowsky stain. To overcome this, Ultrafast Papanicolaou stain was introduced, which is a hybrid of Romanowsky and PAP stain. This method reduces the staining time to 90 seconds because of the use of fixative like alcoholic formalin and also enhances staining the quality. Our study is to assess the use of modified ultra-fast pap stain in Fine needle aspiration cytology of various organs in comparison with the standard conventional PAP and MGG stain.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

This prospective study was carried out in Department of pathology, Coimbatore medical college, Coimbatore. It includes 100 cases, FNA from thyroid, breast, and lymph node lesions. Minimum 3 smears made and stained with routine Pap, MGG and MUFP stain. All smears were compared in 6 parameters and Quality index is calculated.

RESULTS:

MUFP is a excellent staining method for studying FNA material from all three organs like thyroid breast and lymph node lesions. PAP stain is excellent
for staining crisp nuclear chromatin. MGG stain showed less air drying artifacts compared to wet fixed smears and has better optimal cytoplasmic feature.

CONCLUSION:

MUFP staining is quick, reliable and can be done with easily available reagents and is very useful in countries like India.

KEY WORDS:

PAP, MGG, MUFP.