NEW PRODUCT

JSB STAIN-I & JSB STAIN-II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Code</th>
<th>Product Description</th>
<th>Pack size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J0100</td>
<td>JSB STAIN-I</td>
<td>125 ML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J0200</td>
<td>JSB STAIN-II</td>
<td>125 ML</td>
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</tbody>
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HISTORY & ORIGIN:

The staining solution, commonly referred to as a "polychrome methylene blue," was first recommended by Singh, Jaswant, and Bhattacherji in 1944 for staining malarial parasites. Apparently their method of preparing the dye produced incompletely satisfactory results.

Manwell in 1945 described a modification of the original method intended primarily for staining malaria parasites. He referred to it as the J.S.B. staining solution.

Later Manwell and Feigelson further modified the procedure. In their last revised manuscript, Anderson, Moehring, and Gunderson gave the ingredients to be used in the preparation of the polychrome methylene blue staining solution.

APPLICATION:

Jaswant-Singh-Bhattacherji (JSB) Stain. The JSB stain is a fairly rapid staining method for the detection of malarial parasites.

This stain is superior to the Field's stain because the parasites stain clearer and both thick and thin smears can be stained.

However, preparations fade quite rapidly. Therefore, this stain is not recommended when permanent slides are desired.
This is the standard method used by the laboratories under the National Malaria Eradication Programme in India.

**KEY BENEFITS:**

- Rapid Staining method
- Widely used in field condition and Government Hospitals.
- Inexpensive
- Easily available