

The Government Of St. Petersburg. health Committee.  
St. Petersburg state budget professional educational  
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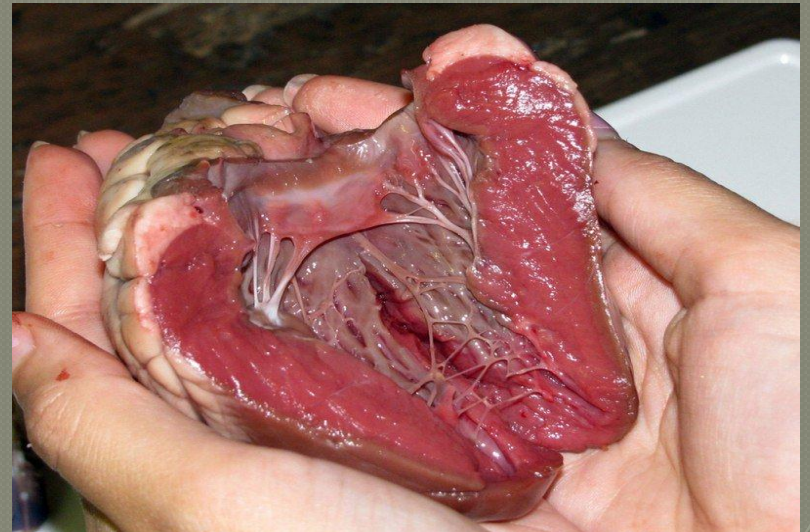
**Discipline: "Histology with histological  
technique»Topic: "preparation of  
histological preparations»**

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# Taking material

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Taken for subsequent histological examination for diagnostic purposes. The material then register.



# Fixation

It is necessary to prevent the processes of decomposition, preserving the structures of life. Usually use 10% formalin solution.



# Washing

Getting rid of the excess retainer and precipitation of the fixing liquid. Is on the unit wiring histological carousel type.



# Dehydration

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Wiring seals tissue, which is necessary for obtaining slices (if the fabric is too soft, when microcomedone it will "wrinkle" forming folds, breaks, and other artifacts, making it unusable to the study).



# Impregnation

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Is made to remove material from the alcohol, to further fill in paraffin and celloidin.



# Casting

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It is necessary for long-term archiving and obtaining slices on the microtome. Use special shapes to shape the block.



# Block sticker

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Blocks are glued to the wooden blocks to obtain sections on the sled microtome and further preservation in the archive.





# Obtaining slices on a microtome

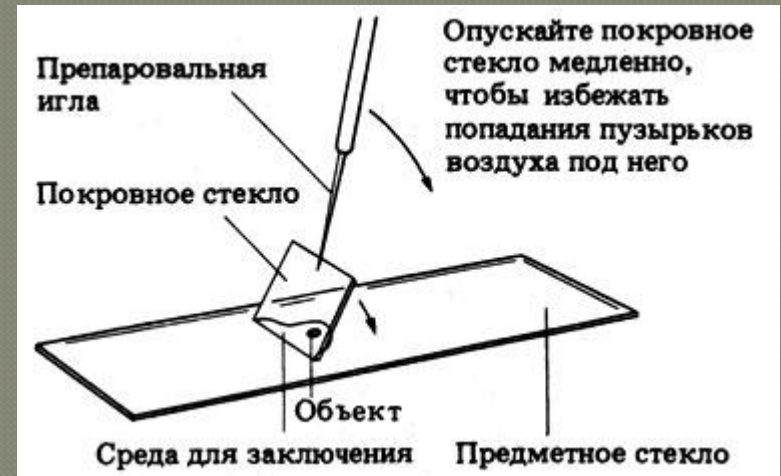
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This is a mechanical device for obtaining histological sections. On the sled microtome, slices of paraffin and celloidin blocks are prepared. Consists of: bed limiters, micrometer, object attributes and knife sled.



# Staining of sections and closing in optically transparent walls

For the preparation of sections for painting, they remove the wax or celloidin. If the cut is obtained on the freezing microtome, it is immediately placed in the dye. Then, in the optically transparent medium.



# Microscopy

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