Acridine orange stain in the histological identification of *Helicobacter pylori*

The recent paper by Rotimi and colleagues does not mention the acridine orange stain when comparing staining methods for the identification of *Helicobacter pylori*. The acridine orange stain uses ultraviolet fluorescence in the identification of bacteria. The typical curved morphology of *H. pylori* can be easily differentiated from other bacteria. I have used this quick, cheap, and reliable stain in routine histopathology reporting for over 16 years and it has proved to be extremely useful in the identification of *H. pylori*.

Immunohistochemistry is now recognised as the “gold standard” because it is a highly sensitive and specific staining method. After the publication of the above mentioned article, 20 consecutive gastric biopsies that were positive for *H. pylori* using the acridine orange stain were also stained using the polyclonal anti-*H. pylori* antibody (Dako, Ely, Cambridge, UK) at a dilution of 1:100. Twenty negative control cases were similarly studied. All 20 cases that were positive with the acridine orange stain were also positive by immunohistochemistry and all negative cases were also negative by immunohistochemistry. This small study clearly shows that ultraviolet fluorescence of *H. pylori* using the acridine orange stain is highly sensitive and compares equally with the gold standard of immunohistochemistry. The acridine orange stain may not be specific, but the morphology of *H. pylori* is clearly visible down to the single organism (fig 1).

The only disadvantage of the acridine orange stain is that the microscope needs a fluorescent attachment, which in my laboratory means turning the lever on a Leitz Diaplan microscope to the required position, without the need for a dark room.

Correspondence

Acridine orange stain in the histological identification of *Helicobacter pylori*

The recent paper by Rotimi and colleagues does not mention the acridine orange stain when comparing staining methods for the identification of *Helicobacter pylori*. The acridine orange stain uses ultraviolet fluorescence in the identification of bacteria. The typical curved morphology of *H. pylori* can be easily differentiated from other bacteria. I have used this quick, cheap, and reliable stain in routine histopathology reporting for over 16 years and it has proved to be extremely useful in the identification of *H. pylori*.

Immunohistochemistry is now recognised as the “gold standard” because it is a highly sensitive and specific staining method. After the publication of the above mentioned article, 20 consecutive gastric biopsies that were positive for *H. pylori* using the acridine orange stain were also stained using the polyclonal anti-*H. pylori* antibody (Dako, Ely, Cambridge, UK) at a dilution of 1:100. Twenty negative control cases were similarly studied. All 20 cases that were positive with the acridine orange stain were also positive by immunohistochemistry and all negative cases were also negative by immunohistochemistry. This small study clearly shows that ultraviolet fluorescence of *H. pylori* using the acridine orange stain is highly sensitive and compares equally with the gold standard of immunohistochemistry. The acridine orange stain may not be specific, but the morphology of *H. pylori* is clearly visible down to the single organism (fig 1).

The only disadvantage of the acridine orange stain is that the microscope needs a fluorescent attachment, which in my laboratory means turning the lever on a Leitz Diaplan microscope to the required position, without the need for a dark room.

M T Haqqani

Aintree Hospitals NHS Trust, University Hospital Aintree, Lower Lane, Liverpool L9 7AL, UK


The authors reply

In pointing out that we omitted to include acridine orange in our comparison of histological stains for *Helicobacter pylori*, Dr Haqqani seems to have misunderstood the aim of our study. We sought to compare two recently described staining techniques for which there had been claims of superiority over routine methods with our own previously validated routine stain, the modified Giemsa, and with immunohistochemistry using an anti-*H. pylori* antibody. We acknowledged histological “gold standard”. There was no attempt to be comprehensive and test every possible stain for *H. pylori*. Thus, we also omitted from our study the variants of the Gram stain used by some laboratories—the Brown-Hopps,1 Brown-Brenn,2 and the half Gram—three simple and inexpensive cresyl fast violet3 and carbol fuchsin4 stains, and the more elaborate Gimenez stain.5 The silver impregnation Warthin Starry stain is also used, but is somewhat inconsistent in our hands. Similarly, we have had problems reproducing the silver based Genta “triple” stain. We have no experience of the more recently described Brown-Hopps alcian blue–haematoxylin and eosin5 and the alcan blue–toluidine blue6 methods, which could have been added to the panel. It is evident that stains for *H pylori* have become a cottage industry in which laboratories strive to produce some novel tinctorial mélange, with (in many cases) little thought for specificity, specificity, ease of use, reproducibility, and cost.

As is apparent, Dr Haqqani has had a long experience of acridine orange as his preferred routine method. Indeed, by introducing this approach before 1985 he anticipated the need for routine histological assessment of *H pylori* status before many laboratories (including our own), and antedated the first published report of the use of acridine orange for this purpose in 1986.6 We are happy that he finds acridine orange a good method in his hands. We have also clearly led us to conclude that it had no particular advantage over the modified Giemsa. Large numbers of organisms within the mucous layer (as shown in fig 1) are readily seen, but we found that scanty numbers of organisms close to the fluorescent gastric epithelium were difficult to discern.7 We also felt it inappropriate to promote a fluorescent staining method as a routine approach when it requires an ultraviolet light source to be fitted to the microscope, notwithstanding the ease with which Dr Haqqani brings this into action.

However, the claim made by Dr Haqqani that acridine orange is “highly sensitive and compares equally with the gold standard” has to be challenged. To take 20 cases declared positive using the acridine orange stain and then finding them all positive with the modified Giemsa has to be questioned. To take 20 cases declared positive using the acridine orange stain and then finding them all positive with the “gold standard” immunostain causes no validation whatsoever. The most insensitive of stains would pass this test. Likewise, no conclusions can be drawn from re-testing 20 acridine orange negative “control” biopsies. An accurate estimate of sensitivity and specificity can only be obtained by testing large numbers of unselected cases verified as positive or negative by non-histological methods. We would like to re-emphasise that
Place a few drops of reticulin solution in a beaker and add small drops of your test solution. If the test solution is formalin, the reticulin solution will turn black. A similar effect can be produced by adding the test solution to Schiff’s solution. In this case, adding drops of formalin will turn the combination a deep magenta colour. The addition of a test solution of saline (the most frequently encountered alternative) will produce no colour change to Schiff’s solution and will turn reticulin solution white. Because all laboratories will have both reagents already prepared on their shelves, the test may be done in a matter of seconds.

Good old fashioned chemistry to the rescue!

D GREHAN
M McDERMOTT
Our Lady’s Hospital for Sick Children, Crumlin, Dublin 12, Ireland

Cytokeratin expression by CD34 positive blasts in a case of refractory anaemia with excess of blasts in transformation (RAEB-t)

Immunohistochemistry has become a very important, and in some cases indispensable, tool in diagnostic pathology, enabling the precise identification of tumours, the detection of micrometastases in a given sample, and the evaluation of various prognosis factors. However, in some cases, the use of multiple but distinct immunostains can lead to some unforeseen results—for example, the expression of an apparently aberrant marker by a neoplasm can sometimes be seen. In this context, we report our experience with a case of refractory anaemia with excess of blasts in transformation (RAEB-t) in which the blasts were unexpectedly found to express cytokeratin (CK).

An 86 year old woman with a past medical history of breast carcinoma treated by the CAM 5.2 antibody. In this regard, it is worth noting that these blasts are stained by AE1 but not by AE3 when these antibodies are used separately. Another point of interest is the similar differentiation that characterises CK expressing blasts. Indeed, the two reported cases of CK positive acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) reported belong to the category of AML FAB M4.

Although precise typing of AML arising from MDS may be difficult, the morphological, cytochemical, and phenotypic features seen in our patient are also consistent with a myelomonocytic differentiation. Like Turner and Milliken, we found no CK19 expression by the blasts. Therefore, this observation shows that CK19 is a more specific marker of carcinomas showing glandular differentiation than are various pan-CK immunosignals. Whatever the precise explanation for this unusual phenomenon may be, in addition to the two cases published previously, our observation illustrates that CK expression can be seen, albeit rarely, in AML.

The Vesalius Foundation supported this study (thanks to a grant from “La Loterie Nationale”).

J-L DARGENT
Department of Pathology, CHU Saint-Pierre ULB
Institut Jules Bordet, 1 rue Higer-Bordet, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
jdargent@lsph.ucl.ac.be

K JOCHMANS
M DE WAELLE
Laboratory of Haematology, Academisch Ziekenhuis-VUB, 101 Laarbeeklaan, B-1090 Brussels

R SCHOTS
Department of Pathology, Academisch Ziekenhuis-VUB

C BOURGAIN
Department of Pathology, Academisch Ziekenhuis-VUB

Audit of colposcopy biopsy sectioning

In April 1999, the guidance document titled “Histopathology reporting in cervical screening” was issued. On page 45 of that document is the statement “As the appearance of the tissues, even in small biopsies, often shows considerable variation, several levels are required to ensure that small foci of disease are identified”. No more specific guidance was given in the document. The volume of what constitutes “several levels” was discussed at the Symposium of Gynaecological Pathology held by the British Division of the International Academy of Pathology in Sheffield on 10 September 1999. It was clear from the discussion that there were many varying practices being used. The practice in

Figure 1: Bone marrow trephine biopsy. The picture shows a hypocellular bone marrow featuring dysplastic megakaryocytes, abnormal erythropoiesis, and increased numbers of blasts. These are often clustered.

Figure 2: (A) Immunostaining with an antibody directed against CD34 and (B) against CAM5.2. The stained cells look very similar. Note the dot-like staining pattern of CAM 5.2.
the laboratory at the City Hospital Nottingham was to examine two sections at each of three levels of the material, all mounted on to one glass slide. It was decided that this practice should be audited against examining two sections at each of six levels to see whether extra information was gained by this or whether important diagnostic features were being missed by using the existing practice.

The subsequent consecutive 100 colposcopic biopsies were processed according to the standard operating procedure in the laboratory and then two sections 2 µm thick were cut at each of six levels through the material. The levelling was rigorously controlled at 50 µm between each level. The levels were mounted as sections one to three and sections four to six on a second slide.

The samples were examined microscopically (all by JJ). The slide with levels one to three was examined and the diagnostic features recorded. Only then was the slide with the levels four to six examined. Any variance from the features seen in the first three levels was recorded and commented upon on the record sheet for the audit.

In only seven cases of the 100 examined was further information obtained from the second three levels (levels four to six). In four of these, the comment after examining the first three levels was that levels four to six would have been requested to be cut (always an option) because the diagnosis was not clear on the first three levels and it was felt that further sections might help to clarify the picture. A further three levels would have been requested on six cases; these four were included in the six. In the other two cases no further information was available in the extra three levels. Of the other three cases where additional information was obtained from the second three levels, two showed koilocytes in the squamous epithelium, which were not visible in the first three. This is not a clinically important finding because the management of the women would not have been affected. In the third case, the second three levels revealed focal stromal inflammation, not visible in the first three levels, also not clinically important.

Relevant histological features are almost always visible on the examination of sections from each of three levels cut from small colposcopic biopsies. In the small number of cases where the diagnosis is not clear on the first three levels, examination of the next three levels (in four of six such cases in our series) may help the pathologist to make the diagnosis. In none of our 100 cases was relevant diagnostic material missed by examining the material at three rather than at six levels. The conclusion reached has been to continue our original practice, thereby preventing the use of extra sectioning time and of twice the number of slides for each case. Critical evaluation of one versus two sections from each level was not conducted but one section would save very little cutting time and six sections sit easily on one slide.

During the course of our study, a letter appeared in the Journal of Clinical Pathology stating that sections at levels through the tissue should not be mounted on the same slide because the histological material may not be covered by the coverslip, or might be obscured by mountant. This was not the case on any of our 200 slides. With careful placing of the material on the slide by the section cutter (fig 1) and an automated coverslipping machine the artefacts mentioned in that letter are not encountered.

J JOHNISON
R HUGHES
Department of Histopathology, Nottingham City Hospital NHS Trust, Hucknall Road, Nottingham NG5 1PB, UK


Formalin or not formalin; that is the question

D Grehan and M McDermott

*J Clin Pathol* 2001 54: 734-735
doi:

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://jcp.bmj.com/content/54/9/734.2

**Email alerting service**

Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

**Notes**

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/