

The Grocott-Gomori's (or Gömöri) methenamine silver stain, abbreviated GMS, is a popular staining method in histology. The stain was originally named after György Gömöri, the Hungarian physician who developed the stain.

It is used widely as a screen for fungal organisms. Particularly useful in staining carbohydrates.

It can be used to identify the yeast-like fungus *Pneumocystis jiroveci* which causes a form of pneumonia called *Pneumocystis pneumonia* (PCP) or pneumocystosis.

The cell walls of these organisms are outlined by the brown to black stain.

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