

## Chloride Test Kit

### Mercurous (II) thiocyanate method

**Quantitative determination of Chloride in human Serum / Plasma / other body fluids**

**Only for In Vitro Diagnostic use**

#### ORDER INFORMATION

| REF        | Pack Size  |
|------------|------------|
| CHLMONO 25 | 25 X 1 ml  |
| CHLMONO 50 | 50 X 1 ml  |
| CHL 25     | 1 X 25 ml  |
| CHL 50     | 1 X 50 ml  |
| CHL 100    | 1X100 ml   |
| CHL 1000   | 1X1000 ml  |
| CHL 5000   | 1X5000 ml  |
| CHL 10000  | 1X10000 ml |

#### CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

It is important clinically the determination of chloride due regulation of osmotic pressure of extra cellular fluid and to its significant role in acid-base balance. Increases in chloride ion concentration may be found in severe dehydration, excessive intake of chloride, severe renal tubular damage and in patients with cystic fibrosis. Decrease in chloride ion concentration may be found in metabolic acidosis, loss from prolonged vomiting and chronic pyelonephritis. Clinical diagnosis should not be made on a single test result; it should integrate clinical and other laboratory data.

#### Method

Photometric test using Mercurous (II) thiocyanate.

#### PRINCIPLE

Chloride ions react with mercurous thiocyanate to form mercury per chlorate and thiocyanate. Thiocyanate forms a red complex with ferric ions in the presence of nitric acid.

#### REAGENT

Reagent I : Chloride reagent  
Chloride standard : 100 mEq/L

#### REAGENT PREPARATION

The Reagent is ready to use.

#### REAGENT STORAGE AND STABILITY

Reagent is stable till expiry when stored at 2-8°C.  
Store protected from light.

#### WARNING AND PRECAUTIONS

- For in vitro diagnostic use.
- Do not use components beyond the expiration date.
- Do not mix materials from different kit lot numbers.
- Exercise the normal precautions required for handling all laboratory reagents.
- The reagent contains preservative. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with skin and mucous membranes.
- For detailed information refer Material Safety Data Sheet.
- Proceed carefully with this product because due to its nature it can get contaminated easily.
- Most of the detergents and water softening products used in the laboratories contain chelating agents. A defective rinsing will invalidate the procedure.

#### WASTE MANAGEMENT

Please refer to local legal requirements.

#### MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- NaCl solution 9 g/L
- General laboratory equipment

#### SAMPLE COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION

##### Serum or plasma (lithium heparin)

Separate from cellular contents immediately after blood collection.  
Stability: at least one year at -20°C in case of immediate freezing.

7 days at 4 – 8°C

Freeze only once! Discard contaminated specimens!

**Urine:** Collect 24-hour urine specimen in chloride free containers. Dilute a sample 1/2 in distilled water. Mix. Multiply results by 2 (dilution factor).

Stability of the sample:

1 week at refrigerator (2-8°C) or frozen (-20°C) temperatures.

#### ASSAY PROCEDURE

##### Operating Instructions

- Check reagent inventories at least daily to ensure that quantities are sufficient for the planned work load.
- Bring all reagents, standard and samples to room temperature 18 - 28°C, prior to analysis.

| AUTOMATED PARAMETERS   |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Wavelength             | 505 nm                |
| Cuvette                | 1 cm                  |
| Measurement            | Against Reagent Blank |
| Reaction Temperature   | RT (22-30°C)          |
| Reaction Type          | End Point             |
| Reaction Direction     | Increasing            |
| Incubation             | 5 Min.                |
| Sample Volume          | 10 µL                 |
| Reagent I Volume       | 1000 µL               |
| Blank Absorbance Limit | < 0.30                |
| Units                  | mEq/L                 |

#### MANUAL ASSAY PROCEDURE

##### Pipette into Test Tubes

|          | BLANK  | STD    | SAMPLE |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| Sample   | -      | -      | 10µl   |
| Standard | -      | 10µl   | -      |
| Reagent  | 1000µl | 1000µl | 1000µl |

Mix & Incubate for 05 min. at RT. Measure absorbance of Sample (AT) and Standard (AS) against Reagent Blank at 505 nm.

#### SAMPLE DILUTIONS

- This method is linear upto a concentration of 130 mEq/L.
- Dilute samples above this concentration 1:1 with DI Water
- Repeat assay. Multiply the result by 2.

#### CALCULATION

Results are calculated, usually automatically by the instrument, as follows:

$$\text{Chloride Conc. In} = \frac{\text{Abs Sample}}{\text{of Standard}} \times \frac{\text{Concentration of Standard}}{\text{Abs Standard}}$$

Serum / Plasma (mEq/L)

$$\text{Chloride Conc. in} = \frac{\text{Abs Sample}}{\text{Abs Standard}} \times \frac{\text{Conc. of Standard}}{\text{Standard} \times 2}$$

Urine (mEq/L)

#### CLIBRATORS AND CONTROLS

For the calibration of automated photometric systems the commercially available suitable multi-calibrator is recommended.

The assigned values of **Chloride standard** have been made traceable to the NIST Standard Reference Material SRM 956.

It is recommended to run a normal and a pathological control serum which is commercially available to verify the performance of the measured procedure. The value of controls should fall within the established limit.

Each laboratory should establish corrective action in case of deviations in control recovery.

#### PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS WITHIN RUN

| Sample   | Mean Concentration | SD   | CV %   |
|----------|--------------------|------|--------|
| Randox 2 | 95.93              | 1.57 | 1.64%  |
| Randox 3 | 115.02             | 1.55 | 01.35% |

#### RUN TO RUN

| Sample   | Mean Concentration | SD   | CV %  |
|----------|--------------------|------|-------|
| Randox 2 | 95.68              | 1.52 | 1.59% |
| Randox 3 | 115.73             | 1.19 | 1.03% |

#### LINEARITY

This method is linear upto a concentration of 130 mEq/L.  
Dilute samples above this concentration 1:1 with DI Water and  
Repeat assay. Multiply the result by 2.

**Limit of detection:** The limit of detection for Chloride is 30mEq/L.

#### METHOD COMPARISON

A comparison of Chloride with a commercially available assay (x) using 20 samples gave following results: R2 = 0.9590

#### REFERENCE VALUES

|         |                        |
|---------|------------------------|
| Serum:  | 95 – 115 mEq/L         |
| Urine : | 110 – 250 mEq/L / 24Hr |
| CSF :   | 95 – 110 mEq/L         |
| Sweat : | Upto 60 mEq/L          |

The reference values are to be considered as indicative only. Every laboratory should establish its own normal range.

#### LIMITATION OF THE PROCEDURE

- For diagnostic purposes, the results should always be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examination and other findings.

#### INTERFERENCE

- Bilirubin: No interference found upto Bilirubin 32mg/dl.
  - Hemoglobin: No interference found upto 500mg/dl.
  - Lipemia: No interference found upto 500mg/dl.
- These characteristics have been obtained using an automatic analyzer.  
Results may vary if a different instrument or a manual procedure is used

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Tietz N.W., White, W.L.Mosby, CO St.Louis, P.Young.D.S, Henry, R.J., Chem. (1964), 10, 533

#### GLOSSARY OF SYMBOL

|                                                                                     |                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|  | Consult Instruction for Use |
|  | Catalog Number              |
|  | Store between               |
|  | Manufacturer                |
|  | Keep away from sunlight     |



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Survey No. 307/3/1, Balitha N.H No 48, Vapi, Valsad, Gujarat, 396191.  
Email: contact@paramcarelifesciences.com  
Website: www.paramcarelifesciences.com