

# Sodium Single Reagent

# **Intended Use**

Spectrum-Diagnostics Sodium reagent is intended for the in-vitro quantitative diagnostic estimation of sodium in human serum on

# **Background**

Sodium and Potassium are the major cations of extracellular and intracellular fluids respectively. Sodium maintains the normal distribution of water and the osmotic pressure in the various fluid compartments. Potassium influences the acid base balance and osmotic pressure including water retention. Increased sodium levels are found in severe dehydration and excessive treatment with sodium salts. Decreased levels are found in severe polyurea, metabolic acidosis, diarrhoea and renal insufficiency. Increased potassium levels are found in renal failure, dehydration, shock and adrenal insufficiency. Decreased levels are found in malnutrition, gastrointestinal fluid loss and hyperactivity of the adrenal cortex.

#### Method

Colorimetric method.

# **Assay Principle**

The Present method is based on reaction of sodium with a selective chromogen producing a chromophore whose absorbance varies directly as the concentration of sodium in the test specimen.

#### Reagents

# Reagent (R) Color Reagent

Chromogen	0.03 gm/L
EDTA	25 mmol/L
Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)	75 mmol/L
Preservatives	0.05 %
Antifoam	0.01 %

Standard (S) Sodium 150 mEq/l

# **Precautions and Warnings**

Do not ingest or inhalate. In case of contact with eyes or skin; rinse immediately with plenty of soap and water. In case of severe injuries; seek medical advice immediately.

# Reagent Storage and Stability

Reagents and standard are ready-to-use. When stored at 15 - 25°C; they are stable up to the expiry date stated on the label. Once opened, the reagent and standard are stable for 3 months at the specified temperature.

#### Deterioration

Failure to recover control values within the assigned range may be an indication of reagent deterioration.

# **Sample Preparation and Preservation**

# Serum and plasma

Freshly drawn non-hemolysed serum is the specimen of choice. Heparinised plasma can also be used.

Stability: Serum Sodium is stable for at least 24 hours at room temperature and two weeks at 2-8°C.

Urine diluted 1+1 with distilled water can be used for Sodium estimation.

#### SYMBOLS IN PRODUCT LABELLING

ECREP Authorised Representative 

Use by/Expiration Date Batch Code/Lot number Catalogue Number Consult instructions for use (Xi) - Irritant Temperature Limitation

For in-vitro diagnostic use AUTION. Consult instructions for use

Manufactured by

# **System Parameters**

Wavelength 630 nm Optical path 1 cm Assay type colorimetric end-point Direction Increase Sample: Reagent Ratio Temperature 1.100 Room temperature Zero adjustment Against reagent blank Sensitivity 55 mEq/l. Linearity ncubation 180 mEq/l 5 min. Blank absorbance limit

#### **Procedure**

# Pipette into clean test tubes:

	Blank	Standard	Sample	
Reagent (R)	1 ml	1 ml	1 ml	
Standard		10 μΙ		
Sample			10 μΙ	

Mix well and let stand for 5 minutes at Room Temperature. Read absorbances ,A standard and A sample against Reagent Blank at 630 nm

# Calculation

Serum Sodium Conc.(mEq/I) = 
$$\frac{A \text{ Sample}}{A \text{ Standard}} \times 150$$

# **Quality Control**

Normal and abnormal control serum of known concentrations should be analyzed with each run.

#### **Performance Characterstics**

#### Precision

Within run (Repeatability)

	Level 1	Level 2
n	20	20
Mean (mEq/l)	140	170
SD	0.72	1.44
CV%	0.51	0.84

# Run to run (Reproducibility)

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	Level 1	Level 2
n	20	20
Mean (mEq/l)	140	170
SD	0.76	1.58
CV%	0.54	0.93

# **Methods Comparison**

A comparison between Spectrum Diagnostics Sodium reagent and a commercial reagent of the same methodology was performed on 20 human sera. A correlation of 0.979 was obtained.

# Sensitivity

When run as recommended, the minimum detection limit of the assav 55 mEg/l.

#### Linearity

The assay is linear up to 180 mEq/l.

#### Interfering Substances

# Hemoglobin and Lithium

Demonstrates positive interference

#### Lipemia

No significant interference

#### Other lons

No adverse influence is exerted on the procedure by blood calcium, chloride and potassium levels of up to 3 times normal values. Hypermagnesemia may interfere with sodium assay.

# Anticoagulants

Complexing Anticoagulants such as citrate and oxalate must be avoided.

### **Expected Values**

Serum: 135 - 150 mEq/l.

Urine(24 hr): 40-220 mEq/ 24 hr

#### Note:

It is recommended for each laboratory to establish and maintain its own reference values. The given data are only an indication.

Spectrum Diagnostics does not interpret the results of a clinical laboratory procedure; interpretation of the results is considered the responsibility of qualified medical personnel. All indications of clinical significance are supported by literature references.

#### **Analytical Range**

55 - 180 mEq/l.

# **Waste Disposal**

This product is made to be used in professional laboratories. Please consult local regulations for a correct waste disposal.

S56: dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or

special waste collection point.

**\$57:** use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination. S61: avoid release in environment. refer to special instructions/safety

data sheets.

# References

- Tietz, N.W., Fundamentals of clinical Chemistry, W.b. Saunders Co. Phila, P.A. p. 874.
   Henry R.F., et, al, Clinical Chemistry Principles and Technics. 2nd Ed, Harper and Row, Harper and Row, Hargersein, M.D. (1974)
   Maruna RFL., Clin Chem. Acta. 2:581, (1958)
   Trieder P. Applyst. 76:506 (1951)
- 4. Trinder, P:Analyst, 76:596, (1951)

ORDERING INFORMATION		
CATALOG NO. QUANTITY		
303 001 303 002	2 x 25 ml 50 Test 4 x 25 ml 100 Test	
303 002 303 003 303 004	2 x100 ml 200 Test 2 x500 ml 1000 Test	



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