


## Urea FS\*

### Order Information

#### Cat. No.

1 3101 99 10 920

#### Kit size

 800 (4 x 200)

### Intended Use

Diagnostic reagent for quantitative in vitro determination of urea in human serum, heparin plasma or urine on automated respons<sup>®</sup>940.

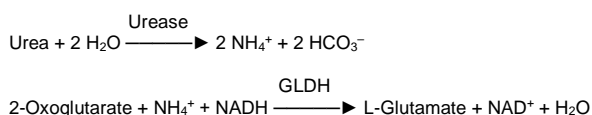
### Summary

Urea is the nitrogen-containing end product of protein catabolism and is primarily secreted by the liver. It plays a crucial role in removing excess nitrogen from the body, as most of the nitrogen from protein intake is not used for metabolic processes but converted into urea [1]. Urea is mainly eliminated from the body through glomerular filtration in the kidneys and to some extent through sweat. Measuring urea levels is clinically significant because it serves as an indicator of kidney function and overall kidney health [2]. Elevated urea levels, known as azotemia, can indicate various clinically relevant conditions. By determining the urea-to-creatinine ratio, differentiation between pre-renal, renal, and post-renal azotemia is possible, thereby identifying the underlying cause of kidney dysfunction [3]. Increased urea levels with creatinine values within the reference range characterize pre-renal azotemia, which can be caused by factors such as dehydration, increased protein catabolism, cortisol treatment, or decreased renal perfusion [4]. In contrast, elevated levels of both urea and creatinine define post-renal azotemia, often resulting from obstruction of the urinary tract. In addition, high urea levels often suggest impaired glomerular filtration rate (GFR), which is a critical parameter in monitoring kidney disease [2]. Thus, urea determination aids to evaluate kidney function, diagnose kidney disease, monitor kidney disease progression, as well as assess overall metabolic health.

### Method

“Urease – GLDH”: enzymatic UV test

Enzymatic photometric test in which, in the first step, the substrate urea is hydrolyzed by urease to ammonium and bicarbonate ions. In the presence of 2-Oxoglutarate and NADH, the ammonium ions are catalyzed by glutamate dehydrogenase (GLDH). The amount of reduced NADH, measured by the change of absorption at 340 nm, is proportional to the amount of urea present in the sample [3].



GLDH: Glutamate dehydrogenase

### Reagents

#### Components and Concentrations

<b>R1:</b>	TRIS	pH 7.8	150 mmol/L
	2-Oxoglutarate		9 mmol/L
	ADP		0.75 mmol/L
	Urease		≥ 7 kU/L
	GLDH (bovine)		≥ 1 kU/L
<b>R2:</b>	NADH		1.3 mmol/L

### Storage and Stability

Reagents are stable up to the date of expiry indicated on the kit, if stored at 2 – 8°C and contamination is avoided. Do not freeze and protect from light.

The open-vial stability of the reagent is 18 months until expiry date.

### Warnings and Precautions

- The reagents contain sodium azide (0.95 g/L) as preservative. Do not swallow! Avoid contact with skin and mucous membranes.
- Reagent 1 contains material of biological origin. Handle the product as potentially infectious according to universal precautions and good clinical laboratory practice.
- In very rare cases, samples of patients with gammopathy might give falsified results [5].
- In case of product malfunction or altered appearance that could affect the performance, contact the manufacturer.

- Any serious incident related to the product must be reported to the manufacturer and the competent authority of the Member State where the user and/or patient is located.
- Please refer to the safety data sheets (SDS) and take the necessary precautions for the use of laboratory reagents. For diagnostic purposes, the results should always be assessed with the patient's medical history, clinical examinations and other findings.
- For professional use only.

### Waste Management

Refer to local legal requirements for chemical disposal regulations as stated in the relevant SDS to determine the safe disposal.

Warning: Handle waste as potentially biohazardous material. Dispose of waste according to accepted laboratory instructions and procedures.

### Reagent Preparation

The reagents are ready to use. The bottles are placed directly into the reagent rotor.

### Materials Required

General laboratory equipment

### Specimen

Human serum, heparin plasma (no ammonium heparin) or fresh urine

Only use suitable tubes or collection containers for specimen collection and preparation.

When using primary tubes, follow the manufacturer's instructions.

Stability in serum/plasma [6]:

7 days	at	20 – 25°C
7 days	at	4 – 8°C
1 year	at	-20°C

Stability in urine [6]:

2 days	at	20 – 25°C
7 days	at	4 – 8°C
4 weeks	at	-20°C

Dilute TruLab Urine controls 1 + 50 with dist. water and multiply results by 51.

Only freeze once. Discard contaminated specimens.

### Calibrators and Controls

DiaSys TruCal U is recommended for calibration. Calibrator values have been made traceable to NIST- SRM 909b Level 1. Use DiaSys TruLab N and P or TruLab Urine Level 1 and Level 2 for internal quality control. All target values of the controls are traceable to DiaSys reagent/calibrator system. Quality control must be performed after calibration. Control intervals and limits have to be adapted to the individual requirements of each laboratory. Results must be within the defined ranges. Follow the relevant legal requirements and guidelines. Each laboratory should establish corrective action in case of deviations in control recovery.

	Cat. No.	Kit size	
TruCal U	5 9100 99 10 063	20	x 3 mL
	5 9100 99 10 064	6	x 3 mL
TruLab N	5 9000 99 10 062	20	x 5 mL
	5 9000 99 10 061	6	x 5 mL
TruLab P	5 9050 99 10 062	20	x 5 mL
	5 9050 99 10 061	6	x 5 mL
TruLab Urine Level 1	5 9170 99 10 062	20	x 5 mL
	5 9170 99 10 061	6	x 5 mL
TruLab Urine Level 2	5 9180 99 10 062	20	x 5 mL
	5 9180 99 10 061	6	x 5 mL

## Performance Characteristics

### Serum/Plasma

Measuring range from 5 mg/dL up to 350 mg/dL. Linearity ≤ 10 mg/dL is given with ± 2.4 mg/dL, between 10 mg/dL to 17 mg/dL within ± 10%, at > 17 mg/dL within ± 5%.  
In case of higher concentrations re-measure samples after manual dilution with NaCl solution (9 g/L) or use rerun function.

Limit of detection**	5 mg/dL
Limit of quantitation**	5 mg/dL
Onboard stability	16 weeks
Calibration stability	3 weeks

Interference by	Interferences ≤ 10% up to	Analyte concentration [mg/dL]
<b>Ammonium</b>	60 µg/dL	10.5
	200 µg/dL	32.5
<b>Ascorbic acid</b>	36 mg/dL	11.3
	36 mg/dL	32.0
<b>Bilirubin (conjugated)</b>	70 mg/dL	12.0
	70 mg/dL	31.8
<b>Bilirubin (unconjugated)</b>	60 mg/dL	12.1
	60 mg/dL	32.1
<b>Hemolysis</b>	670 mg/dL	11.9
	960 mg/dL	29.6
<b>Lipemia (triglycerides)</b>	1300 mg/dL	10.7
	2000 mg/dL	26.8

For further information on interfering substances, refer to the literature [7,8].

Precision			
Repeatability (n=20)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean [mg/dL]	18.2	42.4	153
CV [%]	2.66	1.19	0.513
Within-laboratory (n=80)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean [mg/dL]	17.7	41.1	140
CV [%]	3.12	2.06	1.72
Reproducibility (n=75, no. of instruments=3)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean [mg/dL]	17.4	34.2	148
CV [%]	2.28	4.27	2.44

Method comparison (n=149)	
Test x	Competitor Urea (cobas c 501)
Test y	DiaSys Urea FS (respons <sup>®</sup> 940)
Slope	1.01
Intercept	0.392 mg/dL
Coefficient of correlation	0.999

### Urine

Measuring range from 255 mg/dL up to 17850 mg/dL. Linearity ≤ 510 mg/dL is given with ± 122.4 mg/dL, between 510 mg/dL to 867 mg/dL within ± 10%, at > 867 mg/dL within ± 5%.  
In case of higher concentrations re-measure samples after manual dilution with NaCl solution (9 g/L) or use rerun function.

Limit of detection**	255 mg/dL
Limit of quantitation**	255 mg/dL
Onboard stability	16 weeks
Calibration stability	3 weeks

Interference by	Interferences ≤ 10% up to	Analyte concentration [mg/dL]
<b>Ammonium</b>	252 mg/dL	1608
	252 mg/dL	2958
<b>Ascorbic acid</b>	303 mg/dL	1522
	303 mg/dL	3022
<b>Boric acid</b>	300 mg/dL	1565
	300 mg/dL	3017
<b>Glucose</b>	2400 mg/dL	1605
	2400 mg/dL	3145
<b>Hydrochloric acid</b>	3.6 mL/dL	1612
	3.6 mL/dL	3017
<b>Protein</b>	320 mg/dL	1596
	320 mg/dL	3037
<b>Sodium-Oxalate</b>	70 mg/dL	1510
	70 mg/dL	2943
<b>Uric acid</b>	24 mg/dL	1461
	24 mg/dL	2917
<b>Urobilinogen</b>	48 mg/dL	1485
	48 mg/dL	2864
<b>Vitamin B12</b>	6 mg/L	1503
	6 mg/L	3036

For further information on interfering substances, refer to the literature [7,8].

Precision			
Repeatability (n=20)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean [mg/dL]	662	2071	3262
CV [%]	3.32	1.33	1.62
Within-laboratory (n=80)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean [mg/dL]	635	1987	3145
CV [%]	5.09	3.43	2.36
Reproducibility (n=75, no. of instruments=3)	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
Mean [mg/dL]	626	1882	2652
CV [%]	14.0	11.6	12.2

Method comparison (n=64)	
Test x	Competitor Urea (cobas c 501)
Test y	DiaSys Urea FS (respons <sup>®</sup> 940)
Slope	1.08
Intercept	98.5 mg/dL
Coefficient of correlation	0.998

\*\* according to CLSI document EP17-A2, Vol. 32, No. 8

### Conversion Factor

Urea [mg/dL] × 0.1665 = Urea [mmol/L]

Urea [mg/dL] × 0.467 = BUN [mg/dL]

BUN [mg/dL] × 2.14 = Urea [mg/dL]

(BUN: Blood urea nitrogen = Urea-N in blood)

## Reference Range

### Serum/Plasma [3]

	[mg/dL]	[mmol/L]
<b>Adults</b>		
Global	17 – 43	2.8 – 7.2
Women < 50 years	15 – 40	2.6 – 6.7
Women > 50 years	21 – 43	3.5 – 7.2
Men < 50 years	19 – 44	3.2 – 7.3
Men > 50 years	18 – 55	3.0 – 9.2
<b>Children</b>		
1 – 3 year(s)	11 – 36	1.8 – 6.0
4 – 13 years	15 – 36	2.5 – 6.0
14 – 19 years	18 – 45	2.9 – 7.5

### BUN in serum/plasma

<b>Adults</b>		
Global	7.94 – 20.1	2.8 – 7.2
Women < 50 years	7.01 – 18.7	2.6 – 6.7
Women > 50 years	9.81 – 20.1	3.5 – 7.2
Men < 50 years	8.87 – 20.5	3.2 – 7.3
Men > 50 years	8.41 – 25.7	3.0 – 9.2
<b>Children</b>		
1 – 3 year(s)	5.14 – 16.8	1.8 – 6.0
4 – 13 years	7.01 – 16.8	2.5 – 6.0
14 – 19 years	8.41 – 21.0	2.9 – 7.5

### Urea/Creatinine ratio in serum [3]

25 – 40 [(mmol/L)/(mmol/L)]

20 – 35 [(mg/dL)/(mg/dL)]

### Urea in urine [9]

26 – 43 g/24h                      0.43 – 0.72 mol/24h

Each laboratory should check if the reference ranges are transferable to its own patient population and determine own reference ranges if necessary.

## Literature

1. Matsumoto, S., Häberle, J., Kido, J. et al. Urea cycle disorders—update. *J Hum Genet* 64, 833–847 (2019).
2. Brookes, E.M., Power, D.A. Elevated serum urea-to-creatinine ratio is associated with adverse inpatient clinical outcomes in non-end stage chronic kidney disease. *Sci Rep* 12, 20827 (2022).
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4. Zhang GM, Guo XX, Zhang GM. Limiting the testing of urea: Urea along with every plasma creatinine test? *J Clin Lab Anal.* 2017 Sep;31(5):e22103
5. Bakker AJ, Mücke M. Gammopathy interference in clinical chemistry assays: mechanisms, detection and prevention. *Clin Chem Lab Med* 2007;45(9):1240-1243.4.
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7. Young DS. *Effects of Drugs on Clinical Laboratory Tests*. 5th ed. Volume 1 and 2. Washington, DC: The American Association for Clinical Chemistry Press 2000.6.
8. Young DS. *Effects on Clinical Laboratory Tests - Drugs Disease, Herbs & Natural Products*, <https://clinfx.wiley.com/aaccweb/aacc/>, accessed in May 2022. Published by AACC Press and John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
9. Burtis CA, Ashwood ER, editors. *Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: W.B Saunders Company; 1999. p. 1838.3.

Additions and/or changes in the document are highlighted in grey. Deletions are communicated via customer info by stating the edition no. of the package insert/instruction for use.



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\* Fluid Stable

## Urea FS

Application for serum, plasma and urine

Test Details		Test Volumes		Reference Ranges	
Test	: UREA			Auto Rerun	<input type="checkbox"/>
Report Name	: Urea			Online Calibration	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unit	: mg/dL	Decimal Places	: 1	Cuvette Wash	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wavelength-Primary	: 340	Secondary	: 0	Special Diluent	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assay Type	: RATE-A	Curve Type	: Linear	Warn after	: 20
M1 Start	: 0	M1 End	: 0	Reagents Used	: 2
M2 Start	: 29	M2 End	: 37	Reagent R1	UREA R1
Sample Replicates	: 1	Standard Replicates	: 2	Reagent R2	UREA R2
Control Replicates	: 1	Control Interval	: 0	<b>Consumables/Calibrators:</b>	
Reaction Direction	: Decreasing	React. Abs. Limit	: 0.5000	Blank /Level 0	0
Prozone Limit %	: 0	Prozone Check	: Upper	Calibrator 1	*
Linearity Limit %	: 0	Delta Abs./Min.	: 0.0000	Calibrator 2	
Technical Minimum	: 5.0000	Technical Maximum	: 350.0000	Calibrator 3	
Y = aX + b    a=	: 1.0000	b=	: 0.0000	Calibrator 4	
Reagent Abs Min	: 0.0000	Reagent Abs Max	: 0.0000	Calibrator 5	

Test Details		Test Volumes		Reference Ranges	
Test	: UREA				
Sample Type	: Serum				
<b>Sample Volumes</b>				<b>Sample Types</b>	
Normal	: 2.00 $\mu$ L	Dilution Ratio	: 1   X	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serum <input type="checkbox"/> Urine <input type="checkbox"/> CSF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plasma <input type="checkbox"/> Whole Blood <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Increase	: 4.00 $\mu$ L	Dilution Ratio	: 1   X		
Decrease	: 2.00 $\mu$ L	Dilution Ratio	: 2   X		
Standard Volume : 2.00 $\mu$ L					
<b>Reagent Volumes and Stirrer Speed</b>					
RGT-1 Volume	: 160.00 $\mu$ L	R1 Stirrer Speed	: Medium		
RGT-2 Volume	: 40.00 $\mu$ L	R2 Stirrer Speed	: High		

Test Details		Test Volumes		Reference Ranges	
Test	: UREA				
Sample Type	: Urine				
<b>Sample Volumes</b>				<b>Sample Types</b>	
Normal	: 2.00 $\mu$ L	Dilution Ratio	: 51   X	<input type="checkbox"/> Serum <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urine <input type="checkbox"/> CSF <input type="checkbox"/> Plasma <input type="checkbox"/> Whole Blood <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Increase	: 4.00 $\mu$ L	Dilution Ratio	: 51   X		
Decrease	: 2.00 $\mu$ L	Dilution Ratio	: 102   X		
Standard Volume : 2.00 $\mu$ L					
<b>Reagent Volumes and Stirrer Speed</b>					
RGT-1 Volume	: 160.00 $\mu$ L	R1 Stirrer Speed	: Medium		
RGT-2 Volume	: 40.00 $\mu$ L	R2 Stirrer Speed	: High		

Test Details	Test Volumes	Reference Ranges															
Test : <input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="UREA"/>																	
Sample Type : <input style="width: 30%;" type="text" value="Serum**"/> <input style="width: 30%;" type="text" value="Urine**"/>																	
Reference Range : <input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="DEFAULT"/>																	
Category : <input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="Male"/>																	
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Reference Range</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Lower Limit (mg/dL)</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Upper Limit (mg/dL)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Normal : <input style="width: 80%;" type="text" value="#"/></td> <td><input style="width: 80%;" type="text" value="#"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Panic : <input style="width: 80%;" type="text" value="#"/></td> <td><input style="width: 80%;" type="text" value="#"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Reference Range		Lower Limit (mg/dL)	Upper Limit (mg/dL)	Normal : <input style="width: 80%;" type="text" value="#"/>	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text" value="#"/>	Panic : <input style="width: 80%;" type="text" value="#"/>	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text" value="#"/>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sample Types</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serum</td></tr> <tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urine</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> CSF</td></tr> <tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plasma</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Whole Blood</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Other</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Sample Types	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Serum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urine	<input type="checkbox"/> CSF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plasma	<input type="checkbox"/> Whole Blood	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
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\* Enter calibrator value  
 \*\* Specimen selected by user  
 # Editable by user