

## CHLORIDE IN URINE BY ISE

Chloride concentration in urine may be determined using the technique of known addition.

### Equipment Required

1. EDT directION DR359TX Ion Meter or pH meter with Millivolt scale
2. Flow Plus Combination Chloride ion selective electrode (Cat No 5261)
3. Volumetric glassware

### Reagents

1. Chloride 100 mmol/l<sup>-1</sup> stock standard
2. 1 Molar KNO<sub>3</sub> (ISAB)

### Standard Preparation

Dissolve 5.844g of NaCl (analar) in a 1 litre volumetric flask with deionised water and dilute to the mark.

This is 100 mmol/l<sup>-1</sup> Cl<sup>-</sup> stock standard.

By serial dilution of this stock standard prepare also a 10 mmol/l<sup>-1</sup> and a 1 mmol/l<sup>-1</sup> chloride standard.

### Slope Determination

1. Fill the outer reference electrode compartment with Chloride Flow Plus Fill soln. (Cat no 6261)
2. To 20 mls of 10 and 1 mmol/l<sup>-1</sup> Cl<sup>-</sup> solutions add 2 mls 1M KNO<sub>3</sub>.
3. Measure the potential of the 1 mmol standard (mV<sub>1</sub>).
4. Rinse the electrodes with deionised water and measure the potential of the 10 mmol/l<sup>-1</sup> standard (mV<sub>2</sub>).

$$\text{Electrode slope} = mV_2 - mV_1 \text{ (mV/decade)}$$

### Sample Preparation

To 25 mls of urine in a 50 ml volumetric flask add 5 mls 1M KNO<sub>3</sub> and dilute to the mark with deionised water.

### Method

1. Immerse the electrodes in 50 mls of the prepared sample and record the mV potential (mV<sub>1</sub>).
2. Add 5 mls of the 100 mmol/l<sup>-1</sup> Chloride standard and record the new potential (mV<sub>2</sub>).

### Calculation

If a pH/ion meter with a K add mode is being used the chloride concentration in the sample is displayed automatically in direct concentration units of your choice. This value must be multiplied by 2 to obtain the chloride level in urine samples.

If a pH meter with millivolt scale is being used operate the following calculation.

$$C_u = C_s \left[ \frac{V_s}{V_u + V_s} \right] \left[ 10^{\frac{\Delta E}{S}} - \frac{V_u}{V_s + V_u} \right]^{-1}$$

where: C<sub>u</sub> = concentration of the sample

C<sub>s</sub> = concentration of the standard (100 mmol/l<sup>-1</sup>)

V<sub>s</sub> = volume of the standard (5 mls)

$V_u$  = volume of the sample (50 mls)

$\Delta E = mV_2 - mV_1$

S = electrode slope in mV

Cu is multiplied by 2 to account for the dilution factor.

#### Note

If smaller sample volumes are to be analysed this can be achieved by scaling down all volumes in the method or by dilution of the urine specimen.

#### **More Information or Help?**

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