WELCOME



This is an Education Platform

We provide Free PDF Notes and Videos Classes for Pharmacy Students

Web Site http://www.fdspharmacy.in/

You tube https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC77iEsiuZolU4pB8WAJIR5Q

What app https://chat.whatsapp.com/IzSgXtFEvhS4LN5xhUgq5z

Telegram https://t.me/+cvxm17xSloA4MjVl

Face book https://www.facebook.com/Fdspharmacy-105764311994440/

E-mail fdspharmacyinfo@gmail.com



Diploma in Pharmacy 2nd Year Biochemistry & Clinical Pathology Experiment

To detect the creatinine in given sample of urine by qualitative test.

Aim:

To detect the creatinine in given sample of urine by qualitative test.

Reference:

'Dr. Gupta G.D., Dr. Sharma Shailesh, Kaur Manpreet, "Practical Manual of Biochemistry & Clinical Pathology" Published by Nirali Prakashan, Page no 25 – 29

Materials Required

Sodium nitropruside, 10% NaOH, picric acid, anhydrous Na,CO,, beaker, glass rod, measuring cylinder, funnel, test tubes and test tube holder.

Theory

By applying a photoelectric method, the Folin modified method estimates creatinine. It represents the waste product of creatinine metabolism. The presence of creatinine in urine is known as creatinuria. In cases of fever, starvation, or diabetes, its excretion increases.



Procedure

- 1) (Weyl's Test): 5 ml of urine should be treated with 5 drops of sodium nitropruside and 2 ml of 10% NaOH. Formation of yellow colour from ruby red colour confirms the presence of creatinine.
- 2) **Jaffe's Test:** 5 ml urine should be treated with I ml of standard solution of picne acid. To this solution 3 gm of anhydrous Na₂CO, should be added and mixed well by shaking. A deep orange colour confirms the presence of creatinine.

Result:

The given sample of urine contains creatinine.



Hello

Friends

If you Get Any Help From This Notes /

Videos

Next You Turn To Help Us

Please Contribute Some Amount

To Our

FDSPharmacy Team

Phone Pe 6398439940

Paytm 6398439940

Google Pay 6398439940



Amir Khan

Thank You

Keep Supporting

